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(54) Title: SECRETED AND TRANSMEMBRANE POLYPEPTIDES AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME

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>MW: -1, pI: 8.36, NX(S/T): 1
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RDADKVNNNECCFIKVMTTIESENGVVAGISFGVACFQLIGIFLAYCKSRAITNNQYEIV
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-42

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 19-42, 61-83, 92-114, 209-230,

N-glycosylation site:
amino acids 134-138

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site:
amino acids 160-168, 160-169

N-myristoylation site:
amino acids 75-81, 78-84, 210-216, 214-220, 226-232

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site:
amino acids 69-80, 211-222

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those polypeptides. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

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SECRETED AND TRANSMEMBRANE POLYPEPTIDES AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE
SAME

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the identification and isolation of novel DNA and to the
5 recombinant production of novel polypeptides.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Extracellular proteins play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, 10 differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. These secreted polypeptides or signaling molecules normally pass through the cellular secretory pathway to reach their site of 15 action in the extracellular environment.

Secreted proteins have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. Most protein drugs available at present, such as thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, erythropoietins, colony stimulating factors, and various other cytokines, are secretory proteins. Their receptors, which are membrane proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or diagnostic agents. Efforts 20 are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637].

Membrane-bound proteins and receptors can play important roles in, among other things, the formation, 25 differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. 30 Such membrane-bound proteins and cell receptors include, but are not limited to, cytokine receptors, receptor kinases, receptor phosphatases, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions, and cellular adhesin molecules like selectins and integrins. For instance, transduction of signals that regulate cell growth and differentiation is regulated in part by phosphorylation of various cellular proteins. Protein tyrosine kinases, enzymes that catalyze that process, can also act as growth factor receptors. Examples include fibroblast growth factor receptor and 35 nerve growth factor receptor.

Membrane-bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoadhesins, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The membrane-bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction.

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor or membrane-bound proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor or membrane-bound proteins.

1. **PRO1560**

The tetraspan family of proteins has grown to include approximately 20 known genes from various species, including drosophila. The tetraspans are also known as the transmembrane 4 (TM4) superfamily and are proposed to have an organizing function in the cell membrane. Their ability to interact with other molecules and function in such diverse activities as cell adhesion, activation and differentiation, point to a role of aggregating large molecular complexes. Skubitz, et al., *J. Immunology*, 157:3617-3626 (1996). The tetraspan group has also emerged as a set of proteins with prominent functions in Schwann cell biology. Mirsky and Jessen, *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.*, 6(1):89-96 (1996). Tetraspans (also sometimes called tetraspanins) are further described in Maecker, et al., *FASEB*, 11:428-442 (1997). Thus, members of the tetraspan family are of interest.

2. **PRO444**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO444.

3. **PRO1018**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1018.

30 4. **PRO1773**

The primary and rate-limiting step in retinoic acid biosynthesis requires the conversion of retinol to retinal. Retinol dehydrogenase proteins are enzymes which function to recognize holo-cellular retinol-binding protein as a substrate, thereby catalyzing the first step of retinoic acid biogenesis from its substrate. Various retinol dehydrogenase genes have been cloned and characterized, wherein the products of these genes are suggested as potentially being useful for the treatment of retinitis pigmentosa, psoriasis, acne and various cancers (Chai et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:28408-28412 (1995) and Chai et al., *Gene* 169:219-222 (1996)). Given the obvious importance of the retinol dehydrogenase enzymes, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a retinol dehydrogenase. We herein describe the

identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a retinol dehydrogenase protein, designated herein as PRO1773 polypeptides.

5. **PRO1477**

Glycosylation is an important mechanism for modulating the physiochemical and biological properties 5 of proteins in a stage- and tissue-specific manner. One of the important enzymes involved in glycosylation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is alpha 1,2-mannosidase, an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of Man₉GlcNAc₂ to Man₈GlcNAc₂ during the formation of N-linked oligosaccharides. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* alpha 1,2-mannosidase enzyme is a member of the Class I alpha 1,2-mannosidases that are conserved from yeast to mammals. Given the important roles played by the alpha 1,2-mannosidases and the mannosidases in general in 10 glycosylation and the physiochemical activity regulated by glycosylation, there is significant interest in identifying novel polypeptides having homology to one or more mannosidases. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a mannosidase protein, designated herein as PRO1477 polypeptides.

15 6. **PRO1478**

Recently, a new subfamily of galactosyltransferase genes that encode type II transmembrane proteins was identified from a mouse genomic library (Hennet et al., (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273(1):58-65). Galactosyltransferases, in general, are all of interest. Beta 1,4-galactosyltransferase is been found in two 20 subcellular compartments where it is believed to perform two distinct function. Evans, et al., *Ioessays*, 17(3):261-268 (1995). Beta 1,4-galactosyltransferase is described as a possible transducing receptor in Dubois and Shur, *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.*, 376:105-114 (1995), and further reported on in Shur, *Glycobiology*, 1(6):563-575 (1991). Expression and function of cell surface galactosyltransferase is reported on in Shur, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.*, 988(3):389-409 (1989). Moreover, the receptor function of galactosyltransferase during 25 mammalian fertilization is described in Shur, *Adv. Exp. Biol.*, 207:79-93 (1986), and the receptor function during cellular interactions is described in Shur, *Mol. Cell Biochem.*, 61(2):143-158 (1984). Thus, it is understood that galactosyltransferases and their related proteins are of interest.

7. **PRO831**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. 30 Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO831.

8. **PRO1113**

35 Protein-protein interactions include receptor and antigen complexes and signaling mechanisms. As more is known about the structural and functional mechanisms underlying protein-protein interactions, protein-protein interactions can be more easily manipulated to regulate the particular result of the protein-protein interaction. Thus, the underlying mechanisms of protein-protein interactions are of interest to the scientific and medical

community.

All proteins containing leucine-rich repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats correspond to beta-alpha structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel beta-sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, nonglobular shape. These two features have been indicated as responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. See, Kobe and Deisenhofer, Trends Biochem. Sci., 19(10):415-421 (Oct. 1994).

A study has been reported on leucine-rich proteoglycans which serve as tissue organizers, orienting and ordering collagen fibrils during ontogeny and are involved in pathological processes such as wound healing, tissue repair, and tumor stroma formation. Iozzo, R. V., Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol., 32(2):141-174 (1997). Other studies implicating leucine rich proteins in wound healing and tissue repair are De La Salle, C., et al., Vouv. Rev. Fr. Hematol. (Germany), 37(4):215-222 (1995), reporting mutations in the leucine rich motif in a complex associated with the bleeding disorder Bernard-Soulier syndrome, Chlemetson, K. J., Thromb. Haemost. (Germany), 74(1):111-116 (July 1995), reporting that platelets have leucine rich repeats and Ruoslahti, E. I., et al., WO9110727-A by La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation reporting that decorin binding to transforming growth factor β has involvement in a treatment for cancer, wound healing and scarring. Related by function to this group of proteins is the insulin like growth factor (IGF), in that it is useful in wound-healing and associated therapies concerned with re-growth of tissue, such as connective tissue, skin and bone; in promoting body growth in humans and animals; and in stimulating other growth-related processes. The acid labile subunit of IGF (ALS) is also of interest in that it increases the half-life of IGF and is part of the IGF complex in vivo.

Another protein which has been reported to have leucine-rich repeats is the SLIT protein which has been reported to be useful in treating neuro-degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, nerve damage such as in Parkinson's disease, and for diagnosis of cancer, see, Artavanis-Tsakonas, S. and Rothberg, J. M., WO9210518-A1 by Yale University. Of particular interest is LIG-1, a membrane glycoprotein that is expressed specifically in glial cells in the mouse brain, and has leucine rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains. Suzuki, et al., J. Biol. Chem. (U.S.), 271(37):22522 (1996). Other studies reporting on the biological functions of proteins having leucine rich repeats include: Tayar, N., et al., Mol. Cell Endocrinol., (Ireland), 125(1-2):65-70 (Dec. 1996) (gonadotropin receptor involvement); Miura, Y., et al., Nippon Rinsho (Japan), 54(7):1784-1789 (July 1996) (apoptosis involvement); Harris, P. C., et al., J. Am. Soc. Nephrol., 6(4):1125-1133 (Oct. 1995) (kidney disease involvement).

9. **PRO1194**

The nuclear genes PET117 and PET119 are required for the assembly of active cytochrome c oxidase in *S. Cerevisiae*, and therefore, are of interest. Also of interest are nucleic acids which have sequence identity with these genes. PET genes are further described in McEwen, et al., Curr. Genet., 23(1):9-14 (1993).

10. **PRO1110**

The bone marrow plays many important roles in the mammal. One of those roles is to provide a source

of various progenitor cells that differentiate into important cells and other components of the blood and immune systems. As such, the function of the myeloid system is of extreme interest.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to myeloid upregulated protein, designated herein as PRO1110 polypeptides.

5 11. **PRO1378**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1378.

10

12. **PRO1481**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel protein designated herein as PRO1481.

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13. **PRO1189**

There has been much interest in the identification of receptor proteins on stem cells and progenitor cells which may be involved in triggering proliferation or differentiation. A type II transmembrane protein was identified in proliferating progenitor cells in the outer perichondrial rim of the postnatal mandibular condyle proliferation. The investigators concluded that E25 could be a useful marker for chondro-osteogenic differentiation (Deleersnijder, *et al. J. Biol. Chem.* 271(32):19475-19482 (1996)).

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14. **PRO1415**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1415.

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15. **PRO1411**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1411.

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16. **PRO1295**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding

sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1295.

17. **PRO1359**

Enzymes such as hyaluronidase, sialyltransferase, urokinase-type plasminogen activator, plasmin, matrix metalloproteinases, and others, play central roles in the catabolism of extracellular matrix molecules. As such, these enzymes and inhibitors thereof, may play roles in metastatic cancer and the treatment thereof. Van Aswegen and du Plessis, Med. Hypotheses, 48(5):443-447 (1997). For the foregoing reason, as well as their diversity in substrate specificity example, sialyltransferases are of particular interest. For example, a peptide of interest is the GalNAc alpha 2, 6-sialyltransferase as described in Kurosawa, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 269(2):1402-1409 (1994). This peptide was constructed to be secreted, and retained its catalytic activity. The expressed enzyme exhibited activity toward asialomucin and asialofetuin, but not other glycoproteins tested. As sialylation is an important function, sialyltransferases such as this one, and peptides related by sequence identity, are of interest. Sialyltransferases are further described in the literature, see for example, Sjoberg, et al, J. Biol. Chem., 271(13):7450-7459 (1996), Tsuji, J. Biochem., 120(1):1-13 (1996) and Harduin-Lepers, et al., Glycobiology, 5(8):741-758 (1995).

18. **PRO1190**

Kang *et al.* reported the identification a novel cell surface glycoprotein of the Ig superfamily (J. Cell biol. (1997) 138(1):203-213). Cell adhesion molecules of the Ig superfamily are implicated in a wide variety 20 of biological processes, including cell migration, growth control, and tumorigenesis. The Kang *et al.* studies suggest that loss of CDO function may play a role in oncogenesis. Accordingly, the identification of additional CDO-like molecules, and more generally, cell adhesion molecules of the Ig superfamily, is of interest.

19. **PRO1772**

Peptidases are enzymatic proteins that function to cleave peptide substrates either in a specific or non-specific manner. Peptidases are generally involved in a large number of very important biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms. Numerous different peptidase enzymes from a variety of different mammalian and non-mammalian organisms have been both identified and characterized. The mammalian peptidase enzymes play important roles in many different biological processes including, for example, protein 30 digestion, activation, inactivation, or modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes.

In light of the important physiological roles played by peptidase enzymes, efforts are currently being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native peptidase homologs. Many of these efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for 35 novel transmembrane proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637]. We herein describe the identification of novel polypeptides having homology to various peptidase enzymes, designated herein as PRO1772 polypeptides.

20. PRO1248

Putative protein-2 (PUT-2) is a homolog of the human disease genes L1CAM, G6PD and P55 (Riboldi Tunnicliffe et al., *Genome Analysis*, submitted). As such, there is interest in identifying novel polypeptides and encoding DNA having homology to the PUT-2 protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to PUT-2 protein, designated herein as PRO1248 polypeptides.

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21. PRO1316

Dickkopf (Dkk) is a family of secreted proteins having a high degree of homology in the cysteine-rich domains (i.e., 80-90%). Dkk-1, the first discovered member, of this family has potent head-inducgin activity on the Spemann organizer. Glinka et al., *Nature* 391 (6665): 357-362 (1988). The Spemann organizer of the 10 amphibian embryo can be subdivided into two discrete activities, namely trunk organizer and head organizer. Dkk-1 has been found to be both sufficient and necessary to cause head induction in *Xenopus* embryos and is further a potent antagonist of Wnt signaling, suggesting that the Dkk genes encode an entire family of Wnt inhibitors.

Members of the Wnt gene family function in both normal development and differentiation as well as 15 in tumorigenesis. Wnts are encoded by a large gene family whose members have been found in round worms, insects, cartilaginous fish, and vertebrates. Holland et al., *Dev. Suppl.*, 125-133 (1994). Wnt genes encode a family of secreted glycoproteins that modulate cell fate and behavior in embryos through activation of receptor-mediated signaling pathways.

Studies of mutations in Wnt genes have indicated a role for Wnts in growth control and tissue 20 patterning. In *Drosophila*, wingless (wg) encodes a Wnt-related gene (Rijsewijk et al., *Cell*, 50: 649-657 (1987)) and wg mutations alter the pattern of embryonic ectoderm, neurogenesis, and imaginal disc outgrowth. Morata and Lawerence, *Dev. Biol.*, 56: 227-240 (1977); Baker, *Dev. Biol.*, 125: 96-108 (1988); Klingensmith and Nusse, *Dev. Biol.*, 166: 396-414 (1994). In *Caenorhabditis elegans*, lin-44 encodes a Wnt homolog which is required for asymmetric cell divisions. Herman and Horvitz, *Development*, 120: 1035-1047 (1994). Knock-out 25 mutations in mice have shown Wnts to be essential for brain development (McMahon and Bradley, *Cell*, 62: 1073-1085 (1990); Thomas and Cappelli, *Nature*, 346: 847-850 (1990)), and the outgrowth of embryonic primordia for kidney (Stark et al., *Nature*, 372: 679-683 (1994)), tail bud (Takada et al., *Genes Dev.*, 8: 174-189 (1994)), and limb bud. Part and McMahon, *Nature*, 374: 350-353 (1995). Overexpression of Wnts in the mammary gland can result in mammary hyperplasia and tumors, ((McMahon, *supra* (1992); Nusse and Varmus, *H.E.*, *Cell* 69: 1073-1087 (1992)), and precocious alveolar development. Bradbury et al., *Dev. Biol.*, 170: 553-563 (1995). Moreover, constitutive expression of Wnt-4 in virgin hosts of transplanted mammary epithelium resulted in highly branched tissue, similar to a pregnancy-like growth pattern. Bradbury et al., *Dev. Biol.* 30 170: 553-563 (1995).

The Wnt/Wg signal transduction pathway plays an important role in the biological development of the 35 organism and has been implicated in several human cancers. This pathway also includes the tumor suppressor gene, APC. Mutations in the APC gene are associated with the development of sporadic and inherited forms of human colorectal cancer. For example, elevated levels of Wnt-2 have been observed in colorectal cancers. Vider, B-Z. et al., *Oncogene* 12: 153-158 (1996).

22. PRO1197

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1197.

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23. PRO1293

Immunoglobulins are antibody molecules, the proteins that function both as receptors for antigen on the B-cell membrane and as the secreted products of the plasma cell. Like all antibody molecules, immunoglobulins perform two major functions: they bind specifically to an antigen and they participate in a limited number of biological effector functions. Therefore, new members of the Ig superfamily and fragments thereof are always of interest. Molecules which act as receptors by various viruses and those which act to regulate immune function are of particular interest. Also of particular interest are those molecules which have homology to known Ig family members which act as virus receptors or regulate immune function. Thus, molecules having homology to Ig superfamily members and fragments thereof (i.e., heavy and light chain fragments) are of particular interest.

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We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region protein, designated herein as PRO1293 polypeptides.

24. PRO1380

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1380.

25. PRO1265

The identification of novel secreted proteins involved in physiological and metabolic pathways is of interest because of their potential use as pharmaceutical agents. Of particular interest is the identification of novel polypeptides that are potentially involved in immune response and inflammation mechanisms. A novel polypeptide has recently been identified that is expressed in mouse B cells in response to IL-4. The gene encoding this polypeptide is referred to as interleukin-four induced gene 1, or "Fig1" (Chu *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci* (1997) **94**(6):2507-2512).

26. PRO1250

Long chain fatty acid CoA ligase is an enzymatic protein that functions to ligate together long chain fatty acids, a function that plays important roles in a variety of different physiological processes. Given the importance of this enzymatic protein, efforts are currently being undertaken to identify novel long chain fatty acid CoA ligase homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to long chain fatty acid CoA ligase, designated herein as PRO1250 polypeptides.

27. **PRO1475**

N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase proteins comprise a family of enzymes that provide for a variety of important biological functions in the mammalian organism. As an example, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine: alpha-3-D-mannoside beta-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase I is an enzymatic protein that catalyzes an essential first step in the conversion of high-mannose N-glycans to hybrid and complex N-glycans (Sarkar et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 88:234-238 (1991). Given the obvious importance of the N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase enzymes, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1475 polypeptides.

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28. **PRO1377**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and 15 characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1377.

29. **PRO1326**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding 20 sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1326.

30. **PRO1249**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and 25 characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1249.

31. **PRO1315**

Many important cytokine proteins have been identified and characterized and shown to signal through specific cell surface receptor complexes. For example, the class II cytokine receptor family (CRF2) includes the interferon receptors, the interleukin-10 receptor and the tissue factor CRFB4 (Spencer et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 187:571-578 (1998) and Kotenko et al., *EMBO J.* 16:5894-5903 (1997)). Thus, the multitude of biological activities exhibited by the various cytokine proteins is absolutely dependent upon the presence of cytokine 35 receptor proteins on the surface of target cells. There is, therefore, a significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to one or more of the cytokine receptor family. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to cytokine receptor family-4 proteins, designated herein as PRO1315 polypeptides.

32. **PRO1599**

Granzyme M is a natural killer cell serine protease. The human gene is 7.5 kilobases, has an exon-intron structure identical to other serine proteases, and is closely linked to the serine protease gene cluster on chromosome 19p13.3. (Pilat et al., *Genomics*, 24:445-450 (1994)). Granzyme M has been found in two human natural killer leukemia cell lines, unstimulated human peripheral blood monocytes and untreated purified CD3-CD56+ large granular lymphocytes. (Smyth et al., *J. Immunol.*, 151:6195-6205 (1993)).

33. **PRO1430**

Reductases form a large class of enzymatic proteins found in a variety of mammalian tissues and play many important roles for the proper functioning of these tissues. They are antioxidant enzymes that catalyze the conversion of reactive oxygen species to water. Abnormal levels or functioning of reductases have been implicated in several diseases and disorders including strokes, heart attacks, oxidative stress, hypertension and the development of both benign and malignant tumors. For example, malignant prostate epithelium may have lowered expression of such antioxidant enzymes [Baker et al., *Prostate* 32(4):229-233 (1997)]. International patent application no. WO9622360-A1 describes a prostate specific reductase that is useful for diagnosing and treating prostate cancer and screening new antagonists. Inhibitors of alpha-reductase have been used in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (Anderson, *Drugs Aging* (1996) 6(5):388-396). For these reasons, the identification of new members of the reductase family has been of interest for the treatment and diagnosis of cancers and other diseases and disorders.

20 34. **PRO1374**

Prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4HA) catalyzes the formation of 4-hydroxyproline in collagens. Annunen, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272(28):17342-17348 (1997); Helaakoski, et al., *PNAS USA*, 92(10):4427-4431 (1995); and Hopkinson, et al., *Gene*, 149(2):391-392 (1994). This enzyme and molecules related thereto are of interest.

25 35. **PRO1311**

The tetraspan family of proteins, also referred to as the "transmembrane 4 (TM4) superfamily", are proposed to have an organizing function in the cell membrane. It is believed that they interact with large molecular complexes and function in such diverse activities as cell adhesion, activation and differentiation (see Maecker et al. *FASEB* (1997) 11:428-442). Accordingly, the identification of new members of the tetraspan family of proteins is of interest. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

36. **PRO1357**

35 Ebnerin is a cell surface protein associated with von Ebner glands in mammals. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native proteins and specifically those which possess sequence homology to cell surface proteins such as ebnerin or other salivary gland-associated proteins. Many of these efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding

sequences for novel receptor proteins. We herein describe the identification of novel polypeptides having significant homology to the von Ebner minor salivary gland-associated protein, designated herein as PRO1357 polypeptides.

37. **PRO1244**

5 One type of transmembrane protein that has received attention is implantation-associated uterine protein. Deficiencies or abnormalities of this protein may be a cause of miscarriage. Therefore, the identification and characterization of implantation-associated proteins is of interest.

38. **PRO1246**

10 Bone-related sulphatase is an enzymatic protein that has been shown to degrade sulphate groups of proteoglycan sugar chains in bone tissue (Australian Patent Publication No. AU 93/44921-A, March 3, 1994). Because of its specific sulphatase activity, it has been suggested that bone-related sulphatase may find use in the treatment of bone metabolic diseases. As such, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel 15 polypeptides having sequence similarity to bone-related sulphatase. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to bone-related sulphatase, designated herein as PRO1246 polypeptides.

39. **PRO1356**

20 Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) is considered to be the virulence factor responsible for causing the symptoms of *C. perfringens* type A food poisoning and may also be involved in other human and veterinary illnesses (McClane, *Toxicon*. 34:1335-1343 (1996)). CPE carries out its adverse cellular functions by binding to an approximately 50 kD cell surface receptor protein designated the Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) to form an approximately 90,000 kD complex on the surface of the cell. cDNAs encoding the CPE-R protein have been identified characterized in both human and mouse (Katahira et al., *J. Cell Biol.* 136:1239-1247 (1997) and Katahira et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:26652-26658 (1997)). Since the CPE toxin 25 has been reported to cause a variety of illnesses in mammalian hosts and those illnesses are initiated by binding of the CPE toxin to the CPE-R, there is significant interest in identifying novel CPE-R homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to the CPE-R, designated herein as PRO1356 polypeptides.

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40. **PRO1275**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel 35 secreted protein designated herein as PRO1275.

41. **PRO1274**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins.

Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1274.

42. **PRO1412**

5 Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1412.

10 43. **PRO1557**

The identification of secretory proteins that play roles in neural development are of interest. Such proteins may find use in the understanding of and possible treatment of neurological diseases and disorders. Chordin protein, which has been isolated from *Xenopus*, is a potent dorsalizing factor that regulates cell-cell interactions in the organizing centers of *Xenopus* head, trunk and tail development (Sasai *et al.*, (1994) *Cell* 79(5):779-790; see also Mullins, (1998) *Trends Genet.* 14(4):127-129; and Kessel *et al.* (1998) *Trends Genet.* 14(5):169-171). It may be used as a component of culture medium for culturing nerve and muscle cells, and may have use in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases and neural injury (U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,783).

15 44. **PRO1286**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1286.

20 45. **PRO1294**

The extracellular mucous matrix of olfactory neuroepithelium is a highly organized structure in intimate contact with chemosensory cilia that house the olfactory transduction machinery. The major protein component of this extracellular matrix is olfactomedin, a glycoprotein that is expressed in olfactory neuroepithelium and which form intermolecular disulfide bonds so as to produce a polymer (Yokoe *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:4655-4659 (1993), Bal *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 32:1047-1053 (1993) and Snyder *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 30:9143-9153 (1991)). It has been suggested that olfactomedin may influence the maintenance, growth or differentiation of chemosensory cilia on the apical dendrites of olfactory neurons. Given this important role, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to olfactomedin. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel polypeptide having homology to olfactomedin protein.

35 We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to olfactomedin protein, designated herein as PRO1294 polypeptides.

46. **PRO1347**

Butyrophilin is a milk glycoprotein that constitutes more than 40% of the total protein associated with the fat globule membrane in mammalian milk. Expression of butyrophilin mRNA has been shown to correlate with the onset of milk fat production toward the end pregnancy and is maintained throughout lactation. Butyrophilin has been identified in bovine, murine and human (see Taylor et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1306:1-4 (1996), Ishii et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1245:285-292 (1995), Mather et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 76:3832-3850 (1993), Ogg, et al., *Mamm. Genome*, 7(12):900-905 (1996), Sato, et al., *J. Biochem.*, 117(1):147-157 (1995) and Banghart et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:4171-4179 (1998)) and is a type I transmembrane protein that is incorporated into the fat globulin membrane. It has been suggested that butyrophilin may play a role as the principle scaffold for the assembly of a complex with xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase and other proteins that function in the budding and release of milk-fat globules from the apical surface during lactation (Banghart et al., *supra*). Given that butyrophilin plays a role in mammalian milk production, there is substantial interest in identifying novel butyrophilin homologs.

47. **PRO1305**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1305.

20 48. **PRO1273**

The lipocalin protein family is a large group of small extracellular proteins. The family demonstrates great diversity at the sequence level; however, most lipocalins share characteristic conserved sequence motifs. Lipocalins are known to be involved in retinol transport, invertebrate cryptic coloration, olfaction and pheromone transport, and prostaglandin synthesis. The lipocalins have also been implicated in the regulation of cell 25 homeostasis and the modulation of the immune response, and as carrier proteins, to act in the general clearance of endogenous and exogenous compounds. Flower, *Biochem. J.*, 318(Pt 1):1-14 (1996); Flower, *FEBS Lett.*, 354(1):7-11 (1994). Thus, novel members of the lipocalin protein family are of interest.

49. **PRO1302**

CD33 is a cell-surface protein that is a member of the sialoadhesin family of proteins that are capable of mediating sialic-acid dependent binding with distinct specificities for both the type of sialic acid and its linkage to subterminal sugars. CD33 is specifically expressed in early myeloid and some monocyte cell lineages and has been shown to be strongly associated with various myeloid tumors including, for example, acute non-lymphocytic leukemia (ANLL). As such, CD33 has been suggested as a potential target for the treatment 35 of cancers associated with high level expression of the protein. One CD33 homolog (designated CD33L) is described in Takei et al., *Cyrogenet. Cell Genet.* 78:295-300 (1997). Another study describes the use of CD33 monoclonal antibodies in bone marrow transplantation for acute myeloid leukemia. Robertson, et al., *Prog. Clin. Biol. Res.*, 389:47-63 (1994).

Moreover, studies have reported that members of the sialoadhesion family contribute to a range of macrophage functions, both under normal conditions as well as during inflammatory reactions. Crocker, et al., *Glycoconj. J.*, 14(5):601-609 (1997). Moreover, these proteins are associated with diverse biological processes, i.e., hemopoiesis, neuronal development and immunity. Kelm, et al., *Glycoconj. J.*, 13(6):913-926 (1996). Thus, novel polypeptides related to CD33 by sequence identity are of interest.

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50. **PRO1283**

Olfactory reception occurs via the interaction of odorants with the chemosensory cilia of the olfactory receptor cells located in the nasal epithelium. Based upon the diversity of nasal epithelial-associated odorant binding proteins, the mammalian olfactory system is capable of recognizing and discriminating a large number 10 of different odorant molecules. In this regard, numerous different odorant binding proteins and their encoding DNA have recently been identified and characterized (Dear et al., *Biochemistry* 30:10376-10382 (1991), Pevsner et al., *Science* 241:336-339 (1988), Buck et al., *Cell* 65:175-187 (1991) and Breer et al., *J. Recept. Res.* 13:527-540 (1993)). Because study of the mechanisms of odorant detection by the mammalian olfactory system are of interest, there is significant interest in identifying novel odorant binding protein. We herein describe the 15 identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to odorant binding proteins, designated herein as PRO1283 polypeptides.

51. **PRO1279**

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in a large number of very important biological 20 processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms. Numerous different protease enzymes from a variety of different mammalian and non-mammalian organisms have been both identified and characterized, including the serine proteases which exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing proteins. The mammalian protease enzymes play important roles in biological processes such as, for example, protein digestion, activation, inactivation, or modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and 25 enzymes.

Neuropsin is a novel serine protease whose mRNA is expressed in the central nervous system. Mouse neuropsin has been cloned, and studies have shown that it is involved in the hippocampal plasticity. Neuropsin has also been indicated as associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations. See, generally, Chen, et al., *Neurosci.*, 7(2):5088-5097 (1995) and Chen, et al., *J. Histochem. Cytochem.*, 46:313-320 (1998).

30 We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to neuropsin protein, designated herein as PRO1279 polypeptides.

52. **PRO1304**

The immunophilins are a family of proteins that function as receptors for immunosuppressant drugs, 35 such as cyclosporin A, FK506, and rapamycin. The immunophilins occur in two separate classes, (1) the FK506-binding proteins (FKBPs), which bind to FK506 and rapamycin, and (2) the cyclophilins, which bind to cyclosporin A. With regard to the FK506-binding proteins, it has been reported that the FK506/FKBP complex functions to inhibit the activity of the serine/threonine protein phosphatase 2B (calcineurin), thereby

providing immunosuppressant activity (Gold, Mol. Neurobiol. 15:285-306 (1997)). It has also been reported that the FKBP immunophilins are found in the mammalian nervous system and may be involved in axonal regeneration in the central nervous system through a mechanism that is independent of the process by which immunosuppression is achieved (Gold, *supra*). Thus, there is substantial interest in identifying novel polypeptides having homology to the FKBP immunophilins.

5 We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to FK506 binding protein, designated herein as PRO1304 polypeptides.

53. **PRO1317**

There is considerable interest in the identification of molecules whose expression is increased upon 10 stimulation of leukocyte populations because insights into the structure and function of these molecules may lead to further understanding of the intracellular and intercellular events that accompany activation. One such molecule, CD97, a cell surface antigen that is rapidly upregulated upon activation on lymphocytes, has recently been the subject of several publications (see Eichler *et al.* in Tissue Antigens (1997) 50(5):429-438; Aust *et al.*, Cancer Res. (1997) 57(9):1798-1806). Leukocytes strongly positive for CD97 are concentrated at sites of 15 inflammation relative to CD97 expression in normal lymphoid tissue. A soluble subunit of CD97, CD97alpha, has been found in the body fluids from inflamed tissues (Gray *et al.* J. Immunol. (1996) 157(12):5438-5447).

54. **PRO1303**

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in a large number of very important biological 20 processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms. Numerous different protease enzymes from a variety of different mammalian and non-mammalian organisms have been both identified and characterized, including the serine proteases which exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing proteins. The mammalian protease enzymes play important roles in biological processes such as, for example, protein digestion, activation, inactivation, or modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and 25 enzymes.

Neuropsin is a novel serine protease whose mRNA is expressed in the central nervous system. Mouse neuropsin has been cloned, and studies have shown that it is involved in the hippocampal plasticity. Neuropsin has also been indicated as associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations. See, generally, Chen, *et al.*, J. Neurosci., 7(2):5088-5097 (1995) and Chen, *et al.*, J. Histochem. Cytochem., 46:313-320 30 (1998). Other studies have reported that kindling induces neuropsin mRNA in the mouse brain. Okabe, *et al.*, Brain Res., 728(1):116-120 (1996). Additionally, a study has reported that generation of reactive oxygen species has an important role in neuropsin transcript in the limbic areas which might be related to the disturbance in avoidance learning. Akita, *et al.*, Brain Res., 769(1):86-96 (1997). Thus, neuropsins, and related proteins and agents, including agonists and antagonists are of interest.

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55. **PRO1306**

There is much interest in the identification of proteins that play roles in mammalian disease and disorders which could lead to new methods of treatment. A macrophage polypeptide, daintain/allograft

inflammatory factor 1 (daintain/AIF1), has been identified in the pancreas of prediabetic rats, and has been determined to have a direct effect on insulin secretion. When injected intravenously in mice in low doses, daintain/AIF1 doses inhibited glucose-stimulated insulin secretion with a concomitant impairment of glucose elimination. At higher doses, daintain/AIF1 potentiated glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and enhanced glucose elimination. Thus, it was suggested that daintain/AIF1 may have a role in connection with the pathogenesis of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (Chen *et al.* Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. (1997) **94**(25):13879-13884). AIF-1 has also been implicated in both rat and human allogenic heart transplant rejection (Utans *et al.* Transplantation (1996) **61**(9):1387-1392), and may play a role in macrophage activation and function (Utans *et al.* J. Clin. Invest. (1995) **95**(6):2954-2962).

10 56. **PRO1336**

Protein-protein interactions include receptor and antigen complexes and signaling mechanisms. As more is known about the structural and functional mechanisms underlying protein-protein interactions, protein-protein interactions can be more easily manipulated to regulate the particular result of the protein-protein interaction. Thus, the underlying mechanisms of protein-protein interactions are of interest to the scientific and medical 15 community.

Leucine-rich proteins are known to be involved in protein-protein interactions. A study has been reported on leucine-rich proteoglycans which serve as tissue organizers, orienting and ordering collagen fibrils during ontogeny and are involved in pathological processes such as wound healing, tissue repair, and tumor stroma formation. Iozzo, R. V., Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol., **32**(2):141-174 (1997). Other studies 20 implicating leucine rich proteins in wound healing and tissue repair are De La Salle, C., *et al.*, Vouv. Rev. Fr. Hematol. (Germany), **37**(4):215-222 (1995), reporting mutations in the leucine rich motif in a complex associated with the bleeding disorder Bernard-Soulier syndrome and Chlemetson, K. J., Thromb. Haemost. (Germany), **74**(1):111-116 (July 1995), reporting that platelets have leucine rich repeats.

Another protein of particular interest which has been reported to have leucine-rich repeats is the slit 25 protein which has been reported to be useful in treating neuro-degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, nerve damage such as in Parkinson's disease, and for diagnosis of cancer, see, Artavanis-Tsakonas, S. and Rothberg, J. M., WO9210518-A1 by Yale University. The slit protein has been characterized and reported to be secreted by glial cells and involved in the formation of axonal pathways in Drosophila as well as the mediation of extracellular protein interactions. Wharton and Crews, Mech. Dev., **40**(3):141-154 91993); Rothberg and 30 Artavanis-Tsakonas, J. Mol. Biol., **227**(2):367-370 (1992); Rothberg, *et al.*, Genes Dev., **4**(12A):2169-2187 (1990); and Rothberg, *et al.*, Cell, **55**(6):1047-1059 (1988).

57. **PRO1278**

Lysozymes are secreted enzymes that preferentially hydrolyze the [beta]-1,4 glucosidic linkages between 35 N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetylglucosamine which occur in the mucopeptide cell wall structure of certain microorganisms. Lysozyme is of widespread distribution in animals and plants. It has been found in mammalian secretions and tissues including saliva, tears, milk, cervical mucus, leucocytes, kidneys, etc. The identification of new members of the lysozyme family of proteins is of interest because of the variety of roles lysozymes play

in metabolic function and dysfunction. Abnormal levels of lysozymes have been implicated in various disease states. Lysozymes have been reported to have anti-microbial, analgesic, and antinociceptive properties. Additional characteristics and possible uses of lysozymes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,618,712.

58. **PRO1298**

Glycosylation can determine the fate of a protein, for example, whether it is secreted or not. Also, glycoproteins play many structural and functional roles, particularly as part of the cell membrane. Therefore, glycosylation is of interest. Studies have reported on the growth-related coordinate regulation of the early N-glycosylation genes in yeast. Kukuruzinska and Lennon, *Glycobiology*, 4(4):437-443 (1994). Moreover, the relationship between protein glycosylation and fatty acylation of glycoproteins was studied in the wild-type and 10 asparagine-linked glycosylation-deficient mutants in yeast. Appukuttan, *FEBS Lett.*, 255(1):139-142 (1989). The biosynthesis of asparagine-linked oligosaccharides in yeast was also studied using a mutant. Jackson, et al., *Glycobiology*, 3(4):357-364 (1993). Yeast mutants deficient in protein glycosylation have also been reported in Huffacker and Robbins, *PNAS*, 80(24):7466-7470 (1983).

15 59. **PRO1301**

Cytochrome P450 proteins form a large class of monooxygenase enzymes involved in hydroxylation. Hydroxylation reactions are important in the synthesis of cholesterol and steroid hormones. Enzymes of the cytochrome P450 family play an important role in the metabolism endogenous compounds such as arachidonic acid. These enzymes are also important in the metabolism of foreign substances such as the elimination of drugs 20 from the body [see, for example, Peterson, *Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther.*, 9:1-9 (1995)]. In addition, metabolites generated through the cytochrome P450 pathway may play a role in carcinogenesis, blood pressure regulation and renal function [see, for example, Rahman et al., *Am. J. Hypertens.*, 10:356-365 (1997)].

60. **PRO1268**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and 25 receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1268.

30 61. **PRO1269**

Granulocytes, the most common type of white blood cell, have the ability to mediate immunologic cytotoxicity against tumor cells and microorganisms. Accordingly, there has been interest in identifying various factors that are produced by these cells because of their potential use as pharmaceutical agents. Patent publication no. WO9729765-A1, to Selsted, describes the identification of granulocyte peptide A which was 35 isolated from bovine and murine granulocytes. Several uses for this peptide were identified including, a therapeutic use, use as an agricultural agent, use as a preservative for food, and use as a water treatment agent.

62. PRO1327

Neurexophilin is a protein that was discovered as a neuronal glycoprotein that was copurified with neurexin I alpha during affinity chromatography on immobilized alpha-latrotoxin (Missler et al., *J. Neurosci.* 18:3630-3638 (1998)). Recent data has shown that the mammalian brain contains four genes for neurexophilins the products of which share a common structure composed of five domains: (1) an N-terminal signal peptide, 5 (2) a variable N-terminal domain, (3) a highly conserved central domain that is N-glycosylated, (4) a short linker region and (5) a conserved C-terminal domain that is cysteine-rich (Missler et al., *supra*). These data further demonstrate that the neurexophilins are proteolytically processed after synthesis and bind to alpha-neurexins. The structure and characteristics of neurexophilins indicate that they may function as neuropeptides that may signal via alpha-neurexins. Therefore, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel 10 polypeptides having homology to the neurexophilins.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to neurexophilin protein, designated herein as PRO1327 polypeptides.

63. PRO1382

15 Cerebellin is a secreted, postsynaptic neuroprotein found throughout the brain. The highest concentrations of this protein have been found in the cerebellum. It has also been detected in the pituitary, spinal cord, and adrenal glands (Satoh et al. *J. Endocrinol.* (1997) 154(1):27-34). The feasibility of using cerebellum as a quantifiable marker for the investigation of the maturation of Purkinje cells of the cerebellum and to chart neurodevelopment has been reported (see Slemmon et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* (1985) 82(20):7145-7148). 20 Significantly decreased levels of cerebellin have been found in human brains obtained in post-mortem studies from patients with spinocerebellar degeneration, olivopontocerebellar atrophy (OPCAQ) and Shy-Drager syndrome, suggesting that cerebellin plays important pathophysiological roles in these cerebellar diseases (Mizuno et al. *Brain Res.* (1995) 686(1):115-118; Mizuno et al. *No To Shinkei* (1995) 47(11):1069-1074). In view of the importance of cerebellin in neurodevelopment and in neurological diseases and disorders, the 25 identification and characterization of members of this protein family is of interest (see also Yiangou et al. *J. Neurochem.* (1989) 53(3):886-889 and Mugnaini et al. *Synapse* (1988) 2(2):125-138).

64. PRO1328

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and 30 receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1328.

65. PRO1325

35 Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1325.

66. PRO1340

Cadherins are known as the principal mediators of homotypic cellular recognition and play a demonstrated role in the morphogenic direction of tissue development. Cadherins are a diverse family of proteins that have been identified in various tissues including nervous tissue (Suzuki et al., Cell Regul., 2:261-270 (1991)). Ksp-cadherin is a kidney-specific member of the cadherin multigene family (Thomson et al., Biol. Chem., 270:17594-17601 (1995)). Cadherins are thought to play an important role in human cancer (Yap, Cancer Invest., 16:252-261 (1998)).

67. PRO1339

Carboxypeptidases are of interest. Carboxypeptidase E appears to be involved in the biosynthesis of a wide range of peptide hormones. Fricker, Annu. Rev. Physiol., 50:309-321 (1988). This carboxypeptidase has been associated with obesity. Leiter, J. Endocrinol., 155(2):211-214 (1997). Carboxypeptidase M has been reported as being a marker of macrophage maturation. Krause, et al., Immunol. Rev., 161:119-127 (1998). Human mast cell carboxypeptidase has been reported to be associated with allergies. Goldstein, et al., Monogr. Allergy, 27:132-145 (1990). Carboxypeptidase A2 has also been reported on. Faming, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 266(36):24606-24612 (1991). Other carboxypeptidases of particular interest which are known in the art include human pancreatic carboxypeptidase 2, carboxypeptidase a1 and carboxypeptidase B. Therefore, novel members of the carboxypeptidase family are of interest.

68. PRO1337

Of particular interest is the identification of blood-related proteins which may have potential therapeutic use or may be useful in the diagnosis of blood-related disorders. Thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG) is synthesized by the liver and secreted into the bloodstream. It is the principal thyroid hormone transport protein in human serum (Refetoff et al., Horm. Res., (1996) 45(3-5):128-138). High serum levels of TBG have been found to cause hyperthyroxinaemia (Leahy et al., Postgrad Med. J., (1984) 60(703):324-327). Accordingly, the identification and characterization of TBG proteins is of interest (see Flink et al., Proc. Natl Acad Sci. USA (1986) 83(20):7708-7712; Bartalena et al., Acta Med. Austriaca, (1988) 15 Suppl 1:12-15), including the identification of abnormal TBG proteins (see Refetoff, Endocr. Rev., (1989) 10(3):275-293). Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637].

69. PRO1342

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1342.

70. PRO1343

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1343.

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71. PRO1480

Semaphorins are a large family of transmembrane and secreted proteins, many of which are expressed in the nervous system. Members of the semaphorin family include both ligands and receptors. (Eckhardt et al., Mol. Cell. Neurosci., 9: 409-419 (1997)). Studies have revealed a role for semaphorins in embryonic motor and central nervous system axon guidance and synapse formation. (Catalano et al., Mol. Cell. Neurosci., 11: 173-182 (1998); Kitsukawa et al., Neuron, 19: 995-1005 (1997); Yu et al., Neuron, 20: 207-220 (1998)). Semaphorins have been shown to induce neuronal growth cone collapse and alter their pathway in vivo. (Shoji et al., Development, 125: 1275-1283 (1998)). Members of the semaphorin family have been shown to be immunologically active, inducing cytokine production in human monocytes. (Comeau et al., Immunity, 8: 473-482 (1998)). Semaphorins may also play a role in cancer. Expression of a mouse semaphorin gene is known to correlate with metastatic ability in mouse tumor cell lines. (Christensen et al., Cancer Res., 58: 1238-1244 (1998)).

72. PRO1487

20 Fringe is a protein which specifically blocks serrate-mediated activation of notch in the dorsal compartment of the Drosophila wing imaginal disc (see Fleming et al., Development, 124(15):2973-81 (1997); Wu et al. Science (1996) 273(5273):355-358). Fringe protein is also involved in vertebrate development where a thickening of the apical ectodermal ridge essential for limb bud outgrowth involves an interaction between dorsal cells that express radical fringe and those that do not (see Wolpert, L. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci 1998) 353(1370):871-875; Kengaku et al. Science (1998) 280(5367):1274-1277; Cohen et al. Nat. Genet. (1997) 16(3):283-288; Johnston et al. Development (1997) 124(11):2245-2254; Laufer et al. Nature (1997) 386(6623):366-373; Rodriguez-Esteban et al. Nature (1997) 386(6623):360-366;). Therefore, fringe protein is of interest for both its role in development as well as its ability to regulate serrate, particularly serrate's signaling abilities. Also of interest are novel polypeptides which may have a role in development and/or the regulation of serrate-like molecules. Of particular interest are novel polypeptides having homology to fringe protein.

30 73. PRO1418

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. 35 Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1418.

74. PRO1472

Butyrophilin is a milk glycoprotein that constitutes more than 40% of the total protein associated with the fat globule membrane in mammalian milk. Expression of butyrophilin mRNA has been shown to correlate with the onset of milk fat production toward the end pregnancy and is maintained throughout lactation. Butyrophilin has been identified in bovine, murine and human (see Taylor et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1306:1-4 (1996), Ishii et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1245:285-292 (1995), Mather et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 76:3832-3850 (1993), Ogg, et al., *Mamm. Genome*, 7(12):900-905 (1996), Sato, et al., *J. Biochem.*, 117(1):147-157 (1995) and Banghart et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:4171-4179 (1998)) and is a type I transmembrane protein that is incorporated into the fat globulin membrane. It has been suggested that butyrophilin may play a role as the principle scaffold for the assembly of a complex with xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase and other proteins that function in the budding and release of milk-fat globules from the apical surface during lactation (Banghart et al., *supra*). Given that butyrophilin plays a role in mammalian milk production, there is substantial interest in identifying novel butyrophilin homologs. Members of the butyrophilin family are further described in Tazi-Ahnini, et al., *Immunogenetics*, 47(1):55-63 (1997); Davey, et al., *Gene*, 199(1-2):57-62 (1997); and Mather and Jack, *J. Dairy Sci.*, 76(12):3832-3850 (1993).

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75. PRO1461

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in many biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms including digestion, protein activation and inactivation, modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes. Serine proteases comprise a large class of enzymes that exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing proteins. Trypsin, which is synthesized by the pancreas and secreted to the small intestine, is a well-characterized serine protease that hydrolyzes peptide bonds of ingested proteins. Trypsin-like proteases have been characterized that are cell-surface proteins (see Farley et al. *Biochim Biophys Acta* (1993) 1173(3):350-352; and Leytus et al. *Biochemistry* (1988) 27(3):1067-1074). It is believed that some of these trypsin-like proteins may be synthesized as a membrane-bound precursor which matures to a soluble and active protease (Yamaoka et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* (1998) 273(19):11895-11901).

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Because of their importance in metabolism and other enzymatic processes, efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native serine-like proteases. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

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76. PRO1410

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1410.

77. PRO1568

The tetraspanin (or tetraspan) family of proteins has grown to include approximately twenty known

genes from various species. The tetraspanins are four transmembrane domain membrane-bound molecules which include for example, CD81, CD82, CD9, CD63, CD37 and CD53. Many of these proteins have a flair for promiscuous associations with other molecules, including lineage-specific proteins, integrins, and other transpanins. In terms of function, they are involved in diverse processes such as cell activation and proliferation, adhesion and motility, differentiation and cancer. One study has proposed that these functions may all relate to their ability to act as "molecular facilitators", grouping specific cell-surface proteins and thus increasing the formation and stability of functional signaling complexes. Maecker, et al., FASEB, 11(6):428-42 (1997). Another study concludes that they are responsible for changes in cell morphology, cell-ECM adhesion and cell-signaling. Skubitz, et al., J. Immunology, 157:3617-3626 (1996). Thus, new members of this family are of interest.

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78. PRO1570

Proteases are enzymatic proteins which are involved in many biological processes in mammalian and non-mammalian organisms including digestion, protein activation and inactivation, modulation of peptide hormone activity, and alteration of the physical properties of proteins and enzymes. Serine proteases comprise a large class of enzymes that exhibit specific activity toward various serine-containing proteins. Trypsin, which is synthesized by the pancreas and secreted to the small intestine, is a well-characterized serine protease that hydrolyzes peptide bonds of ingested proteins. Trypsin-like proteases have been characterized that are cell-surface proteins (see Farley *et al.* Biochim Biophys Acta (1993) 1173(3):350-352; and Leytus *et al.* Biochemistry (1988) 27(3):1067-1074). It is believed that some of these trypsin-like proteins may be synthesized as a membrane-bound precursor which matures to a soluble and active protease (Yamaoka *et al.* J. Biol. Chem (1998) 273(19):11895-11901).

Of particular interest are human colon carcinoma derived serine proteases SP59, SP60 and SP67 which may be useful to screen for specific inhibitors or modulators to use in treatment of associated disease states and disorders related to these proteins. In Japanese patent J09149790-A, SP60 is reported to be identified, having accession number P_W22986 and 233 amino acids.

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79. PRO1317

Members of the semaphorin family of glycoproteins play important roles in the developing nervous system, and more particularly in axonal guidance. Semaphorins have been identified in the human immune system, where they are believed to play functional roles including B-cell signaling (Hall *et al.* Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci (1996) 93(21):11780-50). A human semaphorin gene, useful in the diagnosis of nervous system and immune disorders, is disclosed in Japanese Pat. No. J10155490-A, published June 16, 1998. The identification of additional members of the semaphorin family if of interest.

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80. PRO1780

Enzymatic proteins that may be implicated in metabolic diseases or disorders are of particular interest. The enzymatic addition of sugars to fat-soluble chemicals is an important process that increases their solubility in water and aids in their excretion. In mammals, glucuronic acid is the main sugar that is used to prevent the

waste products of metabolism and fat-soluble chemicals from reaching toxic levels in the body. The UDP-glucuronosyltransferases that carry out this reaction are part of a super family of UDP glycosyltransferases found in animals, plants and bacteria. In the liver, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase conjugates bilirubin. There are a number of conditions which affect UDP-glucuronosyltransferase activity resulting in unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. These conditions include genetic disorders such as Crigler-Najjar Syndrome (see Jurgen 5 *et al.*, Biochem. J. (1996) 314:477-483) and Gilbert syndrome, as well as acquired conditions such as Lucey-Driscoll Syndrome. Accordingly, the identification of novel members of the glucuronosyltransferase family is of interest (see Tukey *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem. (1993) 268(20):15260-6; and WO9212987-A).

81. **PRO1486**

10 The cerebellum contains a hexadecapeptide, termed cerebellin, that is conserved in sequence from human to chicken. Three independent, overlapping cDNA clones have been isolated from a human cerebellum cDNA library that encode the cerebellin sequence. The longest clone codes for a protein of 193 amino acids generally termed precerebellin, or a cerebellin precursor. This protein has a significant similarity to the globular region of the B chain of human complement component C1q. The region of relatedness extends approximately 15 over 145 amino acids located in the carboxyl terminus of both proteins. Unlike C1q B chain, no collagen-like motifs are present in the amino-terminal regions of precerebellin. It is believed that cerebellin is not liberated from precerebellin by the classical dibasic amino acid proteolytic cleavage mechanism seen in many neuropeptide precursors. The cerebellin precursor has been associated with synaptic physiology. Urade, *et al.*, PNAS, USA, 88(3):1069-1073 (1991). Cerebellin, its precursor, and related molecules, particularly those having sequence 20 identity with cerebellin, are therefore of interest.

82. **PRO1433**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to 25 identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1433.

83. **PRO1490**

Enzymatic proteins play important roles in the chemical reactions involved in the digestion of foods, 30 the biosynthesis of macromolecules, the controlled release and utilization of chemical energy, and other processes necessary to sustain life. Acyltransferases are enzymes which acylate moieties. For example, acyl-glycerol-phosphate acyltransferases can act on lysophosphatidic acid as a substrate. The lysophosphatidic acid is converted to phosphatidic acid and thus plays a role in forming phosphatidylethanolamine found in membranes. See, Brown, *et al.*, Plant Mol. Biol., 26(1):211-223 (1994). Moreover, 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate 35 acyltransferase (LPAAT) is an enzymatic protein that shows a preference for medium-chain-length fatty acyl-coenzyme A substrates. See, Knutson *et al.*, Plant Physiol. 109:999-1006 (1995)). Thus, acyltransferases play an important role in the biosynthesis of molecules requiring acylation.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a

1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1490 polypeptides.

84. **PRO1482**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1482.

85. **PRO1446**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. 10 Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1446.

86. **PRO1558**

15 Methyltransferase enzymes catalyze the transfer of methyl groups from a donor molecule to an acceptor molecule. Methyltransferase enzymes play extremely important roles in a number of different biological processes including, for example, in the electron transport chain in the plasma membrane in prokaryotes and in the inner mitochondrial membrane in eukaryotic cells (see, e.g., Barkovich et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:9182-9188 (1997), Dibrov et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:9175-9181 (1997), Lee et al., *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1748-1754 (1997) 20 and Marbois et al., *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 313:83-88 (1994)). Methyltransferase enzymes have been shown to be essential for the biosynthesis of ubiquinone (coenzyme Q) and menaquinone (vitamin K2), both of which are essential isoprenoid quinone components of the respiratory electron transport chain. Given the obvious importance of the methyltransferase enzymes, there is substantial interest in identifying novel polypeptide homologs of the methyltransferases. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel 25 polypeptide having homology to methyltransferase enzymes, designated herein as PRO1558 polypeptides.

87. **PRO1604**

The identification of novel growth factors is of particular interest because of the roles they play in inducing cellular growth, proliferation and differentiation in both normal states and abnormal states. The 30 identification of growth factors that are over- or under-expressed in abnormal tissues (e.g. tumors) may lead to the development of diagnostic tools and therapeutic agents. Growth factors have been isolated from hepatoma-derived cell lines. Hepatoma-derived growth factors have been isolated from mouse (Japanese Pat. No. J09313185-A, published December 9, 1997) and human (Japanese Pat. No. J06343470-A, published December 20, 1994) tissues. A hepatoma-derived growth factor, isolated from a human hepatoma-derived cell line, has 35 been found to be ubiquitously expressed in several tumor-derived cell lines, as well as in normal tissues (Nakamura et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (1994) 269(40):25143-9). The growth factor was determined to be a novel heparin-binding protein that is mitogenic for fibroblasts.

88. **PRO1491**

The neuronal cell body is usually round like any other cell. However, these cells have structures, also referred to as "processes", which grow from them to form synaptic connections. Some of these processes carry information away from the cell body; sometimes over very long distances. These long and thin processes are axons. The axon is a thin, static tube. Other processes carry information either towards the cell body, or both towards and away from the cell body. These shorter and usually thicker processes are called dendrites. Both axons and dendrites are called neurites.

During development and the growth stage of neurons, neurites are formed by means of growth cones. A growth cone is the growing tip of a neurite. The growth cone is flattened and highly motile. It is where new material is added and further extension of the axon originates. Controlling where the growth cone crawls controls where the axon will be laid down and thus where it will be present.

The growth cone has several definable parts. The thin, flattened, veil-like processes that stick out and retract from the leading edge are called lamellipodia. The needle-like processes that stick out and retract from the leading edge are called microspikes or filopodia. These are the structures involved in pushing the leading edge of the growth cone forward.

15 The accurate navigation of growth cones to their appropriate targets requires that they recognize and respond to navigational cues in their immediate environment. Some of these cues encourage extension into certain areas whereas others discourage extension into others. Well characterized molecules that encourage neurite outgrowth *in vitro* include the extracellular matrix molecule laminin and the neuronal cell surface molecule L1/G4/8D9. These molecules which promote neurite extension are generally widely distributed throughout the 20 body. Laminin immunoreactivity is reasonably widespread in the developing central and peripheral nervous systems. Similarly, L1/G4/8D9 is present on a wide variety of neuronal processes in the developing central nervous system, particularly long projecting axons. It is, therefore, unclear whether the known outgrowth promoting molecules play an important role in self-specific choices growth cones make as they decide between possible routes. Instead, their function is believed to provide a generally permissive environment in which 25 growth cones extend and respond to more specific navigational cues.

Among these more specific cues are molecules that inhibit the motility of particular growth cones. Growth cones have been observed to lose their motile morphology and cease advancing (collapse) on contact with other neurites of different types. Territory formation *in vitro* may mean the manifestation of a process that leads 30 to selective fasciculation *in vivo*. Some growth cones have been observed to crawl along specific axonal pathways, or stereotype sequences of axonal pathways in developing embryos. Specific motility inhibiting effects could determine which of several alternative pathways a growth cone will extend on. Growth cones would be expected to prefer growing on axons that do not induce them to collapse while shunning those that do.

It has been observed that, for example, sympathetic growth cones will be inhibited or collapse when coming in contact with retinal neurites. Likewise, growth cones of retinal neurites will collapse when coming 35 in contact with sympathetic neurites. It is believed that such cell activity is achieved through the presence of receptors which specifically respond to specific growth inhibition cues by the molecules which transmit specific cues pertaining to growth. Cues are believed to be present on cell surfaces, particularly on axon surfaces.

When nerve damage occurs, repair is impeded or incapable of occurring due to the failure of neurites to replace damaged axons or dendrites. If an existing neurite is damaged, severed or destroyed, a new neurite is incapable of growing out from the cell body to replace it. The presence of molecules which inhibit neurite growth are believed to be responsible for the difficulty in neurite regeneration. Collapsins are proteins that function to modulate the activity of molecules which modulate growth cone extension.

5 We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a collapsin protein, designated herein as PRO1491 polypeptides.

89. **PRO1431**

10 The transduction of intracellular signaling is crucial to cell processing such as differentiation, motility and division. Such signal transduction is believed to occur throughout the cell in the form of complex interactions between proteins. Such protein-protein interactions are often mediated by modular domains within 15 signaling proteins. As a result, signal transduction is now modeled as a system in which molecules act in a combination, and the composition of that combination, determines the signal.

Src homology domains (e.g., SH2 and SH3) are two domains found in regions of sequence similarity 20 of proteins involved in signal transduction. Early work on the oncogenic tyrosine kinase Src identified the SH2 domain. Since then, SH2 and SH3 domains have been found in many diverse proteins, making them among the most common type of structural motif. SH2 and SH3 domains are modular in that they fold independently of the protein that contains them, their secondary structure places N- and C- termini close to one another in space, and they appear at variable locations (anywhere from N- to C-terminal) from one protein or the next (Cohen et al., Cell 80: 237-348, 1995).

Early studies that mutated the SH2 or SH3 domain showed that these two domains were important for function, but it was not until the cloning of unrelated families of signaling proteins such as RAS-GAP, and the Crk oncogene that the modular nature of these domains was revealed. These latter experiments demonstrated that RAS-GAP and Crk bound tightly to receptor tyrosine kinases upon ligand stimulation. Follow-up studies 25 demonstrated that the mechanism of this binding was through the SH2 domain and that receptor autophosphorylation was required. Such a finding implied that activation of the receptor tyrosine kinase could be viewed as a means of changing the binding aspect of the intracellular domain, and the receptor-SH2 containing protein interaction would initiate the signal transduction cascade.

SH3 domains have a more general function than that which is purported for SH2. SH3 binding proteins 30 have been isolated by screening bacteriophage expression libraries with labeled SH3 domains. The results of these experiments showed that SH3 domains would bind to short proline-rich peptides, in particular the motif PxxP. Based on the level of knowledge present at the time of the preparation of the present patent application, all of the SH3 binding sites identified have the property of being proline rich. Binding of an SH3 domain is independent of covalent modification of the binding site, such as phosphorylation as occurs with the SH2 domain. 35 As a result, SH3-ligand interactions are usually constitutive and not inducible, although exceptions do exist. In general, SH3 domains are less likely to act as signal "switches" than as a means of assembling protein complexes via moderate-affinity interactions. Such moderate affinity interactions also imply that the SH3-mediated interactions will be relatively short in duration and remodeled in response to changes in concentration of binding

partners.

The resolution of binding characteristics of SH2 and SH3 domains has led to proposed compounds which would block signal transduction. Peptidomimetic ligands based on the sequence of target proteins for SH2 and SH3 domains may represent new lead compounds for the therapy of proliferative diseases that are dependent upon constitutively activated tyrosine kinases (e.g., BCR/ABL in chronic myelogenous and acute lymphocytic 5 leukemias or HER-2/Neu in breast and ovarian cancer).

90. **PRO1563**

Cellular disintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAMs) are a family of genes with a sequence similar to those of snake venom metalloproteinases and disintegrins. The ADAMTS-1 gene encodes a new type of ADAM 10 protein with respect to possessing the thrombospondin (TSP) type I motifs, the expression of which is associated with the inflammatory process (Kuno et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 273:13912-13917 (1998), Kuno et al., *Genomics* 46:466-471 (1997) and Kuno et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:556-562 (1997)). Expression of the ADAMTS-1 gene is induced in kidney and heart by *in vivo* administration of lipopolysaccharide, suggesting a possible role in 15 the inflammation reaction. In this regard, the ADAMTS-1 protein has been suggested as playing a possible role in various inflammatory processes as well as in the development of cancer cachexia (Kuno et al., 1998, *supra*). We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to ADAMTS-1 20 protein, designated herein as PRO1563 polypeptides.

91. **PRO1565**

Chondromodulin proteins are cartilage-generated matrix components that synergistically stimulate the 25 growth and differentiation of chondrocytes (Suzuki, *Connect. Tissue Res.* 35:303-307 (1996)). More specifically, chondromodulin-I functions to inhibit the proliferation of vascular endothelial cells and tube formation, thereby functioning to stimulate cartilage growth and inhibiting replacing cartilage by bone in an early stage. Chondromodulin-II, while not capable of inhibiting vascularization like chondromodulin-I, also functions 30 to stimulate osteoclast differentiation and cartilage growth. As such, these two polypeptides are essential for the regulation of the formation of cartilage and endochondral bone structures. Given the extremely important physiological roles played by the chondromodulin proteins, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to these proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to chondromodulin-I protein, designated herein as PRO1565 polypeptides.

92. **PRO1571**

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) is considered to be the virulence factor responsible for causing the symptoms of *C. perfringens* type A food poisoning and may also be involved in other human and 35 veterinary illnesses (McClane, *Toxicon.* 34:1335-1343 (1996)). CPE carries out its adverse cellular functions by binding to an approximately 50 kD cell surface receptor protein designated the Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) to form an approximately 90,000 kD complex on the surface of the cell. cDNAs encoding the CPE-R protein have been identified characterized in both human and mouse (Katahira et al., *J. Cell*

Biol. 136:1239-1247 (1997) and Katahira et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:26652-26658 (1997)). Since the CPE toxin has been reported to cause a variety of illnesses in mammalian hosts and those illnesses are initiated by binding of the CPE toxin to the CPE-R, there is significant interest in identifying novel CPE-R homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to the CPE-R, designated herein as PRO1679 polypeptides.

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93. PRO1572

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin utilizes two structurally related membrane proteins as functional receptors *in vivo*. Human and mouse cDNAs showing homology to the Clostridium enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) gene have previously been cloned as described in Katahira, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272(42):26652-8 (1997).
10 They have been classified into two groups, the Vero cell CPE receptor homologues and rat androgen withdrawal apoptosis protein (RVP1). These receptors are thus of interest as are related molecules. Of particular interest is the use of these receptors and related molecules in the identification of modulators of these receptors.

Also of interest are members of the claudin family and molecules related thereto. Claudins are integral membrane proteins localizing at tight junctions with no sequence similarity to occludin. Furuse, et al., *J. Cell Biol.*, 141(7):1539-50 (1998).

94. PRO1573

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin utilizes two structurally related membrane proteins as functional receptors *in vivo*. Human and mouse cDNAs showing homology to the Clostridium enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) gene have previously been cloned as described in Katahira, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272(42):26652-8 (1997).
20 They have been classified into two groups, the Vero cell CPE receptor homologues and rat androgen withdrawal apoptosis protein (RVP1). These receptors are thus of interest as are related molecules. Of particular interest is the use of these receptors and related molecules in the identification of modulators of these receptors.

Also of interest is the ventral prostate I protein (RVP1) which is transcriptionally induced in the regressing rat prostate after castration. This protein is further described in Peacock, et al., *Genomics*, 46(3):443-9 (1997).

95. PRO1488

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin utilizes two structurally related membrane proteins as functional receptors *in vivo*. Human and mouse cDNAs showing homology to the Clostridium enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) gene have previously been cloned as described in Katahira, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272(42):26652-8 (1997), and Katahira, et al., *J. Cell Biol.*, 136(6):1239-1247 (1997). They have been classified into two groups, the Vero cell CPE receptor homologues and rat androgen withdrawal apoptosis protein (RVP1). These receptors are thus of interest as are related molecules. Of particular interest is the use of these receptors and related molecules in the identification of modulators of these receptors.

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

96. PRO1489

Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin (CPE) is considered to be the virulence factor responsible for causing the symptoms of *C. perfringens* type A food poisoning and may also be involved in other human and veterinary illnesses (McClane, *Toxicon*, 34:1335-1343 (1996)). CPE carries out its adverse cellular functions by binding to an approximately 50 kD cell surface receptor protein designated the Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) to form an approximately 90,000 kD complex on the surface of the cell. cDNAs encoding the CPE-R protein have been identified characterized in both human and mouse (Katahira et al., *J. Cell Biol.* 136:1239-1247 (1997) and Katahira et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:26652-26658 (1997)). Since the CPE toxin has been reported to cause a variety of illnesses in mammalian hosts and those illnesses are initiated by binding of the CPE toxin to the CPE-R, there is significant interest in identifying novel CPE-R homologs. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to the CPE-R, designated herein as PRO1489 polypeptides.

97. PRO1474

Avian egg whites are a rich source of protein inhibitors of proteinases belonging to all four mechanistic classes. Ovomucoid and ovoinhibitor are multidomain Kazal-type inhibitors with each domain containing an actual or putative reactive site for a serine proteinase. Cystatin is a cysteine proteinase inhibitor, while ovostatin inhibits proteinases of all four mechanistic classes. For a review of these inhibitors, see Saxena and Tayyab, *Cell Mol. Life Sci.*, 53(1):13-23 (1997). New members of protein inhibitors of proteinases are of interest, particularly those having sequence identity with known inhibitors such as ovomucoid.

Serine protease inhibitors in general are of interest. Serine proteinases such as neutrophilin have been indicated as associated with extracellular matrix modifications and cell migrations. See, generally, Chen, et al., *Neurosci.*, 7(2):5088-5097 (1995) and Chen, et al., *J. Histochem. Cytochem.*, 46:313-320 (1998). Another serine protease, the enamel matrix serine proteinase, is associated with the degradation of organic matrix in teeth. Simmer, et al., *J. Dent. Res.*, 77(2):377-386 (1998), Overall and Limeback, *Biochem J.*, 256(3):965-972 (1988), and Moradian-Oldak, *Connect. Tissue Res.*, 35(1-4):231-238 (1996). Thus, inhibitors of these proteases are of interest in the case that these mechanisms require control.

98. PRO1508

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1508.

99. PRO1555

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1555.

100. PRO1485

Lysozymes are secreted enzymes that preferentially hydrolyze the [beta]-1,4 glucosidic linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetylglucosamine which occur in the mucopeptide cell wall structure of certain microorganisms. Lysozyme is of widespread distribution in animals and plants. It has been found in mammalian secretions and tissues including saliva, tears, milk, cervical mucus, leucocytes, kidneys, etc. The identification 5 of new members of the lysozyme family of proteins is of interest because of the variety of roles lysozymes play in metabolic function and dysfunction. Abnormal levels of lysozymes have been implicated in various disease states. Lysozymes have been reported to have anti-microbial, analgesic, and antinociceptive properties. Additional characteristics and possible uses of lysozymes are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,618,712.

Of particular interest is lysozyme C which has been recruited as a digestive enzyme in the stomachs of 10 creatures needing to retrieve nutrients from microorganisms in fermented food. The history of lysozyme C and related proteins are further described in Qasba and Kumar, Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol., 32(4):255-306 (1997); Irwin, EXS, 75:347-361 (1996)

101. PRO1564

15 Glycosylation is a common and complex form of post-translational protein modification. Although a large and increasing number of unique structures is known to exist, most arise from a series of common synthetic intermediates and differ at their periphery glycosyltransferases, which recognize both the oligosaccharide acceptor and features of the underlying protein. UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase is an enzymatic protein that initiates O-glycosylation of specific serine and 20 threonine amino acids in proteins by adding N-acetylgalactosamine to the hydroxy group of these amino acids. Since numerous important biological and physiological events are regulated by protein glycosylation, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to the known glycosylation proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1564 polypeptides.

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102. PRO1755

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane 30 proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1755.

103. PRO1757

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane 35 proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1757.

104. PRO1758

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1758.

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105. PRO1575

Protein Disulfide Isomerase (PDI) enhances formation of disulfide bonds in human serum albumin (HSA). Consequently, PDI assists in the formation of the overall structure of human serum albumin. Co-expression of PDI with human serum albumin increases secretion of HSA by reducing the chance of HSA structural instability and destruction by cellular proteases. Co-expression of PDI and HSA improved localization in the endoplasmic reticulum of eukaryotic cells. (Hayano et al., EP-50941-A (1992)). PDI and the beta-subunit of human prolyl 4-hydroxylase have been shown to be products of the same gene. (Pihlajaniemi et al., EMBO J., 6:643-49 (1987)). In addition, copies of the CGHC-containing active site sequences of PDI have been found in an abundant luminal endoplasmic reticulum protein, Erp72. (Mazzarella et al., J. Biol. Chem., 2:1094-1101 (1990)).

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Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor proteins.

20 106. PRO1787

Multiple de novo MPZ (P0) point mutations have been identified in a sporadic Dejerine-Sottas (DDS) case. Warner, et al., Hum. Mutat., 10(1):21-4 (1997). DDS is a severe demyelinating peripheral neuropathy with onset in infancy, and has been associated with mutations in either PMP22 or MPZ. Moreover, mutational analysis of the MPZ, PMP22 and Cx32 genes in patients of Spanish ancestry with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies have been reported on. Bort, et al., Hum. Genet., 99(6):746-54 (1997). Myelin glycoprotein P0 has been reported on in a number of other studies as well (Blanquet-Grossard, et al., Clin. Genet., 48(6):281-3 (1995), Hayasaka, et al., Nat. Genet., 5(1):31-4 (1993) and Saavedra, et al., J. Mol. Evol., 29(2):149-56 (1989)). Thus, proteins which may belong to the myelin p0 family are of interest.

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107. PRO1781

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1781.

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108. PRO1556

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane

proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1556.

109. **PRO1759**

5 Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1759.

10 110. **PRO1760**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1760.

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111. **PRO1561**

Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) is a protein which hydrolyzes a 2-acyl ester bond of phospholipids, and examples thereof include cytosolic PLA2 and secretory PLA2 which can be clearly distinguished from each other. It has been known that the cytosolic PLA2 (cPLA2) selectively hydrolyzes phospholipids containing arachidonic acid of which 2-position is esterified. Given these important biological activities, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to phospholipase A2 proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to human phospholipase A2 protein, designated herein as PRO1561 polypeptides.

25 112. **PRO1567**

Colon specific genes (CSGs)and their expression products are described in published international application WO9639419. They are useful diagnostic markers for colon cancer and for colon cancer metastasis and can also be used to screen for potential pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. The identification of new members of the CSG family is of interest.

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113. **PRO1693**

Insulin-like growth factors have both growth-promoting and insulin-like activities. There are two well characterized plasma IGF-binding proteins in human. The larger protein is an acid-labile protein of 53K which circulates mostly as a 125 to 150 kD complex thought to be composed of IGF-I or IGF-II, the binding protein itself and an acid-labile non-IGF-binding protein with an approximate molecular mass of 100K kD. The smaller protein has an apparent molecular mass of 28K in the non-reduced form and 34K when reduced. These IGF-binding proteins have been shown to play important roles in the physiological activities played by the insulin-like growth factor proteins. As such, there is substantial interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides

having homology to the insulin-like growth factor binding proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an insulin-like growth factor binding protein, designated herein as PRO1693 polypeptides.

114. PRO1784

5 Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1784.

10 115. PRO1605

N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase proteins comprise a family of enzymes that provide for a variety of important biological functions in the mammalian organism. As an example, UDP-N-acetylglucosamine: alpha-3-D-mannoside beta-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase I is an enzymatic protein that catalyzes an essential first step in the conversion of high-mannose N-glycans to hybrid and complex N-glycans (Sarkar et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:234-238 (1991). Given the obvious importance of the N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase enzymes, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1605 polypeptides.

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116. PRO1788

Protein-protein interactions include receptor and antigen complexes and signaling mechanisms. As more is known about the structural and functional mechanisms underlying protein-protein interactions, protein-protein interactions can be more easily manipulated to regulate the particular result of the protein-protein interaction. 25 Thus, the underlying mechanisms of protein-protein interactions are of interest to the scientific and medical community.

Proteins containing leucine-rich repeats are thought to be involved in protein-protein interactions. Leucine-rich repeats are short sequence motifs present in a number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations. The crystal structure of ribonuclease inhibitor protein has revealed that leucine-rich repeats 30 correspond to beta-alpha structural units. These units are arranged so that they form a parallel beta-sheet with one surface exposed to solvent, so that the protein acquires an unusual, nonglobular shape. These two features have been indicated as responsible for the protein-binding functions of proteins containing leucine-rich repeats. See, Kobe and Deisenhofer, Trends Biochem. Sci., 19(10):415-421 (Oct. 1994).

A study has been reported on leucine-rich proteoglycans which serve as tissue organizers, orienting and 35 ordering collagen fibrils during ontogeny and are involved in pathological processes such as wound healing, tissue repair, and tumor stroma formation. Iozzo, R. V., Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol., 32(2):141-174 (1997). Others studies implicating leucine rich proteins in wound healing and tissue repair have been reported including De La Salle, C., et al., Vouv. Rev. Fr. Hematol. (Germany), 37(4):215-222 (1995), reporting

mutations in the leucine rich motif in a complex associated with the bleeding disorder Bernard-Soulier syndrome; Chlemetson, K. J., Thromb. Haemost. (Germany), 74(1):111-116 (July 1995), reporting that platelets have leucine rich repeats and Ruoslahti, E. I., et al.; and WO9110727-A by La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation, reporting that decorin binding to transforming growth factor- α has involvement in a treatment for cancer, wound healing and scarring. Related by function to this group of proteins is the insulin like growth factor (IGF), in that 5 it is useful in wound-healing and associated therapies concerned with re-growth of tissue, such as connective tissue, skin and bone; in promoting body growth in humans and animals; and in stimulating other growth-related processes. The acid labile subunit of IGF (ALS) is also of interest in that it increases the half-life of IGF and is part of the IGF complex *in vivo*. Ollendorff, V., et al., Cell Growth Differ., 5(2):213-219 (Feb. 1994) identified the GARP gene which encodes a leucine-rich repeat-containing protein that has structural similarities 10 with human GP Ib alpha and GP V platelet proteins, and with the Chaoptin, Toll, and Connectin adhesion molecules of *Drosophila*.

Another protein which has been reported to have leucine-rich repeats is the SLIT protein which has been reported to be useful in treating neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, nerve damage such as in Parkinson's disease, and for diagnosis of cancer, see, Artavanistsakonas, S. and Rothberg, J. M., 15 WO9210518-A1 by Yale University. Of particular interest is LIG-1, a membrane glycoprotein that is expressed specifically in glial cells in the mouse brain, and has leucine rich repeats and immunoglobulin-like domains. Suzuki, et al., J. Biol. Chem. (U.S.), 271(37):22522 (1996). Other studies reporting on the biological functions of proteins having leucine rich repeats include: Tayar, N., et al., Mol. Cell Endocrinol., (Ireland), 125(1-2):65-70 (Dec. 1996) (gonadotropin receptor involvement); Miura, Y., et al., Nippon Rinsho (Japan), 20 54(7):1784-1789 (July 1996) (apoptosis involvement); Harris, P. C., et al., J. Am. Soc. Nephrol., 6(4):1125-1133 (Oct. 1995) (kidney disease involvement); and Almeida, A., et al., Oncogene 16(23):2997-3002 (June 1998) (malignant glioma involvement).

117. PRO1801

25 Interleukin-10 (IL-10) is a pleiotropic immunosuppressive cytokine that has been implicated as an important regulator of the functions of myeloid and lymphoid cells. It has been demonstrated that IL-10 functions as a potent inhibitor of the activation of the synthesis of various inflammatory cytokines including, for example, IL-1, IL-6, IFN- γ and TNF- α (Gesser et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94:14620-14625 (1997)). Moreover, IL-10 has been demonstrated to strongly inhibit several of the accessory activities of macrophages, 30 thereby functioning as a potent suppressor of the effector functions of macrophages, T-cells and NK cells (Kuhn et al., Cell 75:263-274 (1993)). Furthermore, IL-10 has been strongly implicated in the regulation of B-cell, mast cell and thymocyte differentiation.

IL-10 was independently identified in two separate lines of experiments. First, cDNA clones encoding murine IL-10 were identified based upon the expression of cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (Moore et al., 35 Science 248:1230-1234 (1990)), wherein the human IL-10 counterpart cDNAs were subsequently identified by cross-hybridization with the murine IL-10 cDNA (Viera et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:1172-1176 (1991)). Additionally, IL-10 was independently identified as a B-cell-derived mediator which functioned to co-stimulate active thymocytes (Suda et al., Cell Immunol. 129:228 (1990)).

Recently, a novel cytokine polypeptide which is member of the IL-10-related cytokine family has been identified and characterized. This novel secreted cytokine, designated IL-19, is a 177 amino acid polypeptide having a molecular weight of approximately 20.4 kD (see WO 98/08870, published March 5, 1998). It has been reported that IL-19 is specifically expressed by activated monocytes, wherein increased and/or decreased levels of IL-19 may be associated with one or more physiological disorders that are associated with increased or decreased levels of cytokine production (see WO 98/08870). Specifically, IL-19 is suggested as being capable of inhibiting the synthesis of inflammatory cytokines by cells of the immune system.

Given the obvious importance of the various cytokine polypeptides and, more specifically, immuno-suppressive cytokines such as IL-10 and potentially IL-19, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel cytokine polypeptides having homology to IL-10 and/or IL-19. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to IL-19, designated herein as PRO1801 polypeptides.

118. UCP4

Uncoupling proteins or "UCPs", believed to play a role in the metabolic process, have been reported in the literature. UCPs were first found and described in the brown fat cells of hibernating animals, such as bears. UCPs were believed to help such hibernators and other cold-weather adapted animals maintain core body temperatures in cold weather by raising their body's resting metabolic rate. Because humans possess relatively small quantities of brown adipose tissue, UCPs were originally thought to play a minor role in human metabolism.

Several different human uncoupling proteins have now been described. [See, generally, Gura, *Science*, 280:1369-1370 (1998)]. The human uncoupling protein referred to as UCP1 was identified by Nicholls et al. Nicholls et al. showed that the inner membrane of brown fat cell mitochondria was very permeable to proteins, and the investigators traced the observed permeability to a protein, called UCP1, in the mitochondrial membrane. Nicholls et al. reported that the UCP1, by creating such permeability, reduced the number of ATPs that can be made from a food source, thus raising body metabolic rate and generating heat. [Nicholls et al., *Physiol. Rev.*, 64, 1-64 (1984)].

It was later found that UCP1 is indeed expressed only in brown adipose tissue [Bouillaud et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 82:445-448 (1985); Jacobsson et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 260:16250-16254 (1985)]. Genetic mapping studies have shown that the human UCP1 gene is located on chromosome 4. [Cassard et al., *J. Cell. Biochem.*, 43:255-264 (1990)].

Another human UCP, referred to as UCPH or UCP2, has also been described. [Gimeno et al., *Diabetes*, 46:900-906 (1997); Fleury et al., *Nat. Genet.*, 15:269-272 (1997); Boss et al., *FEBS Letters*, 408:39-42 (1997); see also, Wolf, *Nutr. Rev.*, 55:178-179 (1997)]. Fleury et al. teach that the UCP2 protein has 59% amino acid identity to UCP1, and that UCP2 maps to regions of human chromosome 11 which have been linked to hyperinsulinaemia and obesity. [Fleury et al., *supra*]. It has also been reported that UCP2 is expressed in a variety of adult tissues, such as brain and muscle and fat cells. [Gimeno et al., *supra*, and Fleury et al., *supra*].

A third human UCP, UCP3, was recently described in Boss et al., *supra*; Vidal-Puig et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.*, 235:79-82 (1997); Solanes et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 272:25433-25436 (1997); and Gong

et al., J. Biol. Chem., 272:24129-24132 (1997). [See also Great Britain Patent No. 9716886]. Solanes et al. report that unlike UCP1 and UCP2, UCP3 is expressed preferentially in human skeletal muscle, and that the UCP3 gene maps to human chromosome 11, adjacent to the UCP2 gene. [Solanes et al., *supra*]. Gong et al. describe that the UCP3 expression can be regulated by known thermogenic stimuli, such as thyroid hormone, beta3-andrenergic agonists and leptin. [Gong et al., *supra*].

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119. PRO193

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization 10 of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO193.

120. PRO1130

Polypeptides such as the human 2-19 protein may function as cytokines. Cytokines are low molecular weight proteins which function to stimulate or inhibit the differentiation, proliferation or function of immune 15 cells. Cytokine proteins often act as intercellular messengers and have multiple physiological effects. Given the physiological importance of immune mechanisms *in vivo*, efforts are currently being undertaken to identify new, native proteins which are involved in effecting the immune system. We describe herein the identification of a novel polypeptide which has sequence similarity to the human 2-19 protein.

20 121. PRO1335

Carbonic anhydrase is an enzymatic protein that which aids carbon dioxide transport and release in the mammalian blood system by catalyzing the synthesis (and the dehydration) of carbonic acid from (and to) carbon dioxide and water. Thus, the actions of carbonic anhydrase are essential for a variety of important physiological reactions in the mammal. As such, there is significant interest in the identification and characterization of novel 25 polypeptides having homology to carbonic anhydrase. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to carbonic anhydrase, designated herein as PRO1335 polypeptides.

122. PRO1329

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. 30 Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1329.

123. PRO1550

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. 35 Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1550.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION1. **PRO1560**

A cDNA clone (DNA19902-1669) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide believed to be a novel member of the tetraspan family, designated in the present application as "PRO1560."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 5 a PRO1560 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or 10 (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 167 and about 775, inclusive, of Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203454 (DNA19902-1669), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic 20 acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203454 (DNA19902-1669).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 42 in the sequence of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4). The transmembrane

domains have been tentatively identified as at about amino acid positions 19-42, 61-83, 92-114 and 209-230 in the PRO1560 amino acid sequence (Figure 2, SEQ ID NO:4).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1560 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1560 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1560 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 43 through 245 of Figure 2 15 (SEQ ID NO:4).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1560 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1560 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 through 245 of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1560 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1560 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1560 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1560 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 30 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1560 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 245, inclusive of Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) 35 recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1560 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1560 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1560 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1560 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1560 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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2. **PRO444**

A cDNA clone (DNA26846-1393) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO444."

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO444 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO444 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO444 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 656 and about 958, inclusive, of Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203406 (DNA26846-1397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203406 (DNA26846-1397).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 10 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 20 nucleotides, and most preferably at least about 40 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO444 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a)

or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO444 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

5

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO444 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO444 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

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In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO444 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 17 to 117 of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

25

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO444 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

30

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO444 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to 117 of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6).

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In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO444 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO444 antibody. Preferably, the PRO444 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO444 polypeptide.

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In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO444 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 117, inclusive of Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii)

recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

3. **PRO1018**

A cDNA clone (DNA56107-1415) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1018".

5 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide having 10 the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 129 or about 201 and about 695, inclusive, of Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203405 (DNA56107-1415) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in 25 ATCC Deposit No. 203405 (DNA56107-1415).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid

position 1 to about amino acid position 24 in the sequence of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 86 to about amino acid position 103 and from about amino acid position 60 to about amino acid position 75 in the PRO1018 amino acid sequence (Figure 6, SEQ ID NO:8).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 5 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1018 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 10 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1018 polypeptide encoded by any of the 15 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1018 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 25 to about 189 of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1018 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 20 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1018 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 25 sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1018 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 30 of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1018 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1018 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1018 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 35 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1018 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 189, inclusive of Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

4. PRO1773

A cDNA clone (DNA56406-1704) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a retinol dehydrogenase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1773".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding

5 a PRO1773 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID 10 NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 111 or about 162 and about 1067, inclusive, of Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203478 (DNA56406-1704) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 20 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203478 (DNA56406-1704).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 525 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10). The transmembrane

domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 136 to about amino acid position 152 in the PRO1773 amino acid sequence (Figure 8, SEQ ID NO:10).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1773 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1773 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1773 polypeptide, which in 15 certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 18 to about 319 of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1773 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 20 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1773 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1773 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1773 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1773 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1773 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1773 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 319, inclusive of Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell 35 comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1773 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1773 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1773 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1773 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1773 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

5. **PRO1477**

A cDNA clone (DNA56529-1647) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a mannosidase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1477".

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 23 and about 2119, inclusive, of Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203293 (DNA56529-1647) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203293 (DNA56529-1647).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 540 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide, with or without and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 21 to about amino acid position 40 and from about amino acid position 84 to about amino acid position 105 in the PRO1477 amino acid sequence (Figure 10, SEQ ID NO:12).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement
10 of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1477 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived
15 from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1477 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1477 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 699 of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1477 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1477 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1477 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1477 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1477 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1477 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1477 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 699, inclusive of Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1477 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1477 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1477 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1477 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1477 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 6. **PRO1478**

A cDNA clone (DNA56531-1648) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with galactosyltransferase and designated in the present application as "PRO1478."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 77 and about 1057, inclusive, of Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203286 (DNA56531-1648), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203286 (DNA56531-1648).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 5 a PRO1478 polypeptide in its soluble form, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain (type II) has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 29 through about amino acid position 49 in the PRO1478 amino acid sequence (Figure 12, SEQ ID NO:17). Therefore, a peptide including amino acids 10 50-327, with or without amino acids 1-28, is specifically embodied herein, as well as the nucleic acid encoding such a peptide.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 15 amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1478 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1478 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1478 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 327 of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1478 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1478 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 30 sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 327 of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1478 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 35 of amino acid residues 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1478 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1478 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1478 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1478 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 327, inclusive of Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 5 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1478 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1478 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1478 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1478 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and 10 monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1478 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

7. PRO831

15 A cDNA clone (DNA56862-1343) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO831".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO831 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO831 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO831 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 40 or about 85 and about 258, inclusive, of Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203174 (DNA56862-1343) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203174 (DNA56862-1343).

35 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID

NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 470 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO831 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO831 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more 15 preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO831 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 20 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO831 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO831 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 73 of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO831 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO831 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO831 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO831 antibody. Preferably, the PRO831 fragment retains a

qualitative biological activity of a native PRO831 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO831 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 73, inclusive of Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 8. **PRO1113**

A cDNA clone (DNA57254-1477) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with leucine rich repeat proteins and designated in the present application as "PRO1113."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 214 and about 2061, inclusive, of Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203289 (DNA57254-1477), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203289 (DNA57254-1477).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 5 a PRO1113 polypeptide in its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 13 through about amino acid position 40 in the PRO1113 amino acid sequence (Figure 16, SEQ ID NO:24). Thus, also presented herein is a peptide comprising amino acids 41-616, and optionally 1-12 of SEQ ID NO:24, and the nucleic acids encoding the same.

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1113 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1113 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1113 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 616 of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1113 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1113 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 616 of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1113 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24); or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1113 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1113 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1113 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1113 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 616, inclusive of Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), or (b) the

complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1113 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1113 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1113 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1113 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1113 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9. PRO1194

A cDNA clone (DNA57841-1522) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide 15 designated in the present application as "PRO1194."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 72 and about 251, inclusive, of Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203458 (DNA57841-1522), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203458 (DNA57841-1522).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1194 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1194 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1194 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 22 through 81 of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1194 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1194 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 through 81 of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1194 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1194 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1194 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1194 polypeptide.

40 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1194 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 81, inclusive of Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1194 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1194 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1194 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1194 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1194 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 10. **PRO1110**

A cDNA clone (DNA58727-1474) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding myeloid upregulated protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1110".

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 131 and about 1096, inclusive, of Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203171 (DNA58727-1474) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 30 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203171 (DNA58727-1474).

35 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA

molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 41 to about amino acid position 60, from about amino acid position 66 to about amino acid position 85, from about amino acid position
10 101 to about amino acid position 120, from about amino acid position 137 to about amino acid position 153, from about amino acid position 171 to about amino acid position 192, from about amino acid position 205 to about amino acid position 226, from about amino acid position 235 to about amino acid position 255, and from about amino acid position 294 to about amino acid position 312 in the PRO1110 amino acid sequence (Figure 20, SEQ ID NO:31).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1110 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30).

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1110 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1110 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 322 of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1110 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1110 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1110 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1110 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1110 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1110 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1110 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 322, inclusive of Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1110 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1110 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1110 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1110 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1110 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 11. **PRO1378**

A cDNA clone (DNA58730-1607) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1378".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 1365 and about 2369, inclusive, of Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203221 (DNA58730-1607), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic

acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203221 (DNA58730-1607).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 20 nucleotides, preferably at least about 50 nucleotides, and more preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1378 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1378 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1378 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 to 335 of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1378 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1378 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence

of residues 16 to 335 of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1378 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1378 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1378 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1378 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1378 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence
10 identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

12. **PRO1481**

15 A cDNA clone (DNA58732-1650) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1481."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 88 and about 1321, inclusive, of Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203290 (DNA58732-1650), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203290 (DNA58732-1650).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID

NO:41), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted, truncated or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 23 in the sequence of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 235 through about amino acid position 262 in the PRO1481 amino acid sequence (Figure 24, SEQ ID NO:41).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1481 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1481 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1481 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 24 through 334 of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1481 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1481 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 through 334 of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1481 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or a fragment thereof sufficient

to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1481 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1481 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1481 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1481 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 334, inclusive of Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), or (b)

5 the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1481 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1481 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1481 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1481 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1481 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. PRO1189

A cDNA clone (DNA58828-1519) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology 20 to E25 which is designated in the present application as "PRO1189."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 25 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 79 and 30 about 867, inclusive, of Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 35 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203172 (DNA58828-1519), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203172 (DNA58828-1519).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably 10 at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide with its transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 53 through about amino acid position 75 in the PRO1189 amino acid sequence (Figure 26, SEQ ID NO:43).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement 25 of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1189 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1189 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1189 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 263 of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1189 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43).

40 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1189 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 263 of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1189 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1189 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1189 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1189 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1189 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 263, inclusive of Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1189 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1189 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1189 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1189 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1189 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 14. **PRO1415**

A cDNA clone (DNA58852-1637) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1415".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 148 or about 223 and about 996, inclusive, of Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203271 (DNA58852-1637) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the

nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203271 (DNA58852-1637).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 94 to about amino acid position 118 in the PRO1415 amino acid sequence (Figure 28, SEQ ID NO:50).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1415 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1415 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1415 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 283 of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1415 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1415 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1415 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1415 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1415 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1415 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1415 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell 15 comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1415 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1415 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1415 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1415 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1415 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 15. **PRO1411**

A cDNA clone (DNA59212-1627) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1411."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 247 and about 1503, inclusive, of Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203245 (DNA59212-1627), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203245 (DNA59212-1627).

5 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide having the sequence of 15 amino acid residues from about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1411 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length; and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1411 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1411 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 22 through 440 of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1411 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 35 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1411 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least

about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 through 440 of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1411 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1411 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1411 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1411 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1411 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 440, inclusive of Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1411 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1411 antibody.

15 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1411 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1411 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

20 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1411 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. PRO1295

A cDNA clone (DNAS9218-1559) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1295."

25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 261 and about 1046, inclusive, of Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule

encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203287 (DNA59218-1559), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203287 (DNA59218-1559).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 5 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 10 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably 15 at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 20 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives; preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement 25 of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1295 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1295 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1295 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 280 of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1295 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1295 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 35 sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 280 of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1295 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1295 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1295 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1295 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1295 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 280, inclusive of Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1295 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1295 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1295 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1295 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1295 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 17. **PRO1359**

A cDNA clone (DNA59219-1613) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with sialytransferases and designated in the present application as "PRO1359" polypeptides.

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 277 and about 1080, inclusive, of Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:55). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203220 (DNA59219-1613), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic

acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203220 (DNA59219-1613).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide in its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain (type II) has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 9 through about amino acid position 31 in the PRO1359 amino acid sequence (Figure 34, SEQ ID NO:56).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1359 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1359 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1359 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 32 through 299 of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1359 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1359 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least

about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 through 299 of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1359 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1359 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1359 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1359 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1359 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 299, inclusive of Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1359 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1359 antibody.

15 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1359 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1359 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

20 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1359 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. PRO1190

A cDNA clone (DNA59586-1520) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1190", and which has homology to CDO protein.

25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 340 and about 3684, inclusive, of Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:58). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule

encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203288 (DNA59586-1520), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203288 (DNA59586-1520).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 5 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably 15 at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 20 a PRO1190 polypeptide, with one or more of its transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified in the PRO1190 amino acid sequence shown in Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58) as extending from about 25 amino acid position 16 to about amino acid position 30 and from about amino acid position 854 to about amino acid position 879.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 25 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1190 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 30 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1190 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1190 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 1115 of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1190 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1190 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 1115 of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1190 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1190 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1190 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1190 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1190 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 1115, inclusive of Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 15 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1190 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1190 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1190 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1190 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1190 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

19. PRO1772

25 A cDNA clone (DNA59817-1703) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding peptidase enzymes, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1772".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 93 or about 201 and about 1553, inclusive, of Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203470 (DNA59817-1703) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 5 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203470 (DNA59817-1703).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence 10 identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 415 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 37 to 15 about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 20 a PRO1772 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 36 in the sequence of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 313 to about amino acid 25 position 331 in the PRO1772 amino acid sequence (Figure 38, SEQ ID NO:63).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the 30 complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1772 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 35 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1772 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1772 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 37 to about 487 of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1772 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1772 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1772 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1772 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1772 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1772 polypeptide.

20 15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1772 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 37 to about 487, inclusive of Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1772 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1772 antibody.

30 25 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1772 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1772 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 20. **PRO1248**
In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1772 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 A cDNA clone (DNA60278-1530) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding PUT-2, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1248".
In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 35 a PRO1248 polypeptide.
In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 122 or about 182 and about 670, inclusive, of Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203170 (DNA60278-1530) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203170 (DNA60278-1530).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 90 to about amino acid position 112 in the PRO1248 amino acid sequence (Figure 40, SEQ ID NO:68).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1248 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length,

preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1248 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1248 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 21 to about 183 of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1248 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1248 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1248 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1248 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1248 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1248 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1248 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 183, inclusive of Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1248 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1248 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1248 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1248 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1248 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. **PRO1316**

A cDNA clone (DNA60608-1577) has been identified, having homology to Dickkopf that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1316."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 281 and about 987, inclusive, of Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203126 (DNA60608-1577), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203126 (DNA60608-1577).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concern an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 15 nucleotides which hybridizes under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule having a identity with a region spanning either from residues 1-454 or from residues 1095-3130 of the Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). Alternatively, an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 15 nucleotides having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, and most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to: (a) a DNA molecule having a identity with a region spanning either from residues 1-454 or from residues 1095-3130 of the Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70). An N-glycosylation site has been identified at position 52 and a fungal Zn(2)-Cys(6) binuclear cluster has been identified at position 99.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more

preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1316 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences herein above defined.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1316 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 26 to 259 of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1316 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the 10 sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1316 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to 259 of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1316 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1316 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1316 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1316 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1316 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 259, inclusive of Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising 25 the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of the a native PRO1316 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1316 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1316 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1316 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1316 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as herein above defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35. 22. **PRO1197**

A cDNA clone (DNA60611-1524) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1197."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 383 and about 1399, inclusive, of Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent
10 hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203175 (DNA60611-1524), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203175 (DNA60611-1524).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1197 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1197 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1197 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 25 through 363 of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1197 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1197 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 through 363 of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1197 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1197 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1197 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1197 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1197 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 363, inclusive of Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1197 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1197 antibody.

23. PRO1293

30 A cDNA clone (DNA60618-1557) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1293".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 37 or about 94 and about 1059, inclusive, of Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

- In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having
- 5 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203292 (DNA60618-1557) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in
- 10 ATCC Deposit No. 203292 (DNA60618-1557).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and,

20 if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 237 to about amino acid position 262 in the PRO1293 amino acid sequence (Figure 46, SEQ ID NO:77).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1293 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived

from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1293 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1293 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 20 to about 341 of Figure 5 46 (SEQ ID NO:77).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1293 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1293 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1293 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1293 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1293 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1293 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1293 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 341, inclusive of Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) 25 recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1293 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1293 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1293 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1293 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1293 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

24. PRO1380

35 A cDNA clone (DNA60740-1615) has been identified that encodes a novel multi-span transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1380".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 36 and about 1460, inclusive, of Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203456 (DNA60740-1615), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 15 Deposit No. 203456 (DNA60740-1615).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide, and its soluble variants (i.e. one or more transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified at about the following amino acid positions: 50-74, 105-127, 135-153, 163-183, 228-252, 305-330, and 448-472 in the PRO1380 amino acid sequence (Figure 48, SEQ ID NO:79).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1380 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1380 polypeptide encoded by any of the 5 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1380 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 470 of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1380 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 10 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1380 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least 15 about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 470 of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1380 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1380 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1380 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1380 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1380 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 470, inclusive of Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence 25 identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25. **PRO1265**

30 A cDNA clone (DNA60764-1533) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to the Fig1 polypeptide and designated in the present application as "PRO1265."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 142 and about 1779, inclusive, of Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:83). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 5 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203452 (DNA60764-1533), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 10 Deposit No. 203452 (DNA60764-1533).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID 15 NO:84), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement 20 of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 25 a PRO1265 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more 30 preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1265 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 35 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1265 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1265 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to 567 of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1265 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1265 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence
10 of residues 22 to 567 of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1265 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1265 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1265 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1265 polypeptide.

20 15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1265 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 22 to about 567, inclusive of Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

26. PRO1250

25 A cDNA clone (DNA60775-1532) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding long chain fatty acid CoA ligase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1250".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide.

30 30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 74 and about 2290, inclusive, of Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203173 (DNA60775-1532) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 5 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203173 (DNA60775-1532).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence 10 identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 739, 15 inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 20 a PRO1250 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The type II transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 61 to about amino acid position 80 in the PRO1250 amino acid sequence (Figure 52, SEQ ID NO:86).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 25 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1250 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 30 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1250 polypeptide encoded by any of the 35 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1250 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 739 of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1250 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1250 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86).

10 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1250 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1250 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1250 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1250 polypeptide.

15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1250 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 739, inclusive of Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

20 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1250 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1250 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1250 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1250 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

25 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1250 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. PRO1475

30 A cDNA clone (DNA61185-1646) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1475".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 130 and about 2109, inclusive, of Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203464 (DNA61185-1646) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in
10 ATCC Deposit No. 203464 (DNA61185-1646).

15 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 180 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a); and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more
25 preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 38 to about amino acid position 55 in the PRO1475 amino acid sequence (Figure 54, SEQ ID NO:88).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1475 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1475 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1475 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 660 of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1475 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1475 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1475 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1475 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1475 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1475 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1475 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 660, inclusive of Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1475 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1475 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1475 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1475 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1475 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

28. PRO1377

A cDNA clone (DNA61608-1606) has been identified that encodes a novel multi-span transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1377."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 203 and about 1069, inclusive, of Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO:94). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203239 (DNA61608-1606), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 15 Deposit No. 203239 (DNA61608-1606).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or (b) the complement 30 of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and one or more of its transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95). Transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid positions 37-56, 106-122, 211-20, 240-260, and 288-304 in the PRO1377 amino acid sequence (Figure 56, SEQ ID NO:95).

40 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or (b) the complement

of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1377 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1377 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1377 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 307 of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1377 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1377 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 307 of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1377 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1377 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1377 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1377 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1377 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 307, inclusive of Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

30 29. **PRO1326**

A cDNA clone (DNA62808-1582) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1326."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100),

or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 199 and about 1314, inclusive, of Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203358 (DNA62808-1582), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic
10 acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203358 (DNA62808-1582).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence
15 identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 29 in the sequence of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1326 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1326 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1326 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 30 to 401 of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90 % positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to 401 of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1326 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1326 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1326 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1326 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1326 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 401, inclusive of Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25

30. **PRO1249**

A cDNA clone (DNA62809-1531) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1249".

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 3 or about 51 and about 3269, inclusive, of Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101). Preferably, hybridization occurs under

stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203237 (DNA62809-1531) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203237 (DNA62809-1531).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 317 to about amino acid position 341, from about amino acid position 451 to about amino acid position 470, from about amino acid position 481 to about amino acid position 500, from about amino acid position 510 to about amino acid position 527, from about amino acid position 538 to about amino acid position 555, from about amino acid position 831 to about amino acid position 850, from about amino acid position 1016 to about amino acid position 1034 and from about amino acid position 1052 to about amino acid position 1070 in the PRO1249 amino acid sequence (Figure 60, SEQ ID NO:102).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1249 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length,

preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1249 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1249 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089 of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1249 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1249 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1249 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1249 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1249 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1249 polypeptide.

25 20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1249 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 17 to about 1089, inclusive of Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

31. **PRO1315**

30 A cDNA clone (DNA62815-1576) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding cytokine receptor family-4 proteins that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1315".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide.

35 35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID

NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 121 or about 205 and about 1446, inclusive, of Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203247 (DNA62815-1576) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the
10 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203247 (DNA62815-1576).

15 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 500 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 140 to about amino acid
30 position 163 in the PRO1315 amino acid sequence (Figure 62, SEQ ID NO:104).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1315 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50

nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1315 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1315 polypeptide, which in 5 certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 29 to about 442 of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1315 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the 10 sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1315 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1315 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1315 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1315 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1315 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1315 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 442, inclusive of Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host 25 cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1315 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1315 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1315 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1315 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1315 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 32. **PRO1599**

A cDNA clone (DNA62845-1684) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Granzyme M and designated in the present application as "PRO1599."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 159 and about 917, inclusive, of Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent
10 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203361
15 (DNA62845-1684), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203361 (DNA62845-1684).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the

complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1599 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1599 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1599 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 283 of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1599 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1599 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 283 of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1599 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1599 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1599 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1599 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1599 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 283, inclusive of Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

30 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1599 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1599 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1599 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1599 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1599 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

33. **PRO1430**

A cDNA clone (DNA64842-1632) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to reductase proteins, designated in the present application as "PRO1430."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 33 and about 1074, inclusive, of Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203278 (DNA64842-1632), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

20 Deposit No. 203278 (DNA64842-1632).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the

35 DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

40 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

45 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more

preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1430 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 5 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1430 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1430 polypeptide, which in 10 one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 to 331 of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1430 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 15 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1430 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to 331 of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1430 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1430 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1430 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1430 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1430 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 331, inclusive of Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising 30 the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1430 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1430 antibody.

35 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1430 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1430 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1430 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

34. PRO1374

A cDNA clone (DNA64849-1604) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with P4HA and designated in the present application as "PRO1374."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 78 and about 1652, inclusive, of Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203468 (DNA64849-1604), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

20 Deposit No. 203468 (DNA64849-1604).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1374 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1374 polypeptide encoded by any of the 5 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1374 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 through 544 of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1374 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 10 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1374 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least 15 about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 through 544 of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1374 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 20 of amino acid residues 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1374 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1374 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1374 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1374 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 544, inclusive of Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), or (b) 25 the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1374 30 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1374 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1374 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1374 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1374 polypeptide, 35 or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35. PRO1311

A cDNA clone (DNA64863-1573) has been identified that encodes a novel tetraspan polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1311".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 327 and about 1076, inclusive, of Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203251 (DNA64863-1573), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

20 Deposit No. 203251 (DNA64863-1573).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 44 in the sequence of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123). Four transmembrane domains has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid 22-42, 57-85, 94-116, and 230-257

in the PRO1311 amino acid sequence (Figure 70, SEQ ID NO:123).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1311 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1311 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1311 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 45 to 294 of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1311 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1311 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 45 to 294 of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1311 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1311 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1311 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1311 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1311 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 45 to about 294, inclusive of Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35

36. **PRO1357**

A cDNA clone (DNA64881-1602) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the von Ebner minor salivary gland protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application

as "PRO1357".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 74 10 or about 137 and about 1525, inclusive, of Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 15 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203240 (DNA64881-1602) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203240 (DNA64881-1602).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 20 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 40 25 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence 30 identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 72 (SEQ 35 ID NO:128).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the

amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1357 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50
5 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1357 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1357 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to about 484 of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1357 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1357 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1357 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1357 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1357 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1357 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1357 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 484, inclusive of Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host
30 cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1357 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1357 antibody.

35 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1357 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1357 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1357 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

37. PRO1244

A cDNA clone (DNA64883-1526) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Implantation-Associated Protein and designated in the present application as "PRO1244."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 96 and about 1013, inclusive, of Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203253 (DNA64883-1526), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 20 Deposit No. 203253 (DNA64883-1526).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 29 in the sequence of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified in the PRO1244 amino acid sequence at about the following amino acid

regions: 183-205, 217-137, 271-287, and 301-321.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1244 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1244 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1244 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 30 to 335 of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1244 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1244 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to 335 of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1244 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 335, inclusive of Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 30 polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1244 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1244 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1244 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1244 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1244 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

38. PRO1246

A cDNA clone (DNA64885-1529) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding bone-related sulphatase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1246".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 119 or about 164 and about 1726, inclusive, of Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203457 (DNA64885-1529) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in
20 ATCC Deposit No. 203457 (DNA64885-1529).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1246 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131).

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1246 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1246 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 536 of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1246 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1246 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1246 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1246 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1246 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1246 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1246 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 536, inclusive of Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1246 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1246 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1246 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1246 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and

monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1246 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

39. **PRO1356**

5 A cDNA clone (DNA64886-1601) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1356".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 122 or about 194 and about 811, inclusive, of Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203241 (DNA64886-1601) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in 25 ATCC Deposit No. 203241 (DNA64886-1601).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 20 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 24 in the sequence of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 82 to about amino acid position 102, from about amino acid position 117 to about amino acid position 140 and from about amino acid position 163 to about amino acid position 182 in the PRO1356 amino acid sequence (Figure 78, SEQ ID NO:134).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1356 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1356 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1356 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 25 to about 230 of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1356 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1356 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1356 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1356 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1356 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1356 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1356 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 25 to about 230, inclusive of Figure 78 (SEQ ID

NO:134), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1356 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1356 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1356 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1356 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1356 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

40. **PRO1275**

A cDNA clone (DNA64888-1542) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide 15 designated in the present application as "PRO1275."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 20 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 112 and 25 about 393, inclusive, of Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 30 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203249 (DNA64888-1542), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203249 (DNA64888-1542).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 35 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1275 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1275 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1275 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 26 through 119 of Figure 80 (SEQ ID 20 NO:136).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1275 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1275 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 through 119 of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1275 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 30 of amino acid residues 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1275 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1275 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1275 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1275 polypeptide having the 35 sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 119, inclusive of Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a); and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1275 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1275 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1275 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1275 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1275 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 41. **PRO1274**

A cDNA clone (DNA64889-1541) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1274."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 96 and about 353, inclusive, of Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203250 (DNA64889-1541), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

30 Deposit No. 203250 (DNA64889-1541).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1274 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1274 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1274 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 25 through 110 of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138):

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1274 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1274 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 through 110 of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1274 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1274 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1274 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1274 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1274 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 110, inclusive of Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1274 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1274 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1274 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1274 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1274 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

42. **PRO1412**

A cDNA clone (DNA64897-1628) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide 10 designated in the present application as "PRO1412."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 15 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 226 and 20 about 1074, inclusive, of Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 25 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203216 (DNA64897-1628), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203216 (DNA64897-1628).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 35 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 190 through about amino acid position 216 in the PRO1412 amino acid sequence (Figure 84, SEQ ID NO:140).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1412 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1412 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1412 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 29 to 311 of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1412 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1412 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 29 to 311 of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1412 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1412 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1412 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1412 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1412 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 29 to about 311, inclusive of Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 43. **PRO1557**

A cDNA clone (DNA64902-1667) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to chordin and designated in the present application as "PRO1557".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 362 and about 1639, inclusive, of Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203317 (DNA64902-1667), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203317 (DNA64902-1667).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 5 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1557 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 10 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1557 polypeptide encoded by any of the 15 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1557 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 26 to 451 of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1557 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 20 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1557 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least 25 about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 26 to 451 of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1557 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1557 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1557 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1557 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 30 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1557 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 26 to about 451, inclusive of Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence 35 identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1557 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1557 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1557 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1557 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1557 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

44. PRO1286

A cDNA clone (DNA64903-1553) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide that
10 is designated in the present application as "PRO1286."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 147 and about 371, inclusive, of Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203223 (DNA64903-1553), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203223 (DNA64903-1553).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably

at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as 5 extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1286 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1286 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1286 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 93 of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1286 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1286 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 93 of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1286 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1286 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1286 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1286 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1286 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 93, inclusive of Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the

polypeptide from the cell culture.

45. **PRO1294**

A cDNA clone (DNA64905-1558) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding olfactomedin, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1294".

5 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide:

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide having 10 the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 110 or about 173 and about 1327, inclusive, of Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145). Preferably, hybridization occurs under 15 stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203233 20 (DNA64905-1558) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203233 (DNA64905-1558).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 25 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA 30 molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 90 (SEQ

ID NO:146).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1294 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived 10 from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1294 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1294 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to about 406 of Figure 15 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1294 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1294 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1294 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1294 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1294 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1294 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 30 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1294 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 406, inclusive of Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 35 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1294 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1294 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1294 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1294 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1294 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

46. **PRO1347**

A cDNA clone (DNA64950-1590) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with butyrophilin and designated in the present application as "PRO1347."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 10 a PRO1347 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), 15 or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 234 and about 1682, inclusive, of Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203224 (DNA64950-1590), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic 25 acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203224 (DNA64950-1590).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide having the sequence of 35 amino acid residues from about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted (or that terminus truncated) or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 239 through about amino acid position 255 in the PRO1347 amino acid sequence (Figure 92, SEQ ID NO:148).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1347 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1347 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1347 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 500 of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1347 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1347 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 500 of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1347 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1347 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1347 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1347 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1347 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 500, inclusive of Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1347 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1347 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1347 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1347 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1347 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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47. **PRO1305**

A cDNA clone (DNA64952-1568) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1305".

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID 20 NO:153), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 126 or about 201 and about 899, inclusive, of Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203222 (DNA64952-1568) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 30 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203222 (DNA64952-1568).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence 35 identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA

molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1305 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152).

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1305 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1305 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 258 of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1305 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1305 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1305 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1305 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1305 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1305 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1305 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 258, inclusive of Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii)

5 recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

48. **PRO1273**

A cDNA clone (DNA65402-1540) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with lipocalins and designated in the present application as "PRO1273."

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide having 15 the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 86 and about 514, inclusive, of Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 20 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203252 25 (DNA65402-1540), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203252 (DNA65402-1540).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 30 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule 35 under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most

preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1273 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1273 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1273 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 through 163 of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1273 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1273 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 through 163 of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1273 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1273 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1273 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1273 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1273 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 163, inclusive of Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1273 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1273 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1273 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1273 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and

monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1273 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

49. **PRO1302**

5 A cDNA clone (DNA65403-1565) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with CD33 and designated in the present application as "PRO1302."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, 10 preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 88 and about 1431, inclusive, of Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203230 (DNA65403-1565), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203230 (DNA65403-1565).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 35 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and

its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted (or truncated form) or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 351 through about amino acid position 370 in the PRO1302 amino acid sequence (Figure 98, SEQ ID NO:160).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1302 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1302 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1302 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 through 463 of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1302 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1302 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 through 463 of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1302 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1302 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1302 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1302 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1302 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 463, inclusive of Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1302 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1302 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1302 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1302 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1302 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

50. **PRO1283**

A cDNA clone (DNA65404-1551) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding 10 odorant binding protein, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1283".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 15 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 45 20 or about 96 and about 554, inclusive, of Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least 25 about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203244 (DNA65404-1551) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203244 (DNA65404-1551).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 35 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as 5 extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1283 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1283 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1283 polypeptide, which in 20 certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 18 to about 170 of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1283 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the 25 sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1283 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1283 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1283 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1283 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1283 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1283 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 170, inclusive of Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a

90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1283 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1283 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1283 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1283 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1283 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10

51. **PRO1279**

A cDNA clone (DNA65405-1547) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding neuropsin that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1279".

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 106 or about 160 and about 855, inclusive, of Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203476 (DNA65405-1547) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 30 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203476 (DNA65405-1547).

35 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA

molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1279 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169).

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1279 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1279 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 19 to about 250 of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1279 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1279 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1279 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1279 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1279 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1279 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1279 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 250, inclusive of Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1279 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1279 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1279 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1279 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and 10 monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1279 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

52. **PRO1304**

15 A cDNA clone (DNA65406-1567) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding FK506 binding protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1304".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 23 and about 688, inclusive, of Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203219 (DNA65406-1567) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203219 (DNA65406-1567).

35 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or

(b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1304 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1304 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1304 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 222 of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1304 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1304 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1304 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1304 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1304 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1304 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1304 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 222, inclusive of Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1304 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1304 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1304 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1304 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1304 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 **53. PRO1317**

A cDNA clone (DNA65408-1578) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide that shares homology with human CD97. The novel polypeptide is designated in the present application as "PRO1317".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 60 and about 227, inclusive, of Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203217 (DNA65408-1578), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203217 (DNA65408-1578).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 10 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

- 15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

- 20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1317 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

- 30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1317 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

- 35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1317 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 74 of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

- In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

- 40 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 74 of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1317 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1317 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1317 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 74, inclusive of Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

54. PRO1303

A cDNA clone (DNA65409-1566) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with proteases including neutropepsin and designated in the present application as "PRO1303."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 172 and 25 about 864, inclusive, of Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 30 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203232 (DNA65409-1566), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203232 (DNA65409-1566).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 35 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1303 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1303 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1303 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 248 of Figure 108 (SEQ ID 20 NO:194).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1303 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1303 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 248 of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1303 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 30 of amino acid residues 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1303 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1303 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1303 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1303 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 248, inclusive of Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1303 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1303 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1303 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1303 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1303 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 55. **PRO1306**

A cDNA clone (DNA65410-1569) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to AIF1/daintain and designated in the present application as "PRO1306".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 106 and about 555, inclusive, of Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203231 (DNA65410-1569), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 30 Deposit No. 203231 (DNA65410-1569).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 5 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1306 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 10 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1306 polypeptide encoded by any of the 15 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1306 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 150 of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1306 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 20 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1306 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least 25 about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 150 of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1306 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1306 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1306 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1306 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 30 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1306 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 150, inclusive of Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence 35 identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1306 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1306 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1306 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1306 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1306 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

56. PRO1336

A cDNA clone (DNA65423-1595) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence 10 identity with slit and designated in the present application as "PRO1336."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 164 and about 4651, inclusive, of Figures 111A-B (SEQ ID NO:197). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203227 (DNA65423-1595), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203227 (DNA65423-1595).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198); or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1336 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1336 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1336 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 28 through 1523 of Figure 112 (SEQ 15 ID NO:198).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1336 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1336 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 28 through 1523 of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1336 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1336 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1336 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1336 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1336 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 1523, inclusive of Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) 35 recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1336 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1336 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1336 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1336 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1336 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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57. PRO1278

A cDNA clone (DNA66304-1546) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to lysozyme C and designated in the present application as "PRO1278."

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 198 and about 584, inclusive, of Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203321 (DNA66304-1546), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203321 (DNA66304-1546).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide having the sequence of 35 amino acid residues from about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1278 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1278 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1278 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 to 148 of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1278 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1278 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to 148 of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1278 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1278 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1278 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1278 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1278 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1278 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1278 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1278 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1278 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1278 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

58. **PRO1298**

A cDNA clone (DNA66511-1563) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence 10 identity with glycosyltransferases and designated in the present application as "PRO1298."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 139 and about 1062, inclusive, of Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203228 (DNA66511-1563), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203228 (DNA66511-1563).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1298 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1298 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1298 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 through 323 of Figure 116 (SEQ ID 15 NO:210).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1298 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1298 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 through 323 of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1298 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1298 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1298 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1298 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1298 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 35 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1298 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1298 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1298 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1298 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1298 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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59. PRO1301

A cDNA clone (DNA66512-1564) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to cytochrome P450 and designated in the present application as "PRO1301."

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 97 and about 1428, inclusive, of Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203218 (DNA66512-1564), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203218 (DNA66512-1564).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide having the sequence of 35 amino acid residues from about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 271 through about amino acid position 290 in the PRO1301 amino acid sequence (Figure 118, SEQ ID NO:212).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1301 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1301 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1301 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 462 of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1301 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1301 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 462 of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1301 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1301 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1301 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1301 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1301 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 462, inclusive of Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

60. **PRO1268**

A cDNA clone (DNA66519-1535) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide 5 designated in the present application as "PRO1268."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 10 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 89 and 15 about 508, inclusive, of Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 20 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203236 (DNA66519-1535), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203236 (DNA66519-1535).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 25 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 30 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide, with one or more of its soluble, i.e. transmembrane, domains deleted or inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains has been tentatively

identified at about amino acids 12-28 (type II), 51-66, and 107-124 in the PRO1268 amino acid sequence (Figure 120, SEQ ID NO:214).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1268 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1268 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1268 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 140 of Figure 120 (SEQ ID 15 NO:214).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1268 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1268 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 140 of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1268 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1268 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1268 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1268 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1268 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 35 polypeptide from the cell culture.

61. **PRO1269**

A cDNA clone (DNA66520-1536) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology

to granulocyte peptide A and designated in the present application as "PRO1269."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 86 and 10 about 613, inclusive, of Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 15 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203226 (DNA66520-1536), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203226 (DNA66520-1536).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 20 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 25 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most 30 preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 35 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the

amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:21)6, or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1269 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1269 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1269 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 196 of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1269 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1269 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 196 of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1269 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1269 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1269 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1269 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1269 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 196, inclusive of Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 30 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1269 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1269 antibody.

35 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1269 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1269 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1269 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

62. **PRO1327**

A cDNA clone (DNA66521-1583) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding neurexophilin, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1327".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 55 or about 97 and about 810, inclusive, of Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203225 (DNA66521-1583) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in 20 ATCC Deposit No. 203225 (DNA66521-1583).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 260 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 14 in the sequence of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1327 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217).

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1327 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1327 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 15 to about 252 of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1327 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1327 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1327 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1327 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1327 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1327 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1327 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 15 to about 252, inclusive of Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1327 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1327 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1327 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1327 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and

monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1327 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

63. **PRO1382**

5 A cDNA clone (DNA66526-1616) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to cerebellin and designated in the present application as "PRO1382."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 418 and about 939, inclusive, of Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203246 (DNA66526-1616), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203246 (DNA66526-1616).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding

nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 27 in the sequence of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1382 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1382 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1382 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 28 to 201 of Figure 126 (SEQ ID 15 NO:220).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1382 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1382 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 28 to 201 of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1382 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1382 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1382 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1382 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1382 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 28 to about 201, inclusive of Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 35 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1382 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1382 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1382 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1382 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1382 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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64. PRO1328

A cDNA clone (DNA66658-1584) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1328".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 10 a PRO1328 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID 15 NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 9 or about 66 and about 779, inclusive, of Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203229 (DNA66658-1584) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 25 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203229 (DNA66658-1584).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 475 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most-preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 32 to about amino acid position 51, from about amino acid position 119 to about amino acid position 138, from about amino acid position 152 to about amino acid position 169 and from about amino acid position 216 to about amino acid position 235 in the PRO1328 amino acid sequence (Figure 128, SEQ ID NO:225).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1328 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1328 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1328 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 20 to about 257 of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1328 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1328 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1328 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1328 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1328 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1328 polypeptide.

40 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1328 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 257, inclusive of Figure 128 (SEQ ID

NO:225), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5

65. **PRO1325**

A cDNA clone (DNA66659-1593) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1325".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 10 a PRO1325 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID 15 NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 51 or about 105 and about 2546, inclusive, of Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203269 (DNA66659-1593) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 25 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203269 (DNA66659-1593).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA 35 molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 292 to about amino acid position 317, from about amino acid position 451 to about amino acid position 470, from about amino acid position 501 to about amino acid position 520, from about amino acid position 607 to about amino acid position 627 and from about amino acid position 751 to about amino acid position 770 in the PRO1325 amino acid sequence (Figure 130, SEQ ID NO:227).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1325 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226).

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1325 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1325 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 19 to about 832 of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1325 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1325 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1325 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1325 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1325 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1325 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1325 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 19 to about 832, inclusive of Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 **66. PRO1340**

A cDNA clone (DNA66663-1598) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Ksp-cadherin and designated in the present application as "PRO1340."

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide having 15 the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 182 and about 2548, inclusive, of Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 20 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203268 25 (DNA66663-1598), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203268 (DNA66663-1598).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 30 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule 35 under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most

preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 5 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 762 to about amino acid position 784 in the PRO1340 amino acid sequence (Figure 132, SEQ ID NO:229).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more 10 preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1340 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 15 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1340 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1340 polypeptide, which in 20 one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 to 807 of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1340 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 25 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1340 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to 807 of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1340 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1340 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1340 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1340 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 35 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1340 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 807, inclusive of Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1340 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1340 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1340 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1340 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1340 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 **67. PRO1339**
A cDNA clone (DNA66669-1597) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with carboxypeptidases and designated in the present application as "PRO1339."

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 58 and about 1271, inclusive, of Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203272 (DNA66669-1597), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203272 (DNA66669-1597).

35 30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

40 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule

under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1339 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1339 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1339 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 17 through 421 of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1339 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1339 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 through 421 of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1339 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1339 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1339 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1339 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1339 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 421, inclusive of Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1339 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1339 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1339 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1339 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1339 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

68. **PRO1337**

A cDNA clone (DNA66672-1586) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology 10 to human thyroxine-binding globulin designated in the present application as "PRO1337".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 15 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 120 and 20 about 1310, inclusive, of Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 25 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203265 (DNA66672-66672), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203265 (DNA66672-66672).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 35 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as 5 extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1337 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1337 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1337 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 417 of Figure 136 (SEQ ID 20 NO:236).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 417 of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1337 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1337 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1337 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1337 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1337 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 417, inclusive of Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1337 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1337 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1337 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1337 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1337 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 69. **PRO1342**

A cDNA clone (DNA66674-1599) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1342".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 299 and about 2026, inclusive, of Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203281 (DNA66674-1599), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 30 Deposit No. 203281 (DNA66674-1599).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

40 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 510 to about amino acid 10 position 532 in the PRO1342 amino acid sequence (Figure 138, SEQ ID NO:243).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1342 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1342 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1342 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 596 of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1342 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1342 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to 596 of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1342 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1342 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1342 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1342 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1342 polypeptide having the

sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 596, inclusive of Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 5 polypeptide from the cell culture.

70. **PRO1343**

A cDNA clone (DNA66675-1587) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1343".

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 15 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 71 or about 146 and about 811, inclusive, of Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203282 (DNA66675-1587) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203282 (DNA66675-1587).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence

identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 140 (SEQ

5 ID NO:248).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b)

10 the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1343 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived

15 from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1343 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1343 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 247 of Figure

20 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1343 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1343 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1343 polypeptide, comprising the sequence

30 of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1343 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1343 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1343 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1343 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 247, inclusive of Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host

cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

71. **PRO1480**

A cDNA clone (DNA67962-1649) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology 5 to Semaphorin C and designated in the present application as "PRO1480."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 10 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 241 and 15 about 2751, inclusive, of Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 20 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203291 (DNA67962-1649), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203291 (DNA67962-1649).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 25 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253); or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 30 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most 35 preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide, its soluble variants, (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated) or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains have been tentatively

identified as extending from about amino acid position 23 to about amino acid position 46 (type II) and about amino acid position 718 to about amino acid position 738 in the PRO1480 amino acid sequence (Figure 142, SEQ ID NO:253).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1480 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 10 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1480 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1480 polypeptide, which in 15 one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 837 of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1480 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 20 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1480 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 837 of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1480 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1480 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1480 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1480 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 30 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1480 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising 35 the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1480 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1480 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1480 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1480 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1480 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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72. PRO1487

A cDNA clone (DNA68836-1656) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to fringe protein and designated in the present application as "PRO1487".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 10 a PRO1487 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), 15 or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 558 and about 2894, inclusive, of Figures 143A-B (SEQ ID NO:259). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203455 (DNA68836-1656), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic 25 acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203455 (DNA68836-1656).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 23 in the sequence of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1487 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1487 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1487 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 24 to 802 of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1487 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1487 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to 802 of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1487 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1487 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1487 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1487 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1487 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 802, inclusive of Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1487 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1487 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1487 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1487 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1487 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

73. **PRO1418**

A cDNA clone (DNA68864-1629) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide 10 designated in the present application as "PRO1418."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 15 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 195 and 20 about 1187, inclusive, of Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 25 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203276 (DNA68864-1629), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203276 (DNA68864-1629).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 30 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 35 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity,

preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 5 amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1418 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 10 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1418 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1418 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 through 350 of Figure 146 (SEQ ID 15 NO:265).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1418 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1418 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 through 350 of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1418 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1418 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1418 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1418 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1418 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 350, inclusive of Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 35 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1418 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1418 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1418 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1418 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1418 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

74. **PRO1472**

A cDNA clone (DNA68866-1644) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with butyrophilin and designated in the present application as "PRO1472."

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 185 and about 1531, inclusive, of Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203283 (DNA68866-1644), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203283 (DNA68866-1644).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide having the sequence of 35 amino acid residues from about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 1-17 in the sequence of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as being from about amino acid position 131 through about amino acid position 150 and from about amino acid position 235 through about amino acid position 259 in the PRO1472 amino acid sequence (Figure 148, SEQ ID NO:267). It is understood that PRO1472 can be manipulated to contain only particular regions given the information herein, e.g. to have only the extracellular or cytoplasmic regions only, or to have the carboxyl end truncated wherein the second transmembrane domain is deleted.

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1472 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1472 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1472 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 466 of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1472 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1472 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 466 of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1472 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1472 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1472 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1472 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1472 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 466, inclusive of Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), or (b)

the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1472 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1472 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1472 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1472 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1472 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

75. **PRO1461**

A cDNA clone (DNA68871-1638) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology 15 to serine protease and designated in the present application as "PRO1461".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 32 and about 1300, inclusive, of Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203280 (DNA68871-68871), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203280 (DNA68871-68871).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. A type II 10 transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 21 to about amino acid position 40 in the PRO1461 amino acid sequence (Figure 150, SEQ ID NO:269).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more 15 preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1461 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 20 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1461 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1461 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 423 of Figure 150 (SEQ ID 25 NO:269).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1461 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 30 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1461 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least 35 about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 423 of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1461 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1461 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1461 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1461 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1461 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 423, inclusive of Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1461 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1461 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1461 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1461 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1461 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 **76. PRO1410**

A cDNA clone (DNA68874-1622) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1410".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 152 or about 212 and about 865, inclusive, of Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203277 (DNA68874-1622) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203277 (DNA68874-1622).

40 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271). The transmembrane 15 domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 194 to about amino acid position 220 in the PRO1410 amino acid sequence (Figure 152, SEQ ID NO:271).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1410 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1410 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1410 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 21 to about 238 of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1410 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1410 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence

of residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1410 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1410 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1410 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1410 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1410 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 21 to about 238, inclusive of Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about 10 an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1410 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1410 antibody.

15 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1410 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1410 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1410 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20
77. **PRO1568**
A cDNA clone (DNA68880-1676) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with tetraspanins and designated in the present application as "PRO1568."
In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 25 a PRO1568 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), 30 or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 307 and about 1122, inclusive, of Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203319

(DNA68880-1676), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203319 (DNA68880-1676).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 33 in the sequence of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acids 12-35, 57-86, 94-114 and 226-248 in the PRO1568 amino acid sequence (Figure 154, SEQ ID NO:273).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1568 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1568 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1568 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 34 through 305 of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1568 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1568 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 34 through 305 of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1568 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1568 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1568 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1568 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1568 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 34 to about 305, inclusive of Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1568 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1568 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1568 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1568 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

25 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1568 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

78. **PRO1570**.

A cDNA clone (DNA68885-1678) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with SP60 and designated in the present application as "PRO1570." In particular, for the first time, Applicants have identified an additional 199 amino acids on the amino terminal end of the protein previously identified as SP60.

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 210 and

about 1505, inclusive, of Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity; more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203311 (DNA68885-1678), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203311 (DNA68885-1678).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the probes provided herein are from the amino terminal end of the peptide identified in Figure 1, defined as amino acids 1-199 of SEQ ID NO:275.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide, in a form which is secreted and is soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted, truncated or inactivated variants.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1570 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length. Preferably, the probes are from the amino terminal end as provided herein.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1570 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1570 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 432 of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1570 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1570 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 432 of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1570 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1570 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1570 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1570 polypeptide.

15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1570 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 432, inclusive of Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1570 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1570 antibody.

25 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1570 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1570 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1570 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30
79. **PRO1317**
A cDNA clone (DNA71166-1685) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to semaphorin B and designated in the present application as "PRO1317".

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 195 and about 2387, inclusive, of Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 5 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203355 10 (DNA71166-1685), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203355 (DNA71166-1685).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 15 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule 20 under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position I through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277). Transmembrane 30 domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid positions 13-31, 136-156, 222-247, 474-490, and 685-704 in the PRO1317 amino acid sequence (Figure 158, SEQ ID NO:277).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 35 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1317 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length,

preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1317 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1317 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 761 of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 761 of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1317 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1317 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1317 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1317 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1317 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 761, inclusive of Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1317 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1317 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1317 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1317 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1317 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35 80. PRO1780

A cDNA clone (DNA71169-1709) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to glucuronosyltransferase and designated in the present application as "PRO1780".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 125 and about 1636, inclusive, of Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 10 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203467 15 (DNA71169-1709), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203467 (DNA71169-1709).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 20 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent 25 conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282). The transmembrane 35 domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 483 to about amino acid position 504 in the PRO1780 amino acid sequence (Figure 160, SEQ ID NO:282).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more

preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1780 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1780 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1780 polypeptide, which in 10 one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 to 523 of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1780 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1780 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to 523 of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1780 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1780 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1780 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1780 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1780 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 523, inclusive of Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising 30 the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1780 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1780 antibody.

35 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1780 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1780 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1780 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

81. PRO1486

A cDNA clone (DNA71180-1655) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with cerebellin, particularly precerebellin, and designated in the present application as "PRO1486."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 568 and about 1086, inclusive, of Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203403 (DNA71180-1655), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203403 (DNA71180-1655).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1486 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1486 polypeptide encoded by any of the 5 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1486 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 33 through 205 of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1486 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 10 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1486 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 15 sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 33 through 205 of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1486 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 20 of amino acid residues 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1486 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1486 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1486 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1486 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 33 to about 205, inclusive of Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), or (b) 25 the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1486 30 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1486 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1486 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1486 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1486 polypeptide, 35 or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

82. **PRO1433**

A cDNA clone (DNA71184-1634) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide.

designated in the present application as "PRO1433".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 185 10 and about 1348, inclusive, of Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 15 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203266 (DNA71184-1634) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203266 (DNA71184-1634).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 20 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 250 25 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) 30 or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 76 to about amino acid 35 position 97 in the PRO1433 amino acid sequence (Figure 164, SEQ ID NO:292).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the

amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1433 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50
5 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1433 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1433 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 388 of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1433 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1433 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1433 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1433 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1433 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1433 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1433 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 388, inclusive of Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising
30 the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1433 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1433 antibody.

35 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1433 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1433 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1433 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

83. PRO1490

A cDNA clone (DNA71213-1659) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1490".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 5 a PRO1490 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID 10 NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 272 or about 347 and about 1375, inclusive, of Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203401 (DNA71213-1659) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 20 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203401 (DNA71213-1659).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 285 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297). The transmembrane

domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 307 to about amino acid position 323 and from about amino acid position 335 to about amino acid position 352 in the PRO1490 amino acid sequence (Figure 166, SEQ ID NO:297).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1490 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1490 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1490 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 368 of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1490 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1490 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1490 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1490 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1490 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1490 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1490 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 368, inclusive of Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1490 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1490 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1490 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1490 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1490 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

84. **PRO1482**

A cDNA clone (DNA71234-1651) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, 10 designated in the present application as "PRO1482".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 33 or about 117 and about 461, inclusive, of Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203402 (DNA71234-1651) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203402 (DNA71234-1651).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 260 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence

identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as 5 extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1482 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1482 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1482 polypeptide, which in 20 certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 29 to about 143 of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1482 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 25 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1482 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1482 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1482 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1482 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1482 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA 35 molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1482 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 143, inclusive of Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a

90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1482 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1482 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1482 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1482 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1482 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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85. PRO1446

A cDNA clone (DNA71277-1636) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1446."

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 197 and about 478, inclusive, of Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203285 (DNA71277-1636), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203285 (DNA71277-1636).

30 35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule

under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1446 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1446 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1446 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 through 109 of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1446 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1446 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 through 109 of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1446 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1446 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1446 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1446 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1446 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 109, inclusive of Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1446 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1446 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1446 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1446 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1446 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

86. PRO1558

A cDNA clone (DNA71282-1668) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding 10 methyltransferase enzymes that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1558".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, 15 preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1558 20 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 84 or about 159 and about 869, inclusive, of Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 25 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203312 (DNA71282-1668) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203312 (DNA71282-1668).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and,

if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and 5 its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 25 in the sequence of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 8 to about amino acid position 30 and from about amino acid position 109 to about amino acid position 130 in the PRO1558 amino acid 10 sequence (Figure 172, SEQ ID NO:306).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) 15 the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1558 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived 20 from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1558 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1558 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 26 to about 262 of Figure 25 172 (SEQ ID NO:306)

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1558 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 17(SEQ ID NO:306)

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1558 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 17(SEQ ID NO:306)

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1558 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1558 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1558 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1558 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1558 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 26 to about 262, inclusive of Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 5 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1558 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1558 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1558 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1558 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1558 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 87. **PRO1604**
A cDNA clone (DNA 71286-1687) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to hepatoma-derived growth factor (HDGF) designated in the present application as "PRO1604".
In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding

20 a PRO1604 polypeptide.
In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 104 and about 2077, inclusive, of Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203357 (DNA 71286-1687), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203357 (DNA 71286-1687).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 13 in the sequence of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1604 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1604 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1604 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 14 to 671 of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1604 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

40 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1604 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 14 to 671 of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308).

45 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1604 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1604 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1604 fragment retains

a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1604 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1604 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 14 to about 671, inclusive of Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1604 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1604 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1604 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1604 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1604 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

88. **PRO1491**

A cDNA clone (DNA71883-1660) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a collapsin protein, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1491".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 107 or about 215 and about 2437, inclusive, of Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203475 (DNA71883-1660) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203475 (DNA71883-1660).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 1,670 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence
10 identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 36 in the sequence of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b)
25 the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1491 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1491 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1491 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 37 to about 777 of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1491 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1491 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence

of residues 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1491 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1491 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1491 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1491 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1491 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 37 to about 777, inclusive of Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 10 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1491 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1491 antibody.

15 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1491 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1491 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1491 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 89. **PRO1431**
A cDNA clone (DNA73401-1633) has been identified having a domain with homology to SH3 that encodes a novel polypeptide, which has been designated in the present application as "PRO1431".

25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315) or 30 (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between residues 1 to about 1335 and about 1560 to about 3934, inclusive, of Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns (a) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203273

(DNA73401-1633) or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203273 (DNA73401-1633).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 15 nucleotides that is produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1431 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1431 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1431 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1431 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 370 of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1431 or PRO1432 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1431 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1431 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1431 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1431 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 370, inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), inclusive, of Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity,
5 more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1431 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1431 antibody.

10 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1431 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1431 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1431 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 **90. PRO1563**

A cDNA clone (DNA73492-1671) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding ADAMTS-1 that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1563".

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 419 or about 563 and about 2929, inclusive, of Figures 179A-B (SEQ ID NO:316). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203324 (DNA73492-1671) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203324 (DNA73492-1671).

40 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence

identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

10 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 48 in the sequence of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1563 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 179A-B (SEQ ID NO:316).

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1563 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1563 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 49 to about 837 of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1563 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1563 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85 % positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95 % positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1563 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1563 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1563 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1563 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1563 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 49 to about 837, inclusive of Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1563 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1563 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1563 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1563 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1563 polypeptide; or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 91. **PRO1565**

A cDNA clone (DNA73727-1673) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a chondromodulin protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1565".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 59 or about 179 and about 1009, inclusive, of Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203459 (DNA73727-1673) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the

nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203459 (DNA73727-1673).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 410 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 40 in the sequence of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 25 to about amino acid 20 position 47 in the PRO1565 amino acid sequence (Figure 182, SEQ ID NO:322).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1565 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived 30 from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1565 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1565 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 41 to about 317 of Figure 35 182 (SEQ ID NO:322).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1565 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the

sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1565 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1565 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1565 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1565 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1565 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1565 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 41 to about 317, inclusive of Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host 15 cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1565 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1565 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1565 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1565 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1565 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 92. **PRO1571**

A cDNA clone (DNA73730-1679) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1571".

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 90 or about 153 and about 806, inclusive, of Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323). Preferably, hybridization occurs under

stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203320 (DNA73730-1679) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203320 (DNA73730-1679).

10 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 910 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 21 in the sequence of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 82 to about amino acid 25 position 103, from about amino acid position 115 to about amino acid position 141 and from about amino acid position 160 to about amino acid position 182 in the PRO1571 amino acid sequence (Figure 184, SEQ ID NO:324).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1571 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1571 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1571 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 22 to about 239 of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1571 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1571 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1571 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1571 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1571 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1571 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1571 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 22 to about 239, inclusive of Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about a 25% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1571 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1571 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1571 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1571 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

30 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1571 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

93. PRO1572

A cDNA clone (DNA 73734-1680) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with CPE-R and designated in the present application as "PRO1572."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 159 and about 872, inclusive, of Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203363 (DNA73734-1680), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 15 Deposit No. 203363 (DNA73734-1680).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 23 in the sequence of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as approximately at about 81-100, 121-141 and 173-194 in the PRO1572 amino acid sequence (Figure 186, SEQ ID NO:326).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the

complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1572 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

5 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1572 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1572 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 24 through 261 of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1572 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326).

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1572 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 24 through 261 of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326).

20 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1572 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1572 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1572 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1572 polypeptide.

25 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1572 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 24 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

30 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1572 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1572 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1572 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1572 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1572 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

94. PRO1573

A cDNA clone (DNA73735-1681) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with CPE-R and designated in the present application as "PRO1573".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide.

5 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 148 and about 771, inclusive, of Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

15 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203356 (DNA73735-1681), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC 20 Deposit No. 203356 (DNA73735-1681).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as at approximately 82-101, 118-145 and 164-188 in the PRO1573

amino acid sequence (Figure 188, SEQ ID NO:328).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1573 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1573 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1573 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 18 through 225 of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 18 through 225 of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1573 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1573 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1573 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1573 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1573 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 18 to about 225, inclusive of Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1573 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1573 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1573 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1573 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and

monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1573 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

95. **PRO1488**

5 A cDNA clone (DNA73736-1657) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R), designated in the present application as "PRO1488".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 6 and about 665, inclusive, of Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203466 (DNA73736-1657), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203466 (DNA73736-1657).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane

domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. Transmembrane domains has been tentatively identified as being located at about amino acid positions 8-30, 82-102, 121-140, and 166-186 in the PRO1488 amino acid sequence (Figure 190, SEQ ID NO:330).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1488 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1488 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1488 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 220 of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1488 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1488 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 220 of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1488 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1488 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1488 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1488 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1488 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 220, inclusive of Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1488 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1488 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1488 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1488 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1488 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

96. PRO1489

A cDNA clone (DNA73737-1658) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor (CPE-R) that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1489".

10 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 264 and about 782, inclusive, of Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203412 (DNA73737-1658) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203412 (DNA73737-1658).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 25 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a)

or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide, with or without the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 31 to about amino acid 5 position 51, from about amino acid position 71 to about amino acid position 90 and from about amino acid position 112 to about amino acid position 133 in the PRO1489 amino acid sequence (Figure 192, SEQ ID NO:332).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more 10 preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1489 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 15 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1489 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1489 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to about 173 of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1489 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1489 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1489 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1489 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1489 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1489 polypeptide.

40 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1489 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 173, inclusive of Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1489 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1489 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1489 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1489 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1489 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

97. **PRO1474**

A cDNA clone (DNA73739-1645) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with ovomucoid and designated in the present application as "PRO1474."

15 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide having 20 the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 102 and about 299, inclusive, of Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 25 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 30 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203270 (DNA73739-1645), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203270 (DNA73739-1645).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 35 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the 10 amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1474 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 15 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1474 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1474 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 through 85 of Figure 194 (SEQ ID 20 NO:334).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1474 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1474 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 through 85 of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1474 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 30 of amino acid residues 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1474 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1474 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1474 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1474 polypeptide having the 35 sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 85, inclusive of Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising

the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1474 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1474 antibody.

5 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1474 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1474 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1474 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 98. **PRO1508**

A cDNA clone (DNA73742-1662) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide and designated in the present application as "PRO1508."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 160 and about 513, inclusive, of Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203316 (DNA73742-1662), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

30 Deposit No. 203316 (DNA73742-1662).

35 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide having the sequence of

amino acid residues from about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 5 a PRO1508 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 10 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1508 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 15 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1508 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1508 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 148 of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1508 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 25 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1508 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence 30 of residues 31 to 148 of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1508 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1508 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1508 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1508 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1508 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence

identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 99. **PRO1555**

A cDNA clone (DNA73744-1665) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1555".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 83 and about 827, inclusive, of Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203322 (DNA73744-1665), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203322 (DNA73744-1665).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 31 in the sequence of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338). Two transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 32, and from about amino acid position 195 through about amino acid position 217, in the PRO1555 amino acid sequence (Figure 198, SEQ ID NO:338).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1555 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 15 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1555 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1555 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 32 to 246 of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1555 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1555 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to 246 of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1555 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1555 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1555 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1555 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1555 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 246, inclusive of Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence

identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

100. **PRO1485**

5 A cDNA clone (DNA73746-1654) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with lysozyme, and more particularly, lysozyme C precursor, and designated in the present application as "PRO1485."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 205 and about 594, inclusive, of Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203411 (DNA73746-1654), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

25 Deposit No. 203411 (DNA73746-1654).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1485 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1485 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1485 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 148 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1485 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1485 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 148 of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1485 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1485 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1485 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1485 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1485 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 148, inclusive of Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1485 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1485 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1485 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1485 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1485 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

101. PRO1564

A cDNA clone (DNA73760-1672) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an 5 N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1564".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, 10 preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1564 15 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 462 or about 546 and about 2378, inclusive, of Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 20 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203314 (DNA73760-1672) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203314 (DNA73760-1672).

25 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence 35 identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and

its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 28 in the sequence of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 11 to about amino acid position 36 in the PRO1564 amino acid sequence (Figure 202, SEQ ID NO:347).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1564 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346).

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1564 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1564 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 29 to about 639 of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1564 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1564 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1564 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1564 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1564 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1564 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1564 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 29 to about 639, inclusive of Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii)

recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1564 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1564 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1564 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1564 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1564 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

102. PRO1755

10 A cDNA clone (DNA76396-1698) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1755".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352); or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 151 and about 885, inclusive, of Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203471 (DNA76396-1698), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203471 (DNA76396-1698).

30 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b) the

complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and 5 its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 31 in the sequence of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 178 to about amino acid position 198 in the PRO1755 amino acid sequence (Figure 204, SEQ ID NO:352).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1755 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1755 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1755 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 32 to 276 of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1755 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1755 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 32 to 276 of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352).

35 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1755 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1755 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1755 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1755 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1755 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 32 to about 276, inclusive of Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), or (b)

the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1755 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1755 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1755 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1755 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

10 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1755 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

103. **PRO1757**

A cDNA clone (DNA76398-1699) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide, 15 designated in the present application as "PRO1757".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 20 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 59 or about 116 and about 121, inclusive, of Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353). Preferably, hybridization occurs under 25 stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule 30 encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203474 (DNA76398-1699) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203474 (DNA76398-1699).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 125 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

5 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 91 to about amino acid position 110 in the PRO1757 amino acid sequence (Figure 206, SEQ ID NO:354).

10 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

15 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1757 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353).

20 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1757 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1757 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 20 to about 121 of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1757 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1757 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354).

40 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1757 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or a fragment

thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1757 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1757 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1757 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1757 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 20 to about 121, inclusive of Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1757 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1757 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1757 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1757 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1757 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

104. PRO1758

A cDNA clone (DNA76399-1700) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide 20 designated in the present application as "PRO1758".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 123 and about 548, inclusive, of Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203472 (DNA76399-1700), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203472 (DNA76399-1700).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 5 In a further aspect; the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 10 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 15 through about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

- 15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the 20 complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1758 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

- 25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1758 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1758 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 16 to 157 of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

- 30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1758 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1758 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 35 sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 16 to 157 of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1758 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1758 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1758 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1758 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1758 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 16 to about 157, inclusive of Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

105. PRO1575

A cDNA clone (DNA76401-1683) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to protein disulfide isomerase and designated in the present application as "PRO1575."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1575 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1575 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1575 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 82 and about 840, inclusive, of Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203360 (DNA76401-1683), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203360 (DNA76401-1683).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1575 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1575 polypeptide, its soluble variants, (i.e. transmembrane domain and/or signal peptide deleted or inactivated) or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively 10 identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 20 in the sequence of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 143 to about amino acid position 162 in the PRO1575 amino acid sequence (Figure 210, SEQ ID NO:358).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 15 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1575 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 20 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1575 polypeptide encoded by any of the 25 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1575 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 to 273 of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1575 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 30 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1575 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence 35 of residues 21 to 273 of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1575 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1575 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1575 fragment retains

a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1575 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1575 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 273, inclusive of Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1575 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1575 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1575 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1575 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1575 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

106. PRO1787

A cDNA clone (DNA76510-2504) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having sequence identity with myelin p0 and designated in the present application as "PRO1787."

20 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 274 and about 969, inclusive, of Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 30 hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203477 (DNA76510-2504), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203477 (DNA76510-2504).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

- 5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 10 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding 15 nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 37 in the sequence of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 161 through about amino acid position 183 in the PRO1787 amino acid sequence (Figure 212, SEQ ID NO:364).

- 20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1787 polypeptide coding sequence that may find 25 use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1787 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

- 30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1787 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 38 through 269 of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1787 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 35 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1787 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least

about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 38 through 269 of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1787 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1787 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1787 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1787 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1787 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 38 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1787 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1787 antibody.

15 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1787 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1787 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

20 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1787 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

107. PRO1781

A cDNA clone (DNA76522-2500) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1781".

25 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 78 and about 1139, inclusive, of Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule

encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203469 (DNA 76522-2500), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203469 (DNA 76522-2500).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 5 encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:36), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most 15 preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 20 a PRO1781 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 19 in the sequence of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 39 to about amino acid position 60 in the PRO1781 amino acid sequence (Figure 214, SEQ ID NO:366).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA 25 encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1781 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, 30 preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1781 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1781 polypeptide, which in 35 one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 20 to 373 of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1781 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more

preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1781 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 20 to 373 of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1781 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1781 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1781 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1781 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1781 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 20 to about 373, inclusive of Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

108. **PRO1556**

20 A cDNA clone (DNA76529-1666) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1556".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 160 and about 891, inclusive, of Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203315 (DNA76529-1666), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC

Deposit No. 203315 (DNA76529-1666).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the
10 complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble variants (i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated), or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 24 in the sequence of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372). Two transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 11 to about amino acid position 25 and from about amino acid position 226 to about amino acid position 243 in the PRO1556 amino acid
20 sequence (Figure 216, SEQ ID NO:372).

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1556 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

35 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1556 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1556 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 25 to 269 of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1556 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1556 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 25 to 269 of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1556 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1556 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1556 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1556 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 15 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1556 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1556 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1556 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1556 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1556 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

109. PRO1759

25 A cDNA clone (DNA76531-1701) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having multiple transmembrane domains, designated in the present application as "PRO1759."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 179 and about 1474, inclusive, of Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203465 (DNA76531-1701), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203465 (DNA76531-1701).

5 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of 15 amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

20 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as being at about amino acids 1-19 (possibly a signal peptide), 41-55, 25 75-94, 127-143, 191-213, 249-270, 278-299, 314-330, 343-359, 379-394, and 410-430 in the PRO1759 amino acid sequence (Figure 218, SEQ ID NO:374).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1759 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1759 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1759 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 450 of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 450 of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1759 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1759 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1759 polypeptide.

20 15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1759 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1759 antibody.

30 25 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1759 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1759 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

35 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1759 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

110. PRO1760

A cDNA clone (DNA76532-1702) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1760."

35 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 120 and about 623, inclusive, of Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 5 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203473 10 (DNA76532-1702), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203473 (DNA76532-1702).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 15 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule 20 under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1760 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

35 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1760 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1760 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 21 through 188 of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1760 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1760 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 21 through 188 of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376).

10 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1760 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1760 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1760 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1760 polypeptide.

15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

20 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1760 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1760 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1760 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1760 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

25 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1760 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

111. PRO1561

A cDNA clone (DNA76538-1670) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding human phospholipase A2 protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1561".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 29 or about 80 and about 376, inclusive, of Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 5 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203313 (DNA76538-1670) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in 10 ATCC Deposit No. 203313 (DNA76538-1670).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID 15 NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, 20 if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 25 a PRO1561 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 17 in the sequence of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 24 in the PRO1561 amino acid sequence (Figure 222, SEQ ID NO:378).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1561 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived

from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1561 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1561 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 18 to about 116 of Figure 5 222 (SEQ ID NO:378).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1561 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1561 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1561 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1561 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1561 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1561 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1561 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 18 to about 116, inclusive of Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about 25 an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide; and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1561 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1561 antibody.

30 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1561 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1561 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1561 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

112. PRO1567

35 A cDNA clone (DNA76541-1675) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to the expression product of the colon specific gene, CSG6, and is designated in the present application as "PRO1567".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 175 and about 642, inclusive, of Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent
10 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203409
15 (DNA76541-1675), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203409 (DNA76541-1675).

20 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 22 in the sequence of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1567 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1567 polypeptide encoded by any of the 5 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1567 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 23 to 178 of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1567 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid 10 sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1567 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least 15 about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 23 to 178 of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1567 polypeptide, comprising the sequence 20 of amino acid residues 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1567 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1567 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1567 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1567 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 23 to about 178, inclusive of Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), or (b) 25 the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1567 30 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1567 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1567 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1567 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1567 polypeptide, 35 or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

113. **PRO1693**

A cDNA clone (DNA77301-1708) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding an

insulin-like growth factor binding protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1693".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1693 10 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 508 or about 607 and about 2046, inclusive, of Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having 15 at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203407 (DNA77301-1708) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203407 (DNA77301-1708).

20 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 175 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence 30 identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a).or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 33 in the sequence of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 420 to about amino acid position 442 in the PRO1693 amino acid sequence (Figure 226, SEQ ID NO:385).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1693 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384).

10 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1693 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1693 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 34 to about 513 of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1693 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385).

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1693 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385).

25 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1693 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1693 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1693 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1693 polypeptide.

30 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1693 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 34 to about 513, inclusive of Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

35 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1693 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1693 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1693 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1693 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and

monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1693 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

114. PRO1784

5 A cDNA clone (DNA77303-2502) has been identified that encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1784."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide.

10 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 155 and about 505, inclusive, of Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

20 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203479 (DNA77303-2502), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203479 (DNA77303-2502).

25 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

30 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and

its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 29 in the sequence of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 52 through about amino acid position 70 in the PRO1784 amino acid sequence (Figure 228, SEQ ID NO:390).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1784 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

15 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1784 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1784 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 30 through 146 of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1784 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390).

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1784 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 30 through 146 of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390).

30 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1784 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1784 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1784 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1784 polypeptide.

35 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1784 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 30 to about 146, inclusive of Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b); (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1784 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1784 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1784 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1784 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

5 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1784 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

115. PRO1605

A cDNA clone (DNA77648-1688) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding a 10 glycosyltransferase protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1605".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide.

15 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 425 or about 503 and about 844, inclusive, of Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

25 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit 203408 (DNA77648-1688) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203408 (DNA77648-1688).

30 In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 380 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and,

if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 26 in the sequence of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1605 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1605 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1605 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 27 to about 140 of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1605 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1605 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1605 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1605 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1605 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1605 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1605 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 27 to about 140, inclusive of Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about

an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1605 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1605 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1605 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1605 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1605 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

116. PRO1788

A cDNA clone (DNA77652-2505) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having homology to leucine-rich repeat proteins and designated in the present application as "PRO1788."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 112 and about 1122, inclusive, of Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203480 (DNA77652-2505), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203480 (DNA77652-2505).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, 5 preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding 10 nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397). Transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 215 through about amino acid position 232 and about amino acid position 287 through about amino acid position 304 in the PRO1788 amino acid sequence (Figure 232, SEQ ID NO:397).

15 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

20 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1788 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1788 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1788 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 17 to 353 of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1788 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397).

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1788 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to 353 of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1788 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or a fragment thereof

sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1788 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1788 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1788 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1788 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 353, inclusive of Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1788 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1788 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1788 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1788 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

15 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1788 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

117. PRO1801

A cDNA clone (DNA83500-2506) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding IL-19 polypeptide, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1801".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide.

20 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most 25 preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 109 or about 235 and about 891, inclusive, of Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203391 (DNA83500-2506) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203391 (DNA83500-2506).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 30 nucleotides, usually at least about 50 nucleotides, more usually at least about 100 nucleotides and generally at least about 150 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule 10 of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 42 in the sequence of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1801 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401).

30 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1801 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

35 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1801 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 43 to about 261 of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1801 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more 35 preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1801 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least

about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1801 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1801 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1801 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1801 polypeptide.

5 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1801 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 43 to about 261, inclusive of Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about 10 an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1801 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1801 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1801 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1801 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

20 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1801 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method of inhibiting the production of an inflammatory cytokine by a cell capable of producing that inflammatory cytokine, wherein the method comprises the step of contacting the cell with a PRO1801 polypeptide, wherein the production of the inflammatory cytokine is inhibited. The cell may be, for example, a T-cell, an NK cell or a macrophage and the inflammatory cytokine whose production is inhibited may be, for example, IL-1, IL-6, IFN- γ or TNF- α .

25 A further embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method for the treatment of an individual in need of immunosuppression, wherein the method comprises the step of administering to the individual an immunosuppressive amount of a PRO1801 polypeptide. The individual in need of immunosuppression may suffer from an autoimmune disease, such as rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroiditis or colitis, or from septic shock, endotoxic shock or any other type of disorder where immunosuppression is desired. The individual may also be one who has received or is to receive a tissue transplant, where the method serves to inhibit rejection of the tissue transplant.

Other embodiments will become evident upon a reading of the present specification.

35 118. UCP4

A cDNA clone (DNA77568-1626) has been identified, having certain homologies to some known human uncoupling proteins, that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "UCP4."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a UCP4 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a UCP4 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a UCP4 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 40 and about 1011 inclusive, of Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203134, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203134.

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Further embodiments of the invention are directed to fragments of the UCP4 coding sequence, which are sufficiently long to be used as hybridization probes. Preferably, such fragments contain at least about 20 to about 80 consecutive bases included in the sequence of Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405). Optionally, such fragments include the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the sequence of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated UCP4 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence UCP4 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 to 323 of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated UCP4 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated UCP4 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to 323 of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated UCP4 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or a fragment thereof sufficient to, for instance, provide a binding site for an anti-UCP4 antibody. Preferably, the UCP4 fragment retains at least one biological activity of a native UCP4 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a UCP4 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 323, inclusive of Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the 15 polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of the native UCP4 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-UCP4 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native UCP4 polypeptide, by contacting the native UCP4 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring the desired activity. The invention also provides therapeutic methods and diagnostic methods using UCP4.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a UCP4 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a carrier.

119. PRO193

25 A cDNA clone (DNA23322-1393) has been identified that encodes a novel multi-transmembrane polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO193."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO193 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 138 and about 611, inclusive, of Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No.203400 (DNA23322-1393), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203400 (DNA23322-1393).

5 In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 15 80 % sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

15 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO193 polypeptide in its soluble form, i.e. transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid positions 23-42, 60-80, 97-117 and 128-148 in the PRO193 amino acid sequence (Figure 238, SEQ ID NO:410).

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more 25 preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO193 polypeptide encoded by any of the 30 isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

30 In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO193 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 through 158 of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO193 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO193 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 through 158 of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410).

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO193 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 to about 158, inclusive of Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of the a native PRO193 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO193 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO193 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO193 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO193 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 120. PRO1130

A cDNA clone (DNA59814-1486) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding the human 2-19 protein that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1130".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide.

25 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 312 or about 357 and about 983, inclusive, of Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203359 (DNA59814-1486) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the

nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203359 (DNA59814-1486).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 10 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1130 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1130 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1130 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 224 of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1130 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1130 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415).

5 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1130 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1130 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1130 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1130 polypeptide.

10 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1130 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 224, inclusive of Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1130 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1130 antibody.

20 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1130 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1130 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1130 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

121. PRO1335

25 A cDNA clone (DNA62812-1594) has been identified, having homology to nucleic acid encoding carbonic anhydrase that encodes a novel polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1335".

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide.

30 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about nucleotides 271 or about 316 and about 1281, inclusive, of Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203248 (DNA62812-1594) or (b) the complement of the nucleic acid molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the 5 nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203248 (DNA62812-1594).

In still a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence 10 identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 180 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 16 to 15 about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80 % sequence identity, prefereably at least about an 85 % sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90 % sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95 % sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding 20 a PRO1335 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e., transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 1 to about amino acid position 15 in the sequence of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423). The transmembrane domain has been tentatively identified as extending from about amino acid position 291 to about amino acid 25 position 310 in the PRO1335 amino acid sequence (Figure 242, SEQ ID NO:423).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) 30 the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1335 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length and may be derived 35 from the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422).

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1335 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1335 polypeptide, which in certain embodiments, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 1 or about 16 to about 337 of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1335 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1335 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1335 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1335 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1335 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1335 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1335 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 1 or about 16 to about 337, inclusive of Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1335 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1335 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1335 polypeptide by contacting the native PRO1335 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1335 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 122. PRO1329
A cDNA clone (DNA66660-1585) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide designated in the present application as "PRO1329."
In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding
35 a PRO1329 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide having

the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 138 and about 716, inclusive, of Figure 243 (SEQ ID NO:428). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent 5 hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203279 10 (DNA66660-1585), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203279 (DNA66660-1585).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence 15 identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule 20 under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

25 In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 16 in the sequence of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

30 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

35 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1329 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1329 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1329 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 17 to 209 of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

5 In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1329 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

10 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1329 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 17 to 209 of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429).

15 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1329 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1329 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1329 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1329 polypeptide.

20 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1329 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 17 to about 209, inclusive of Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

25 123. **PRO1550**
A cDNA clone (DNA76393-1664) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide and designated in the present application as "PRO1550."

30 In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide.

35 In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 228 and about 866, inclusive, of Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent

hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203323 (DNA76393-1664), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203323 (DNA76393-1664).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 30 in the sequence of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1550 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1550 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1550 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 31 to 243 of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1550 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

5 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1550 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 31 to 243 of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

10 In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1550 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1550 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1550 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1550 polypeptide.

15 In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1550 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 31 to about 243, inclusive of Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431); or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

20

124. Additional Embodiments

25 In other embodiments of the present invention, the invention provides vectors comprising DNA encoding any of the herein described polypeptides. Host cell comprising any such vector are also provided. By way of example, the host cells may be CHO cells, *E. coli*, or yeast. A process for producing any of the herein described polypeptides is further provided and comprises culturing host cells under conditions suitable for expression of the desired polypeptide and recovering the desired polypeptide from the cell culture.

30 In other embodiments, the invention provides chimeric molecules comprising any of the herein described polypeptides fused to a heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. Example of such chimeric molecules comprise any of the herein described polypeptides fused to an epitope tag sequence or a Fc region of an immunoglobulin.

In another embodiment, the invention provides an antibody which specifically binds to any of the above or below described polypeptides. Optionally, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, humanized antibody, antibody fragment or single-chain antibody.

35 In yet other embodiments, the invention provides oligonucleotide probes useful for isolating genomic and cDNA nucleotide sequences, wherein those probes may be derived from any of the above or below described nucleotide sequences.

In other embodiments, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a PRO polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

15 In other aspects, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule comprising the coding sequence of a full-length PRO polypeptide cDNA as disclosed herein, the coding sequence of a PRO polypeptide lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or the coding sequence of an extracellular domain of a transmembrane PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

20 30 35 In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at

least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule that encodes the same mature polypeptide encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

5 Another aspect the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a PRO polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleotide sequence, wherein the transmembrane domain(s) of such polypeptide are disclosed herein. Therefore, soluble extracellular domains of the herein described PRO polypeptides are contemplated.

10 Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as, for example, hybridization probes or for encoding fragments of a PRO polypeptide that may optionally encode a polypeptide comprising a binding site for an anti-PRO antibody. Such nucleic acid fragments are usually at least about 20 nucleotides in length, preferably at least about 30 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least about 40 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 50 nucleotides in length, yet more 15 preferably at least about 60 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 70 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 80 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 90 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 100 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 110 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 120 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 130 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 140 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 150 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 160 nucleotides in length, yet more 20 preferably at least about 170 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 180 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 190 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 200 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 250 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 300 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 350 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least 25 about 400 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 450 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 500 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 600 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 700 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 800 nucleotides in length, yet more preferably at least about 900 nucleotides in length and yet more preferably at least about 1000 nucleotides in length, wherein in this context the term "about" means the referenced nucleotide sequence length 30 plus or minus 10% of that referenced length. It is noted that novel fragments of a PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence may be determined in a routine manner by aligning the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence with other known nucleotide sequences using any of a number of well known sequence alignment programs and determining which PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence fragment(s) are novel. All of such PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences are contemplated herein. Also contemplated are the PRO polypeptide fragments encoded by these nucleotide molecule fragments, preferably those PRO polypeptide 35 fragments that comprise a binding site for an anti-PRO antibody.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a certain aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 81% positives, more preferably at least about 82% positives, yet more preferably at least about 83% positives, yet more preferably at least about 84% positives, yet more preferably at least about 85% positives, yet more preferably at least about 86% positives, yet more preferably at least about 87% positives, yet more preferably at least about 88% positives, yet more preferably at least about 89% positives, yet more preferably at least about 90% positives, yet more preferably at least about 91% positives, yet more preferably at least about 92% positives, yet more preferably at least about 93% positives, yet more preferably at least about 94% positives, yet more preferably at least about 95% positives, yet more preferably at least about 96% positives, yet more preferably at least about 97% positives, yet more preferably at least about 98% positives and yet more preferably at least about 99% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of a PRO polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein or an extracellular domain

of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated PRO polypeptide without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine and is encoded by a nucleotide sequence that encodes such an amino acid sequence as hereinbefore described. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding 5 nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

Another aspect the invention provides an isolated PRO polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the 10 appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO polypeptide as defined herein. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO antibody or a small molecule.

15 In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists to a PRO polypeptide which comprise contacting the PRO polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said PRO polypeptide. Preferably, the PRO polypeptide is a native PRO polypeptide.

20 In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition of matter comprising a PRO polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist of a PRO polypeptide as herein described, or an anti-PRO antibody, in combination with a carrier. Optionally, the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to the use of a PRO polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist thereof as hereinbefore described, or an anti-PRO antibody, for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of a condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, an agonist or antagonist thereof or an anti-PRO antibody.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) of a native sequence PRO1560 (UNQ767) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:3 is a clone designated herein as "DNA19902-1669". The start and stop codons 30 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 2 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) of a native sequence PRO444 (UNQ328) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:5 is a clone designated herein as "DNA26846-1397". The start and stop codons are shown 35 in bold and underlined font.

Figure 4 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:6) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 shown in Figure 3.

Figure 5 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of a native sequence PRO1018 (UNQ501) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:7 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56107-1415". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 6 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 shown in Figure 5.

5 Figure 7 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) of a native sequence PRO1773 (UNQ835) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:9 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56406-1704". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 8 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:10) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 shown in Figure 7.

10 Figure 9 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) of a native sequence PRO1477 (UNQ747) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:11 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56529-1647". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 10 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:12) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 shown in Figure 9.

15 Figure 11 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:16) of a native sequence PRO1478 (UNQ748) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:16 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56531-1648". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 12 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 shown in Figure 11.

20 Figure 13 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:21) of a native sequence PRO831 (UNQ471) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:21 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56862-1343". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 14 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:22) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 shown in Figure 13.

25 Figure 15 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:23) of a native sequence PRO1113 (UNQ556) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:23 is a clone designated herein as "DNA57254-1477". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 16 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:24) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 shown in Figure 15.

30 Figure 17 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:28) of a native sequence PRO1194 (UNQ607) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:28 is a clone designated herein as "DNA57841-1522". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 18 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:29) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 shown in Figure 17.

35 Figure 19 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:30) of a native sequence PRO1110 (UNQ553) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:30 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58727-1474". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 20 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:31) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 shown in Figure 19.

Figure 21 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:32) of a native sequence PRO1378 (UNQ715) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:32 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58730-1607". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

5 Figure 22 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:33) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 shown in Figure 21.

Figure 23 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:40) of a native sequence PRO1481 (UNQ750) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:40 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58732-1650". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

10 Figure 24 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:41) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 shown in Figure 23.

Figure 25 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:42) of a native sequence PRO1189 (UNQ603) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:42 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58828-1519". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

15 Figure 26 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:43) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 shown in Figure 25.

Figure 27 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:49) of a native sequence PRO1415 (UNQ731) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:49 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58852-1637". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

20 Figure 28 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:50) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 shown in Figure 27.

Figure 29 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:51) of a native sequence PRO1411 (UNQ729) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:51 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59212-1627". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

25 Figure 30 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:52) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 shown in Figure 29.

Figure 31 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:53) of a native sequence PRO1295 (UNQ664) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:53 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59218-1559". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

30 Figure 32 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:54) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 shown in Figure 31.

Figure 33 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:55) of a native sequence PRO1359 (UNQ708) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:55 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59219-1613". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

35 Figure 34 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:56) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 shown in Figure 33.

Figure 35 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:57) of a native sequence PRO1190 (UNQ604) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:57 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59586-1520". The start and stop codons

are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 36 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:58) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 shown in Figure 35.

Figure 37 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:62) of a native sequence PRO1772 (UNQ834) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:62 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59817-1703". The start and stop codons 5 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 38 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:63) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 shown in Figure 37.

Figure 39 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:67) of a native sequence PRO1248 (UNQ631) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:67 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60278-1530". The start and stop codons 10 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 40 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:68) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:67 shown in Figure 39.

Figure 41 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:69) of a native sequence PRO1316 (UNQ682) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:69 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60608-1577". The start and stop codons 15 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 42 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:70) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:69 shown in Figure 41.

Figure 43 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:71) of a native sequence PRO1197 (UNQ610) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:71 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60611-1524". The start and stop codons 20 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 44 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:72) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:71 shown in Figure 43.

Figure 45 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:76) of a native sequence PRO1293 (UNQ662) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:76 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60618-1557". The start and stop codons 25 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 46 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:77) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:76 shown in Figure 45.

Figure 47 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:78) of a native sequence PRO1380 (UNQ717) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:78 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60740-1615". The start and stop codons 30 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 48 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:79) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:78 shown in Figure 47.

Figure 49 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:83) of a native sequence PRO1265 (UNQ636) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:83 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60764-1533". The start and stop codons 35 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 50 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:84) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:83 shown in Figure 49.

Figure 51 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:85) of a native sequence PRO1250 (UNQ633) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:85 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60775-1532". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 52 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:86) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:85 shown in Figure 51.

5 Figure 53 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:87) of a native sequence PRO1475 (UNQ746) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:87 is a clone designated herein as "DNA61185-1646". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 54 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:88) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:87 shown in Figure 53.

10 Figure 55 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:94) of a native sequence PRO1377 (UNQ714) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:94 is a clone designated herein as "DNA61608-1606". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 56 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:95) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:94 shown in Figure 55.

15 Figure 57 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:99) of a native sequence PRO1326 (UNQ686) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:99 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62808-1582". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 58 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:100) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:99 shown in Figure 57.

20 Figure 59 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:101) of a native sequence PRO1249 (UNQ632) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:101 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62809-1531". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 60 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:102) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:100 shown in Figure 59.

25 Figure 61 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:103) of a native sequence PRO1315 (UNQ681) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:103 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62815-1578". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 62 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:104) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:103 shown in Figure 61.

30 Figure 63 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:110) of a native sequence PRO1549 (UNQ782) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:110 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62845-1684". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 64 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:111) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:110 shown in Figure 63.

35 Figure 65 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:115) of a native sequence PRO1430 (UNQ736) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:115 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64842-1632". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 66 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:116) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:115 shown in Figure 65.

Figure 67 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:117) of a native sequence PRO1374 (UNQ711) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:117 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64849-1604". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

5 Figure 68 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:118) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:117 shown in Figure 67.

Figure 69 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:122) of a native sequence PRO1311 (UNQ677) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:122 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64863-1573". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

10 Figure 70 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:123) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 shown in Figure 69.

Figure 71 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:127) of a native sequence PRO1357 (UNQ706) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:127 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64881-1602". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

15 Figure 72 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:128) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:127 shown in Figure 71.

Figure 73 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:129) of a native sequence PRO1244 (UNQ628) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:129 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64883-1526". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

20 Figure 74 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:130) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:129 shown in Figure 73.

Figure 75 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:131) of a native sequence PRO1246 (UNQ630) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:131 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64885-1529". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

25 Figure 76 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:132) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:131 shown in Figure 75.

Figure 77 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:133) of a native sequence PRO1356 (UNQ705) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:133 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64886-1601". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

30 Figure 78 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:134) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:133 shown in Figure 77.

Figure 79 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:135) of a native sequence PRO1275 (UNQ645) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:135 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64888-1542". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

35 Figure 80 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:136) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:135 shown in Figure 79.

Figure 81 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:137) of a native sequence PRO1274 (UNQ644) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:137 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64889-1542". The start and stop codons

are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 82 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:138) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:137 shown in Figure 81.

Figure 83 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:139) of a native sequence PRO1412 (UNQ730) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:139 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64897-1628". The start and stop codons 5 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 84 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:140) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:139 shown in Figure 83.

Figure 85 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:141) of a native sequence PRO1557 (UNQ765) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:141 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64902-1667". The start and stop codons 10 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 86 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:142) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:141 shown in Figure 85.

Figure 87 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:143) of a native sequence PRO1286 (UNQ655) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:143 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64903-1553". The start and stop codons 15 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 88 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:144) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:143 shown in Figure 87.

Figure 89 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:145) of a native sequence PRO1294 (UNQ663) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:145 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64905-1558". The start and stop codons 20 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 90 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:146) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:145 shown in Figure 89.

Figure 91 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:147) of a native sequence PRO1347 (UNQ702) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:147 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64950-1590". The start and stop codons 25 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 92 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:148) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:147 shown in Figure 91.

Figure 93 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:152) of a native sequence PRO1305 (UNQ671) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:152 is a clone designated herein as "DNA64952-1568". The start and stop codons 30 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 94 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:153) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:152 shown in Figure 93.

Figure 95 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:157) of a native sequence PRO1273 (UNQ643) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:157 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65402-1540". The start and stop codons 35 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 96 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:158) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:157 shown in Figure 95.

Figure 97 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:159) of a native sequence PRO1302 (UNQ668) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:159 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65403-1565". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 98 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:160) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:159 shown in Figure 97.

5 Figure 99 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:161) of a native sequence PRO1283 (UNQ653) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:161 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65404-1551". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 100 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:162) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:161 shown in Figure 99.

10 Figure 101 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:169) of a native sequence PRO1279 (UNQ649) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:169 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65405-1547". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 102 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:170) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:169 shown in Figure 101.

15 Figure 103 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:179) of a native sequence PRO1304 (UNQ670) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:179 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65406-1567". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 104 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:180) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:179 shown in Figure 103.

20 Figure 105 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:188) of a native sequence PRO1317 (UNQ683) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:188 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65408-1578". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 106 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:189) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:188 shown in Figure 105.

25 Figure 107 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:193) of a native sequence PRO1303 (UNQ669) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:193 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65409-1566". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 108 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:194) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:193 shown in Figure 107.

30 Figure 109 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:195) of a native sequence PRO1306 (UNQ672) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:195 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65410-1569". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 110 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:196) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:195 shown in Figure 109.

35 Figures 111A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:197) of a native sequence PRO1336 (UNQ691) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:197 is a clone designated herein as "DNA65423-1595". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 112 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:198) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:198 shown in Figures 111A-B.

Figure 113 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:202) of a native sequence PRO1278 (UNQ648) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:202 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66304-1546". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

5 Figure 114 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:203) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:202 shown in Figure 113.

Figure 115 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:209) of a native sequence PRO1298 (UNQ666) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:209 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66511-1563". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

10 Figure 116 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:210) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:209 shown in Figure 115.

Figure 117 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:211) of a native sequence PRO1301 (UNQ667) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:211 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66512-1564". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

15 Figure 118 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:212) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:211 shown in Figure 117.

Figure 119 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:213) of a native sequence PRO1268 (UNQ638) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:213 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66519-1535". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

20 Figure 120 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:214) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:213 shown in Figure 119.

Figure 121 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:215) of a native sequence PRO1269 (UNQ639) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:215 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66520-1536". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

25 Figure 122 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:216) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:215 shown in Figure 121.

Figure 123 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:217) of a native sequence PRO1327 (UNQ687) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:217 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66521-1583". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

30 Figure 124 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:218) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:217 shown in Figure 123.

Figure 125 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:219) of a native sequence PRO1382 (UNQ718) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:219 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66526-1616". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

35 Figure 126 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:220) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:219 shown in Figure 125.

Figure 127 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:224) of a native sequence PRO1328 (UNQ688) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:224 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66658-1584". The start and stop codons

are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 128 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:225) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:224 shown in Figure 127.

Figure 129 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:226) of a native sequence PRO1325 (UNQ685) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:226 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66659-1593". The start and stop codons 5 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 130 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:227) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:226 shown in Figure 129.

Figure 131 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:228) of a native sequence PRO1340 (UNQ695) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:228 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66663-1598". The start and stop codons 10 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 132 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:229) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:228 shown in Figure 131.

Figure 133 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:233) of a native sequence PRO1339 (UNQ694) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:233 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66669-1597". The start and stop codons 15 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 134 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:234) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:233 shown in Figure 133.

Figure 135 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:235) of a native sequence PRO1337 (UNQ692) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:235 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66672-1586". The start and stop codons 20 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 136 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:236) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:235 shown in Figure 135.

Figure 137 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:242) of a native sequence PRO1342 (UNQ697) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:242 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66674-1599". The start and stop codons 25 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 138 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:243) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:242 shown in Figure 137.

Figure 139 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:247) of a native sequence PRO1343 (UNQ698) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:247 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66675-1587". The start and stop codons 30 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 140 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:248) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:247 shown in Figure 139.

Figure 141 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:252) of a native sequence PRO1480 (UNQ749) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:252 is a clone designated herein as "DNA67962-1649". The start and stop codons 35 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 142 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:253) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:252 shown in Figure 141.

Figures 143A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:259) of a native sequence PRO1487 (UNQ756) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:259 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68836-1656". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 144 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:260) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:259 shown in Figures 143A-B.

5 Figure 145 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:264) of a native sequence PRO1418 (UNQ732) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:264 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68864-1629". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 146 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:265) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:264 shown in Figure 145.

10 Figure 147 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:266) of a native sequence PRO1472 (UNQ744) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:266 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68866-1644". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 148 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:267) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:266 shown in Figure 147.

15 Figure 149 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:268) of a native sequence PRO1461 (UNQ742) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:268 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68871-1638". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 150 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:269) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:268 shown in Figure 149.

20 Figure 151 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:270) of a native sequence PRO1410 (UNQ728) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:270 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68874-1622". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 152 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:271) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:270 shown in Figure 151.

25 Figure 153 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:272) of a native sequence PRO1568 (UNQ774) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:272 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68880-1676". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 154 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:273) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:272 shown in Figure 153.

30 Figure 155 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:274) of a native sequence PRO1570 (UNQ776) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:274 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68885-1678". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 156 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:275) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:274 shown in Figure 155.

35 Figure 157 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:276) of a native sequence PRO1317 (UNQ783) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:276 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71166-1685". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 158 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:277) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:276 shown in Figure 157.

Figure 159 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:281) of a native sequence PRO1780 (UNQ842) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:281 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71169-1709". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

5 Figure 160 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:282) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:281 shown in Figure 159.

Figure 161 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:286) of a native sequence PRO1486 (UNQ755) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:286 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71180-1655". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

10 Figure 162 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:287) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:286 shown in Figure 161.

Figure 163 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:291) of a native sequence PRO1433 (UNQ738) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:291 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71184-1634". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

15 Figure 164 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:292) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:291 shown in Figure 163.

Figure 165 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:296) of a native sequence PRO1490 (UNQ759) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:296 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71213-1659". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

20 Figure 166 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:297) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:296 shown in Figure 165.

Figure 167 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:301) of a native sequence PRO1482 (UNQ751) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:301 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71234-1651". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

25 Figure 168 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:302) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:301 shown in Figure 167.

Figure 169 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:303) of a native sequence PRO1446 (UNQ740) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:303 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71277-1636". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

30 Figure 170 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:304) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:303 shown in Figure 169.

Figure 171 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:305) of a native sequence PRO1558 (UNQ766) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:305 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71282-1668". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

35 Figure 172 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:306) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:305 shown in Figure 171.

Figure 173 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:307) of a native sequence PRO1604 (UNQ785) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:307 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71286-1687". The start and stop codons

are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 174 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:308) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:307 shown in Figure 173.

Figure 175 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:309) of a native sequence PRO1491 (UNQ760) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:309 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71883-1660". The start and stop codons
5 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 176 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:310) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:309 shown in Figure 175.

Figure 177 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:314) of a native sequence PRO1431 (UNQ737) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:314 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73401-1633". The start and stop codons
10 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 178 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:315) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:314 shown in Figure 177.

Figures 179A-B show a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:316) of a native sequence PRO1563 (UNQ769) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:316 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73492-1671". The start and
15 stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 180 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:317) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:316 shown in Figures 179A-B.

Figure 181 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:321) of a native sequence PRO1565 (UNQ771) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:321 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73727-1673". The start and stop codons
20 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 182 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:322) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:321 shown in Figure 181.

Figure 183 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:323) of a native sequence PRO1571 (UNQ777) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:323 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73730-1679". The start and stop codons
25 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 184 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:324) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:323 shown in Figure 183.

Figure 185 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:325) of a native sequence PRO1572 (UNQ778) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:325 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73734-1680". The start and stop codons
30 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 186 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:326) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:325 shown in Figure 185.

Figure 187 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:327) of a native sequence PRO1573 (UNQ779) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:327 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73735-1681". The start and stop codons
35 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 188 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:328) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:327 shown in Figure 187.

Figure 189 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:329) of a native sequence PRO1488 (UNQ757) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:329 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73736-1657". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 190 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:330) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:329 shown in Figure 189.

5 Figure 191 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:331) of a native sequence PRO1489 (UNQ758) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:331 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73737-1658". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 192 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:332) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:331 shown in Figure 191.

10 Figure 193 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:333) of a native sequence PRO1474 (UNQ745) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:333 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73739-1645". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 194 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:334) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:333 shown in Figure 193.

15 Figure 195 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:335) of a native sequence PRO1508 (UNQ761) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:335 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73742-1662". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 196 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:336) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:335 shown in Figure 195.

20 Figure 197 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:337) of a native sequence PRO1555 (UNQ763) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:337 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73744-1665". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 198 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:338) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:337 shown in Figure 197.

25 Figure 199 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:339) of a native sequence PRO1485 (UNQ754) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:339 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73746-1654". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 200 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:340) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:339 shown in Figure 199.

30 Figure 201 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:346) of a native sequence PRO1564 (UNQ770) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:346 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73760-1672". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 202 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:347) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:346 shown in Figure 201.

35 Figure 203 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:351) of a native sequence PRO1755 (UNQ828) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:351 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76396-1698". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 204 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:352) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:351 shown in Figure 203.

Figure 205 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:353) of a native sequence PRO1757 (UNQ830) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:353 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76398-1699". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

5 Figure 206 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:354) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:353 shown in Figure 205.

Figure 207 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:355) of a native sequence PRO1758 (UNQ831) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:355 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76399-1700". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

10 Figure 208 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:356) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:355 shown in Figure 207.

Figure 209 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:357) of a native sequence PRO1575 (UNQ781) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:357 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76401-1683". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

15 Figure 210 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:358) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:357 shown in Figure 209.

Figure 211 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:363) of a native sequence PRO1787 (UNQ849) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:363 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76510-2504". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

20 Figure 212 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:364) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:363 shown in Figure 211.

Figure 213 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:365) of a native sequence PRO1781 (UNQ843) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:365 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76522-2500". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

25 Figure 214 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:366) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:365 shown in Figure 213.

Figure 215 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:371) of a native sequence PRO1556 (UNQ764) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:371 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76529-1666". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

30 Figure 216 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:372) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:371 shown in Figure 215.

Figure 217 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:373) of a native sequence PRO1759 (UNQ832) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:373 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76531-1701". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

35 Figure 218 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:374) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:373 shown in Figure 217.

Figure 219 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:375) of a native sequence PRO1760 (UNQ833) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:375 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76532-1702". The start and stop codons

are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 220 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:376) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:375 shown in Figure 219.

Figure 221 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:377) of a native sequence PRO1561 (UNQ768) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:377 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76538-1670". The start and stop codons 5 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 222 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:378) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:377 shown in Figure 221.

Figure 223 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:382) of a native sequence PRO1567 (UNQ773) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:382 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76541-1675". The start and stop codons 10 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 224 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:383) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:382 shown in Figure 223.

Figure 225 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:384) of a native sequence PRO1693 (UNQ803) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:384 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77301-1693". The start and stop codons 15 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 226 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:385) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:384 shown in Figure 225.

Figure 227 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:389) of a native sequence PRO1784 (UNQ846) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:389 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77303-2502". The start and stop codons 20 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 228 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:390) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:389 shown in Figure 227.

Figure 229 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:394) of a native sequence PRO1605 (UNQ786) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:394 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77648-1688". The start and stop codons 25 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 230 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:395) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:394 shown in Figure 229.

Figure 231 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:396) of a native sequence PRO1788 (UNQ850) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:396 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77652-2505". The start and stop codons 30 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 232 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:397) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:396 shown in Figure 231.

Figure 233 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:401) of a native sequence PRO1801 (UNQ852) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:401 is a clone designated herein as "DNA83500-2506". The start and stop codons 35 are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 234 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:402) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:401 shown in Figure 233.

Figure 235 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:405) of a native sequence UCP4 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:405 is a clone designated herein as "DNA77568-1626". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 236 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:406) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:405 shown in Figure 235.

5 Figure 237 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:409) of a native sequence PRO193 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:409 is a clone designated herein as "DNA23322-1393". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 238 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:410) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:409 shown in Figure 237.

10 Figure 239 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:414) of a native sequence PRO1130 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:414 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59814-1486". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 240 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:415) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:414 shown in Figure 239.

15 Figure 241 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:422) of a native sequence PRO1335 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:422 is a clone designated herein as "DNA62812-1594". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 242 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:423) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:422 shown in Figure 241.

20 Figure 243 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:428) of a native sequence PRO1329 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:428 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66660-1585". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 244 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:429) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:428 shown in Figure 243.

25 Figure 245 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:430) of a native sequence PRO1550 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:430 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76393-1664". The start and stop codons are shown in bold and underlined font.

Figure 246 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:431) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:430 shown in Figure 245.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTSI. Definitions

The terms "PRO polypeptide" and "PRO" as used herein and when immediately followed by a numerical designation refer to various polypeptides, wherein the complete designation (i.e., PRO/number) refers to specific polypeptide sequences as described herein. The terms "PRO/number polypeptide" and "PRO/number" wherein the term "number" is provided as an actual numerical designation as used herein encompass native sequence polypeptides and polypeptide variants (which are further defined herein). The PRO polypeptides described herein may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods.

A "native sequence PRO polypeptide" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as the corresponding PRO polypeptide derived from nature. Such native sequence PRO polypeptides can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence PRO polypeptide" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of the specific PRO polypeptide (e.g., an extracellular domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms (e.g., alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of the polypeptide. In various embodiments of the invention, the native sequence PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are mature or full-length native sequence polypeptides comprising the full-length amino acids sequences shown in the accompanying figures. Start and stop codons are shown in bold font and underlined in the figures. However, while the PRO polypeptide disclosed in the accompanying figures are shown to begin with methionine residues designated herein as amino acid position 1 in the figures, it is conceivable and possible that other methionine residues located either upstream or downstream from the amino acid position 1 in the figures may be employed as the starting amino acid residue for the PRO polypeptides.

The PRO polypeptide "extracellular domain" or "ECD" refers to a form of the PRO polypeptide which is essentially free of the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide ECD will have less than 1% of such transmembrane and/or cytoplasmic domains and preferably, will have less than 0.5% of such domains. It will be understood that any transmembrane domains identified for the PRO polypeptides of the present invention are identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of hydrophobic domain. The exact boundaries of a transmembrane domain may vary but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids at either end of the domain as initially identified herein. Optionally, therefore, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide may contain from about 5 or fewer amino acids on either side of the transmembrane domain/extracellular domain boundary as identified in the Examples or specification and such polypeptides, with or without the associated signal peptide, and nucleic acid encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

The approximate location of the "signal peptides" of the various PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are shown in the present specification and/or the accompanying figures. It is noted, however, that the C-terminal boundary of a signal peptide may vary, but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the signal peptide C-terminal boundary as initially identified herein, wherein the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide may be identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of amino acid sequence element (e.g., Nielsen et al., Prot. Eng. 10:1-6 (1997) and von Heinje et al., Nucl. Acids,

Res. 14:4683-4690 (1986)). Moreover, it is also recognized that, in some cases, cleavage of a signal sequence from a secreted polypeptide is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These mature polypeptides, where the signal peptide is cleaved within no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide as identified herein, and the polynucleotides encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

5 "PRO polypeptide variant" means an active PRO polypeptide as defined above or below having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Such PRO polypeptide variants include, for
10 instance, PRO polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N- or C-terminus of the full-length native amino acid sequence. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide variant will have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least
15 about 85% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, more
20 preferably at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, more
25 preferably at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and most preferably at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Ordinarily, PRO variant polypeptides are at least about 10 amino acids in length, often at least about 20 amino acids in length, more often at least about 30 amino acids in length, more often at least about 40 amino acids in length, more often at least about 50 amino acids in length, more often at least about 60 amino acids in length, more often at least about 70 amino acids in length, more often at least about 80 amino acids in length, more often at least about 90 amino acids in length, more often at least about 100 amino acids in length, more often at least about 150 amino acids in length, more often at least about 200 amino acids in length, more often at least about 300 amino acids in length, or more.
30

"Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to the PRO polypeptide sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the specific PRO polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid

sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared. For purposes herein, however, % amino acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program 5 ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code 10 provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which 15 can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ times the fraction } X/Y$$

20 where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A. As examples of % amino acid sequence identity calculations using this method, Tables 2 and 3 25 demonstrate how to calculate the % amino acid sequence identity of the amino acid sequence designated "Comparison Protein" to the amino acid sequence designated "PRO", wherein "PRO" represents the amino acid sequence of a hypothetical PRO polypeptide of interest, "Comparison Protein" represents the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide against which the "PRO" polypeptide of interest is being compared, and "X", "Y" and "Z" each represent different hypothetical amino acid residues.

30 Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % amino acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the ALIGN-2 computer program. However, % amino acid sequence identity values may also be obtained as described below by using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Most of the WU-BLAST-2 search parameters are set to the default values. Those not set to default values, i.e., the adjustable parameters, are set 35 with the following values: overlap span = 1, overlap fraction = 0.125, word threshold (T) = 11, and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62. When WU-BLAST-2 is employed, a % amino acid sequence identity value is determined by dividing (a) the number of matching identical amino acid residues between the amino acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide of interest having a sequence derived from the native PRO polypeptide and

the comparison amino acid sequence of interest (i.e., the sequence against which the PRO polypeptide of interest is being compared which may be a PRO variant polypeptide) as determined by WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide of interest. For example, in the statement "a polypeptide comprising an the amino acid sequence A which has or having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to the amino acid sequence B", the amino acid sequence A is the comparison amino acid sequence of interest and the amino acid sequence B is the amino acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide of interest.

5 Percent amino acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 25:3389-3402 (1997)). The NCBI-BLAST2 sequence comparison program may be downloaded from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, 10 unmask = yes, strand = all, expected occurrences = 10, minimum low complexity length = 15/5, multi-pass e-value = 0.01, constant for multi-pass = 25, dropoff for final gapped alignment = 25 and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62.

In situations where NCBI-BLAST2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B 15 (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ times the fraction } X/Y$$

20 where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A.

25 "PRO variant polynucleotide" or "PRO variant nucleic acid sequence" means a nucleic acid molecule which encodes an active PRO polypeptide as defined below and which has at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleotide acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide, as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as 30 disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Ordinarily, a PRO variant polynucleotide will have at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, 35 more preferably at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 92%

nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleic acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal sequence, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Variants do not encompass the native nucleotide sequence.

Ordinarily, PRO variant polynucleotides are at least about 30 nucleotides in length, often at least about 60 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 90 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 120 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 150 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 180 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 210 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 240 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 270 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 300 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 450 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 600 nucleotides in length, more often at least about 900 nucleotides in length, or more.

"Percent (%) nucleic acid sequence identity" with respect to PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of nucleotides in a candidate sequence that are identical with the nucleotides in the PRO nucleic acid sequence of interest, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent nucleic acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. For purposes herein, however, % nucleic acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for nucleic acid sequence comparisons, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of a given nucleic acid sequence C to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D (which can alternatively be phrased as a given nucleic acid sequence C that has or comprises a certain % nucleic acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D) is calculated as follows:

35

100 times the fraction W/Z

where W is the number of nucleotides scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2

in that program's alignment of C and D, and where Z is the total number of nucleotides in D. It will be appreciated that where the length of nucleic acid sequence C is not equal to the length of nucleic acid sequence D, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of C to D will not equal the % nucleic acid sequence identity of D to C. As examples of % nucleic acid sequence identity calculations, Tables 4 and 5, demonstrate how to calculate the % nucleic acid sequence identity of the nucleic acid sequence designated "Comparison DNA" to the nucleic acid sequence designated "PRO-DNA", wherein "PRO-DNA" represents a hypothetical PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequence of interest, "Comparison DNA" represents the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid molecule against which the "PRO-DNA" nucleic acid molecule of interest is being compared, and "N", "L" and "V" each represent different hypothetical nucleotides.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % nucleic acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained 10 as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the ALIGN-2 computer program. However, % nucleic acid sequence identity values may also be obtained as described below by using the WU-BLAST-2 computer program (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Most of the WU-BLAST-2 search parameters are set to the default values. Those not set to default values, i.e., the adjustable parameters, are set with the following values: overlap span = 1, overlap fraction = 0.125, word threshold (T) = 11, and 15 scoring matrix = BLOSUM62. When WU-BLAST-2 is employed, a % nucleic acid sequence identity value is determined by dividing (a) the number of matching identical nucleotides between the nucleic acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest having a sequence derived from the native sequence PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid and the comparison nucleic acid molecule of interest (i.e., the sequence against which the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest is being compared which 20 may be a variant PRO polynucleotide) as determined by WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of nucleotides of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest. For example, in the statement "an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence A which has or having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to the nucleic acid sequence B", the nucleic acid sequence A is the comparison nucleic acid molecule of interest and the nucleic acid sequence B is the nucleic acid sequence of the PRO polypeptide- 25 encoding nucleic acid molecule of interest.

Percent nucleic acid sequence identity may also be determined using the sequence comparison program NCBI-BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402 (1997)). The NCBI-BLAST2 sequence comparison program may be downloaded from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. NCBI-BLAST2 uses several search parameters, wherein all of those search parameters are set to default values including, for example, 30 unmask = yes, strand = all, expected occurrences = 10, minimum low complexity length = 15/5, multi-pass e-value = 0.01, constant for multi-pass = 25, dropoff for final gapped alignment = 25 and scoring matrix = BLOSUM62.

In situations where NCBI-BLAST2 is employed for sequence comparisons, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of a given nucleic acid sequence C to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D (which can 35 alternatively be phrased as a given nucleic acid sequence C that has or comprises a certain % nucleic acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given nucleic acid sequence D) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction W/Z

where W is the number of nucleotides scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of C and D, and where Z is the total number of nucleotides in D. It will be appreciated that where the length of nucleic acid sequence C is not equal to the length of nucleic acid sequence D, the % nucleic acid sequence identity of C to D will not equal the % nucleic acid sequence identity of D to C.

5 In other embodiments, PRO variant polynucleotides are nucleic acid molecules that encode an active PRO polypeptide and which are capable of hybridizing, preferably under stringent hybridization and wash conditions, to nucleotide sequences encoding a full-length PRO polypeptide as disclosed herein. PRO variant polypeptides may be those that are encoded by a PRO variant polynucleotide.

The term "positives", in the context of sequence comparison performed as described above, includes 10 residues in the sequences compared that are not identical but have similar properties (e.g. as a result of conservative substitutions, see Table 6 below). For purposes herein, the % value of positives is determined by dividing (a) the number of amino acid residues scoring a positive value between the PRO polypeptide amino acid sequence of interest having a sequence derived from the native PRO polypeptide sequence and the comparison amino acid sequence of interest (i.e., the amino acid sequence against which the PRO polypeptide sequence is 15 being compared) as determined in the BLOSUM62 matrix of WU-BLAST-2 by (b) the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide of interest.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, the % value of positives is calculated as described in the immediately preceding paragraph. However, in the context of the amino acid sequence identity comparisons performed as described for ALIGN-2 and NCBI-BLAST-2 above, includes amino acid residues in the sequences 20 compared that are not only identical, but also those that have similar properties. Amino acid residues that score a positive value to an amino acid residue of interest are those that are either identical to the amino acid residue of interest or are a preferred substitution (as defined in Table 6 below) of the amino acid residue of interest.

For amino acid sequence comparisons using ALIGN-2 or NCBI-BLAST2, the % value of positives of 25 a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % positives to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ times the fraction } X/Y$$

30 where X is the number of amino acid residues scoring a positive value as defined above by the sequence alignment program ALIGN-2 or NCBI-BLAST2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % positives of A to B will not equal the % positives of B to A.

35 "Isolated," when used to describe the various polypeptides disclosed herein, means polypeptide that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would typically interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous

solutes. In preferred embodiments, the polypeptide will be purified (1) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (2) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing or reducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated polypeptide includes polypeptide *in situ* within recombinant cells, since at least one component of the PRO polypeptide natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated polypeptide will be prepared by at least one purification step.

An "isolated" PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid or other polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid is a nucleic acid molecule that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant nucleic acid molecule with which it is ordinarily associated in the natural source of the polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid. An isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule is other than in the form or setting in which it is found in nature. Isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecules therefore are distinguished from the specific polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule as it exists in natural cells. However, an isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule includes polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecules contained in cells that ordinarily express the polypeptide where, for example, the nucleic acid molecule is in a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells.

The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, the synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice.

The term "antibody" is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers, for example, single anti-PRO monoclonal antibodies (including agonist, antagonist, and neutralizing antibodies), anti-PRO antibody compositions with polyepitopic specificity, single chain anti-PRO antibodies, and fragments of anti-PRO antibodies (see below). The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally-occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts.

"Stringency" of hybridization reactions is readily determinable by one of ordinary skill in the art, and generally is an empirical calculation dependent upon probe length, washing temperature, and salt concentration. In general, longer probes require higher temperatures for proper annealing, while shorter probes need lower temperatures. Hybridization generally depends on the ability of denatured DNA to reanneal when complementary strands are present in an environment below their melting temperature. The higher the degree

of desired homology between the probe and hybridizable sequence, the higher the relative temperature which can be used. As a result, it follows that higher relative temperatures would tend to make the reaction conditions more stringent, while lower temperatures less so. For additional details and explanation of stringency of hybridization reactions, see Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Wiley Interscience Publishers, (1995).

5 "Stringent conditions" or "high stringency conditions", as defined herein, may be identified by those that: (1) employ low ionic strength and high temperature for washing, for example 0.015 M sodium chloride/0.0015 M sodium citrate/0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 50°C; (2) employ during hybridization a denaturing agent, such as formamide, for example, 50% (v/v) formamide with 0.1% bovine serum albumin/0.1% Ficoll/0.1% polyvinylpyrrolidone/50mM sodium phosphate buffer at pH 6.5 with 750 mM sodium 10 chloride, 75 mM sodium citrate at 42°C; or (3) employ 50% formamide, 5 x SSC (0.75 M NaCl, 0.075 M sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.8), 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 5 x Denhardt's solution, sonicated salmon sperm DNA (50 µg/ml), 0.1% SDS, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42°C, with washes at 42°C in 0.2 x SSC (sodium chloride/sodium citrate) and 50% formamide at 55°C, followed by a high-stringency wash 15 consisting of 0.1 x SSC containing EDTA at 55°C.

15 "Moderately stringent conditions" may be identified as described by Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1989, and include the use of washing solution and hybridization conditions (e.g., temperature, ionic strength and %SDS) less stringent than those described above. An example of moderately stringent conditions is overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution comprising: 20% formamide, 5 x SSC (150 mM NaCl, 15 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 20 7.6), 5 x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 mg/ml denatured sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 1 x SSC at about 37-50°C. The skilled artisan will recognize how to adjust the temperature, ionic strength, etc. as necessary to accommodate factors such as probe length and the like.

25 The term "epitope tagged" when used herein refers to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a PRO polypeptide fused to a "tag polypeptide". The tag polypeptide has enough residues to provide an epitope against which an antibody can be made, yet is short enough such that it does not interfere with activity of the polypeptide to which it is fused. The tag polypeptide preferably also is fairly unique so that the antibody does not substantially cross-react with other epitopes. Suitable tag polypeptides generally have at least six amino acid residues and usually between about 8 and 50 amino acid residues (preferably, between about 10 and 20 amino acid residues).

30 As used herein, the term "immunoadhesin" designates antibody-like molecules which combine the binding specificity of a heterologous protein (an "adhesin") with the effector functions of immunoglobulin constant domains. Structurally, the immunoadhesins comprise a fusion of an amino acid sequence with the desired binding specificity which is other than the antigen recognition and binding site of an antibody (i.e., is "heterologous"), and an immunoglobulin constant domain sequence. The adhesin part of an immunoadhesin 35 molecule typically is a contiguous amino acid sequence comprising at least the binding site of a receptor or a ligand. The immunoglobulin constant domain sequence in the immunoadhesin may be obtained from any immunoglobulin, such as IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3, or IgG-4 subtypes, IgA (including IgA-1 and IgA-2), IgE, IgD or IgM.

"Active" or "activity" for the purposes herein refers to form(s) of a PRO polypeptide which retain a biological and/or an immunological activity of native or naturally-occurring PRO, wherein "biological" activity refers to a biological function (either inhibitory or stimulatory) caused by a native or naturally-occurring PRO other than the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO and an "immunological" activity refers to the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO.

5 The term "antagonist" is used in the broadest sense, and includes any molecule that partially or fully blocks, inhibits, or neutralizes a biological activity of a native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein. In a similar manner, the term "agonist" is used in the broadest sense and includes any molecule that mimics a biological activity of a native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein. Suitable agonist or antagonist molecules specifically include agonist or antagonist antibodies or antibody fragments, fragments or amino acid sequence variants of native PRO polypeptides, peptides, antisense oligonucleotides, small organic molecules, etc. Methods for identifying agonists or antagonists of a PRO polypeptide may comprise contacting a PRO polypeptide with a candidate agonist or antagonist molecule and measuring a detectable change in one or more biological activities normally associated with the PRO polypeptide.

10 15 "Treatment" refers to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) the targeted pathologic condition or disorder. Those in need of treatment include those already with the disorder as well as those prone to have the disorder or those in whom the disorder is to be prevented.

20 25 "Chronic" administration refers to administration of the agent(s) in a continuous mode as opposed to an acute mode, so as to maintain the initial therapeutic effect (activity) for an extended period of time. "Intermittent" administration is treatment that is not consecutively done without interruption, but rather is cyclic in nature.

25 "Mammal" for purposes of treatment refers to any animal classified as a mammal, including humans, domestic and farm animals, and zoo, sports, or pet animals, such as dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, etc. Preferably, the mammal is human.

Administration "in combination with" one or more further therapeutic agents includes simultaneous (concurrent) and consecutive administration in any order.

30 35 "Carriers" as used herein include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers which are nontoxic to the cell or mammal being exposed thereto at the dosages and concentrations employed. Often the physiologically acceptable carrier is an aqueous pH buffered solution. Examples of physiologically acceptable carriers include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptide; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, polyethylene glycol (PEG), and PLURONICS™.

"Antibody fragments" comprise a portion of an intact antibody, preferably the antigen binding or variable region of the intact antibody. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, and Fv fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies (Zapata et al., Protein Eng. 8(10): 1057-1062 [1995]); single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

5 Papain digestion of antibodies produces two identical antigen-binding fragments, called "Fab" fragments, each with a single antigen-binding site, and a residual "Fc" fragment, a designation reflecting the ability to crystallize readily. Pepsin treatment yields an F(ab')₂ fragment that has two antigen-combining sites and is still capable of cross-linking antigen.

10 "Fv" is the minimum antibody fragment which contains a complete antigen-recognition and -binding site. This region consists of a dimer of one heavy- and one light-chain variable domain in tight, non-covalent association. It is in this configuration that the three CDRs of each variable domain interact to define an antigen-binding site on the surface of the V_H-V_L dimer. Collectively, the six CDRs confer antigen-binding specificity to the antibody. However, even a single variable domain (or half of an Fv comprising only three CDRs specific for an antigen) has the ability to recognize and bind antigen, although at a lower affinity than the entire binding site.

15 The Fab fragment also contains the constant domain of the light chain and the first constant domain (CH1) of the heavy chain. Fab fragments differ from Fab' fragments by the addition of a few residues at the carboxy terminus of the heavy chain CH1 domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. Fab'-SH is the designation herein for Fab' in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domains bear a free thiol group. F(ab')₂ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs of Fab' fragments which have 20 hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

The "light chains" of antibodies (immunoglobulins) from any vertebrate species can be assigned to one of two clearly distinct types, called kappa and lambda, based on the amino acid sequences of their constant domains.

25 Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain of their heavy chains, immunoglobulins can be assigned to different classes. There are five major classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, and several of these may be further divided into subclasses (isotypes), e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA, and IgA2.

30 "Single-chain Fv" or "sFv" antibody fragments comprise the V_H and V_L domains of antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the Fv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the V_H and V_L domains which enables the sFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of sFv, see Pluckthun in The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies, vol. 113, Rosenberg and Moore eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315 (1994).

35 The term "diabodies" refers to small antibody fragments with two antigen-binding sites, which fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) in the same polypeptide chain (V_H-V_L). By using a linker that is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain, the domains are forced to pair with the complementary domains of another chain and create two antigen-binding sites. Diabodies are described more fully in, for example, EP 404,097; WO 93/11161; and Hollinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:6444-6448 (1993).

An "isolated" antibody is one which has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials which would interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the antibody, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or nonproteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the antibody will be purified (1) to greater than 95% by weight of antibody as determined by the Lowry method, and most preferably more than 99% by weight, (2) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (3) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under reducing or nonreducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated antibody includes the antibody in situ within recombinant cells since at least one component of the antibody's natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated antibody will be prepared by at least one purification step.

The word "label" when used herein refers to a detectable compound or composition which is conjugated directly or indirectly to the antibody so as to generate a "labeled" antibody. The label may be detectable by itself (e.g. radioisotope labels or fluorescent labels) or, in the case of an enzymatic label, may catalyze chemical alteration of a substrate compound or composition which is detectable.

By "solid phase" is meant a non-aqueous matrix to which the antibody of the present invention can adhere. Examples of solid phases encompassed herein include those formed partially or entirely of glass (e.g., controlled pore glass), polysaccharides (e.g., agarose), polyacrylamides, polystyrene, polyvinyl alcohol and silicones. In certain embodiments, depending on the context, the solid phase can comprise the well of an assay plate; in others it is a purification column (e.g., an affinity chromatography column). This term also includes a discontinuous solid phase of discrete particles, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,275,149.

A "liposome" is a small vesicle composed of various types of lipids, phospholipids and/or surfactant which is useful for delivery of a drug (such as a PRO polypeptide or antibody thereto) to a mammal. The components of the liposome are commonly arranged in a bilayer formation, similar to the lipid arrangement of biological membranes.

A "small molecule" is defined herein to have a molecular weight below about 500 Daltons.

Table 1

40

45

50

55

Page 1 of day.h

Table 1 (cont')

```

/*
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

5   #define MAXJMP      16    /* max jumps in a diag */
#define MAXGAP      24    /* don't continue to penalize gaps larger than this */
#define JMPS        1024   /* max jmps in a path */
#define MX          4     /* save if there's at least MX-1 bases since last jmp */

10  #define DMAT        3     /* value of matching bases */
#define DMIS        0     /* penalty for mismatched bases */
#define DINS0       8     /* penalty for a gap */
#define DINS1        1     /* penalty per base */
15  #define PINS0       8     /* penalty for a gap */
#define PINS1        4     /* penalty per residue */

20  struct jmp {
    short           n[MAXJMP];    /* size of jmp (neg for delay) */
    unsigned short  x[MAXJMP];    /* base no. of jmp in seq x */
};                                /* limits seq to 2^16 - 1 */

25  struct diag {
    int             score;        /* score at last jmp */
    long            offset;       /* offset of prev block */
    short           ijmp;         /* current jmp index */
    struct jmp     jp;           /* list of jmps */
};

30  struct path {
    int             spc;          /* number of leading spaces */
    short           n[JMPS];      /* size of jmp (gap) */
    int             x[JMPS];      /* loc of jmp (last elem before gap) */
};

35  char            *ofile;        /* output file name */
char            *namex[2];      /* seq names: getseqs() */
char            *prog;          /* prog name for err msgs */
char            *seqx[2];        /* seqs: getseqs() */

40  int              dmax;         /* best diag: nw() */
int              dmax0;        /* final diag */
int              dna;           /* set if dna: main() */
int              endgaps;       /* set if penalizing end gaps */
int              gapx, gapy;    /* total gaps in seqs */
45  int              len0, len1;    /* seq lens */
int              ngapx, ngapy;  /* total size of gaps */
int              smax;          /* max score: nw() */
int              *xbm;           /* bitmap for matching */
long             offset;        /* current offset in jmp file */
50  struct diag     *dx;           /* holds diagonals */
struct path     pp[2];        /* holds path for seqs */

55  char            *calloc(), *malloc(), *index(), *strcpy();
char            *getseq(), *g_malloc();

```

Table 1 (cont?)

```

/* Needleman-Wunsch alignment program
 *
 * usage: progs file1 file2
 * where file1 and file2 are two dna or two protein sequences.
 * The sequences can be in upper- or lower-case and may contain ambiguity
 * Any lines beginning with ';' or '>' or '<' are ignored
 * Max file length is 65535 (limited by unsigned short x in the jmp struct)
 * A sequence with 1/3 or more of its elements ACGTU is assumed to be DNA
 * Output is in the file "align.out"
 *
 * The program may create a tmp file in /tmp to hold info about traceback.
 * Original version developed under BSD 4.3 on a vax 8650
 */
#include "nw.h"
#include "day.h"

static _dbval[26] = {
    1,14,2,13,0,0,4,11,0,0,12,0,3,15,0,0,0,5,6,8,7,9,0,10,0
};

static _pbval[26] = {
    1, 2|(1<<('D'-'A'))|(1<<('N'-'A')), 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,
    128, 256, 0xFFFFFFFF, 1<<10, 1<<11, 1<<12, 1<<13, 1<<14,
    1<<15, 1<<16, 1<<17, 1<<18, 1<<19, 1<<20, 1<<21, 1<<22,
    1<<23, 1<<24, 1<<25|(1<<('E'-'A'))|(1<<('Q'-'A'))
};

main(ac, av)                                main
{
    int ac;
    char *av[];
{
    prog = av[0];
    if (ac != 3) {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s file1 file2\n", prog);
        fprintf(stderr, "where file1 and file2 are two dna or two protein sequences.\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "The sequences can be in upper- or lower-case\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "Any lines beginning with ';' or '<' are ignored\n");
        fprintf(stderr, "Output is in the file \"align.out\"\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    namex[0] = av[1];
    namex[1] = av[2];
    seqx[0] = getseq(namex[0], &len0);
    seqx[1] = getseq(namex[1], &len1);
    xbm = (dna)? _dbval : _pbval;

    endgaps = -0;                      /* 1 to penalize endgaps */
    ofile = "align.out";                /* output file */

    nw();                                /* fill in the matrix, get the possible jmps */
    readjmps();                          /* get the actual jmps */
    print();                             /* print stats, alignment */

    cleanup(0);                         /* unlink any tmp files */
}

```

Table 1 (cont?)

```

/* do the alignment, return best score: main()
 * dna: values in Fitch and Smith, PNAS, 80, 1382-1386, 1983
 * pro: PAM 250 values
 * When scores are equal, we prefer mismatches to any gap, prefer
 5   * a new gap to extending an ongoing gap, and prefer a gap in seqx
 * to a gap in seq y.
 */
nw0
{
10    char      *px, *py;          /* seqs and ptrs */
    int       *ndely, *dely;     /* keep track of dely */
    int       ndelx, delx;      /* keep track of delx */
    int       *tmp;
    int       mis;              /* score for each type */
15    int       ins0, ins1;      /* insertion penalties */
    register id;              /* diagonal index */
    register ij;              /* jmp index */
    register *col0, *col1;     /* score for curr, last row */
    register xx, yy;          /* index into seqs */

20    dx = (struct diag *)g_malloc("to get diags", len0+len1+1, sizeof(struct diag));
    ndely = (int *)g_malloc("to get ndely", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    dely = (int *)g_malloc("to get dely", len1+1, sizeof(int));
25    col0 = (int *)g_malloc("to get col0", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    col1 = (int *)g_malloc("to get col1", len1+1, sizeof(int));
    ins0 = (dna)? DINS0 : PINS0;
    ins1 = (dna)? DINS1 : PINS1;

30    smax = -10000;
    if (endgaps) {
        for (col0[0] = dely[0] = -ins0, yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++) {
            col0[yy] = dely[yy] = col0[yy-1] - ins1;
            ndely[yy] = yy;
        }
        col0[0] = 0;      /* Waterman Bull Math Biol 84 */
    }
35    else
        for (yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++)
            dely[yy] = -ins0;

40    /* fill in match matrix
     */
45    for (px = seqx[0], xx = 1; xx <= len0; px++, xx++) {
        /* initialize first entry in col
         */
        if (endgaps) {
            if (xx == 1)
                col1[0] = delx = -(ins0+ins1);
            else
                col1[0] = delx = col0[0] - ins1;
            ndelx = xx;
        }
50    else {
            col1[0] = 0;
            delx = -ins0;
            ndelx = 0;
        }
55    }

60

```

Page 2 of nw.c

Table 1 (cont')

...nw

```

for (py = seqx[1], yy = 1; yy <= len1; py++, yy++) {
    mis = col0[yy-1];
    if (dna)
        mis += (xbm[*px-'A']&xbm[*py-'A'])? DMAT : DMIS;
    else
        mis += _day[*px-'A'][*py-'A'];

    /* update penalty for del in x seq;
     * favor new del over ongoing del
     * ignore MAXGAP if weighting endgaps
     */
    if (endgaps || ndely[yy] < MAXGAP) {
        if (col0[yy] - ins0 >= dely[yy]) {
            dely[yy] = col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1);
            ndely[yy] = 1;
        } else {
            dely[yy] -= ins1;
            ndely[yy]++;
        }
    } else {
        if (col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1) >= dely[yy]) {
            dely[yy] = col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1);
            ndely[yy] = 1;
        } else
            ndely[yy]++;
    }

    /* update penalty for del in y seq;
     * favor new del over ongoing del
     */
    if (endgaps || ndelx < MAXGAP) {
        if (coll[yy-1] - ins0 >= delx) {
            delx = coll[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1);
            ndelx = 1;
        } else {
            delx -= ins1;
            ndelx++;
        }
    } else {
        if (coll[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1) >= delx) {
            delx = coll[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1);
            ndelx = 1;
        } else
            ndelx++;
    }

    /* pick the maximum score; we're favoring
     * mis over any del and delx over dely
     */
}

```

55

60

Table 1 (cont')

...nw

```

id = xx - yy + len1 - 1;
if (mis >= delx && mis >= dely[yy])
    col1[yy] = mis;
5   else if (delx >= dely[yy]) {
        col1[yy] = delx;
        ij = dx[id].ijmp;
        if (dx[id].jp.n[0] && (!dma || (ndelx >= MAXJMP
&& xx > dx[id].jp.x[ij]+MX) || mis > dx[id].score+DINS0)) {
            dx[id].ijmp++;
            if (++ij >= MAXJMP) {
                writejmps(id);
                ij = dx[id].ijmp = 0;
                dx[id].offset = offset;
                offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
            }
        }
        dx[id].jp.n[ij] = ndelx;
        dx[id].jp.x[ij] = xx;
        dx[id].score = delx;
20
    }
else {
    col1[yy] = dely[yy];
    ij = dx[id].ijmp;
25   if (dx[id].jp.n[0] && (!dma || (ndely[yy] >= MAXJMP
&& xx > dx[id].jp.x[ij]+MX) || mis > dx[id].score+DINS0)) {
        dx[id].ijmp++;
        if (++ij >= MAXJMP) {
            writejmps(id);
            ij = dx[id].ijmp = 0;
            dx[id].offset = offset;
            offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
        }
    }
    dx[id].jp.n[ij] = -ndely[yy];
    dx[id].jp.x[ij] = xx;
    dx[id].score = dely[yy];
35
}
if (xx == len0 && yy < len1) {
    /* last col
     */
    if (endgaps)
        col1[yy] -= ins0+ins1*(len1-yy);
    if (col1[yy] > smax) {
        smax = col1[yy];
        dmax = id;
    }
40
}
if (endgaps && xx < len0)
    col1[yy-1] -= ins0+ins1*(len0-xx);
if (col1[yy-1] > smax) {
    smax = col1[yy-1];
    dmax = id;
45
}
tmp = col0; col0 = col1; col1 = tmp;
50
(void) free((char *)ndely);
(void) free((char *)dely);
(void) free((char *)col0);
(void) free((char *)col1);
60
}

```

Table 1 (cont?)

```

/*
 *
 * print() -- only routine visible outside this module
 *
5   * static:
 * getmat() -- trace back best path, count matches: print()
 * pr_align() -- print alignment of described in array p[]: print()
 * dumpblock() -- dump a block of lines with numbers, stars: pr_align()
 * nums() -- put out a number line: dumpblock()
 * putline() -- put out a line (name, [num], seq, [num]): dumpblock()
 * stars() -- put a line of stars: dumpblock()
 * stripname() -- strip any path and prefix from a seqname
 */

10  #include "nw.h"

#define SPC      3
#define P_LINE   256 /* maximum output line */
#define P_SPC    3 /* space between name or num and seq */

20  extern _day[26][26];
int   olen;          /* set output line length */
FILE  *fx;           /* output file */

25  print()
{
    int     ix, ly, firstgap, lastgap; /* overlap */

    if ((fx = fopen(ofile, "w")) == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't write %s\n", prog, ofile);
        cleanup(1);
    }
    fprintf(fx, "< first sequence: %s (length = %d)\n", namex[0], len0);
    fprintf(fx, "< second sequence: %s (length = %d)\n", namex[1], len1);
    olen = 60;
    lx = len0;
    ly = len1;
    firstgap = lastgap = 0;
    if (dmax < len1 - 1) { /* leading gap in x */
        pp[0].spc = firstgap = len1 - dmax - 1;
        ly -= pp[0].spc;
    }
    else if (dmax > len1 - 1) { /* leading gap in y */
        pp[1].spc = firstgap = dmax - (len1 - 1);
        lx -= pp[1].spc;
    }
    if (dmax0 < len0 - 1) { /* trailing gap in x */
        lastgap = len0 - dmax0 - 1;
        lx -= lastgap;
    }
    else if (dmax0 > len0 - 1) { /* trailing gap in y */
        lastgap = dmax0 - (len0 - 1);
        ly -= lastgap;
    }
    getmat(ix, ly, firstgap, lastgap);
    pr_align();
}

55
60

```

Table 1 (cont')

```

/*
 * trace back the best path, count matches
 */
static
5   getmat(lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap)           getmat
      int     lx, ly;                      /* "core" (minus endgaps) */
      int     firstgap, lastgap;          /* leading/trailing overlap */
{
10    int     nm, i0, il, siz0, siz1;
      char    outx[32];
      double   pct;
      register int n0, n1;
      register char *p0, *p1;

15    /* get total matches, score
 */
      i0 = il = siz0 = siz1 = 0;
      p0 = seqx[0] + pp[1].spc;
      p1 = seqx[1] + pp[0].spc;
20    n0 = pp[1].spc + 1;
      n1 = pp[0].spc + 1;

      nm = 0;
25    while (*p0 && *p1) {
          if (siz0) {
              p1++;
              n1++;
              siz0--;
          }
30    else if (siz1) {
              p0++;
              n0++;
              siz1--;
          }
35    else {
              if (xbm[*p0-'A']&xbm[*p1-'A'])
                  nm++;
              if (n0++ == pp[0].n[i0])
                  siz0 = pp[0].n[i0++];
              if (n1++ == pp[1].n[i1])
                  siz1 = pp[1].n[i1++];
              p0++;
              p1++;
          }
45    }

      /* pct homology:
       * if penalizing endgaps, base is the shorter seq
       * else, knock off overhangs and take shorter core
       */
50    if (endgaps)
        lx = (len0 < len1)? len0 : len1;
    else
        lx = (lx < ly)? lx : ly;
55    pct = 100.* (double)nm/(double)lx;
    fprintf(fx, "\n");
    fprintf(fx, "< %d match% in an overlap of %d: %.2f percent similarity\n",
            nm, (nm == 1)? "" : "es", lx, pct);
60

```

Table 1 (cont')

```

5   fprintf(fx, "< gaps in first sequence: %d", gapx); ...getmat
    if (gapx) {
        (void) sprintf(outx, " (%d %s%s)", ngapx, (DNA)? "base": "residue", (ngapx == 1)? ":" : "s");
      }
10  fprintf(fx, ", gaps in second sequence: %d", gapy);
    if (gapy) {
        (void) sprintf(outx, " (%d %s%s)", ngapy, (DNA)? "base": "residue", (ngapy == 1)? ":" : "s");
        sprintf(fx, "%s", outx);
    }
15  if (DNA)
      fprintf(fx,
              "\n< score: %d (match = %d, mismatch = %d, gap penalty = %d + %d per base)\n",
              smax, DMAT, DMIS, DINSO, DINSI);
    else
      fprintf(fx,
              "\n< score: %d (Dayhoff PAM 250 matrix, gap penalty = %d + %d per residue)\n",
              smax, PINS0, PINS1);
20  if (endgaps)
      fprintf(fx,
              "< endgaps penalized. left endgap: %d %s%s, right endgap: %d %s%s\n",
              firstgap, (DNA)? "base": "residue", (firstgap == 1)? ":" : "s",
              lastgap, (DNA)? "base": "residue", (lastgap == 1)? ":" : "s");
    else
      fprintf(fx, "< endgaps not penalized\n");
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
}
}

static nm; /* matches in core -- for checking */
static lmax; /* lengths of stripped file names */
static ij[2]; /* jmp index for a path */
static nc[2]; /* number at start of current line */
static ni[2]; /* current elem number -- for gapping */
static siz[2];
static char *ps[2]; /* ptr to current element */
static char *po[2]; /* ptr to next output char slot */
static char out[2][P_LINE]; /* output line */
static char star[P_LINE]; /* set by stars() */

/*
 * print alignment of described in struct path pp[]
 */
static pr_align()
{
    int nn; /* char count */
    int more;
    register i;

    for (i = 0, lmax = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        nn = stripname(namex[i]);
        if (nn > lmax)
            lmax = nn;

        nc[i] = 1;
        ni[i] = 1;
        siz[i] = ij[i] = 0;
        ps[i] = seqx[i];
        po[i] = out[i];
    }
}

```

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Table 1 (cont')

```

for (nn = nm = 0, more = 1; more; ) {
    for (i = more = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        /*
         * do we have more of this sequence?
         */
        if (!*ps[i])
            continue;

        more++;

        if (pp[i].spc) { /* leading space */
            *po[i]++ = ' ';
            pp[i].spc--;
        }
        else if (siz[i]) { /* in a gap */
            *po[i]++ = '-';
            siz[i]--;
        }
        else { /* we're putting a seq element
            */
            *po[i] = *ps[i];
            if (islower(*ps[i]))
                *ps[i] = toupper(*ps[i]);
            po[i]++;
            ps[i]++;
        }

        /*
         * are we at next gap for this seq?
         */
        if (ni[i] == pp[i].x[ij[i]]) {
            /*
             * we need to merge all gaps
             * at this location
             */
            siz[i] = pp[i].n[ij[i]++];
            while (ni[i] == pp[i].x[ij[i]])
                siz[i] += pp[i].n[ij[i]++];
        }
        ni[i]++;
    }

    if (++nn == olen || !more && nn) {
        dumpblock();
        for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
            po[i] = out[i];
        nn = 0;
    }
}

/*
 * dump a block of lines, including numbers, stars: pr_align()
 */
static
dumpblock()                                dumpblock
{
    register i;

    for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        *po[i]-- = '\0';
}

```

Table 1 (cont?)

```

...dumpblock

5   (void) putc('\n', fx);
    for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        if (*out[i] && (*out[i] != ' ' || *(po[i]) != ' ')) {
            if (i == 0)
                nums(i);
            if (i == 0 && *out[1])
                stars();
            putline(i);
            if (i == 0 && *out[1])
                fprintf(fx, star);
            if (i == 1)
                nums(i);
15          }
        }
    }

20  /*
 * put out a number line: dumpblock()
 */
static
nums(ix)
25 { int ix; /* index in out[] holding seq line */
    char nline[P_LINE];
    register i, j;
    register char *pn, *px, *py;

30  for (pn = nline, i = 0; i < lmax+P_SPC; i++, pn++)
    *pn = ' ';
    for (i = nc[ix], py = out[ix]; *py; py++, pn++) {
        if (*py == ' ' || *py == '-')
            *pn = ' ';
        else {
            if (i%10 == 0 || (i == 1 && nc[ix] != 1)) {
                j = (i < 0)? -i : i;
                for (px = pn; j / = 10, px--;
                     *px = j%10 + '0';
                    if (i < 0)
                        *px = '-';
                }
            else
                *pn = ' ';
            i++;
        }
    }
    *pn = '\0';
    nc[ix] = i;
50  for (pn = nline; *pn; pn++)
    (void) putc(*pn, fx);
    (void) putc('\n', fx);
}

55  /*
 * put out a line (name, [num], seq, [num]): dumpblock()
 */
static
putline(ix)
60 { int ix;
}

```

putline

Table 1 (cont')

...putline

```

int          i;
register char *px;
5
for (px = namex[ix], i = 0; *px && *px != ':'; px++, i++)
    (void) putc(*px, fx);
for (; i < lmax+P_SPC; i++)
    (void) putc(' ', fx);
10
/* these count from 1:
 * ni[] is current element (from 1)
 * nc[] is number at start of current line
 */
15
for (px = out[ix]; *px; px++)
    (void) putc(*px&0x7F, fx);
(void) putc('\n', fx);
}
20
/*
 * put a line of stars (seqs always in out[0], out[1]): dumpblock()
 */
static
25 stars()
{
    int          i;
    register char *p0, *p1, cx, *px;
30
    if (!*out[0] || (*out[0] == ' ' && *(po[0]) == ' ') ||
        !*out[1] || (*out[1] == ' ' && *(po[1]) == ' '))
        return;
    px = star;
    for (i = lmax+P_SPC; i; i--)
        *px++ = ' ';
35
    for (p0 = out[0], p1 = out[1]; *p0 && *p1; p0++, p1++) {
        if (isalpha(*p0) && isalpha(*p1)) {
40
            if (xbm[*p0-'A']&xbm[*p1-'A']) {
                cx = '*';
                nm++;
            }
            else if (!dma && _day[*p0-'A'][*p1-'A'] > 0)
                cx = '.';
            else
                cx = ' ';
        }
        else
            cx = ' ';
        *px++ = cx;
    }
    *px++ = '\n';
    *px = '\0';
55 }

```

stars

60

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 * strip path or prefix from pn, return len: pr_align()
 */
static
5    stripname(pn)
      char   *pn; /* file name (may be path) */
{
      register char   *px, *py;

10   py = 0;
      for (px = pn; *px; px++)
          if (*px == '/')
              py = px + 1;
15   if (py)
      (void) strcpy(pn, py);
      return(strlen(pn));
}

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60
```

Table 1 (cont?)

```

/*
 * cleanup() -- cleanup any tmp file
 * getseq() -- read in seq, set dna, len, maxlen
 * g_calloc() -- calloc() with error checkin
 5   * readjmps() -- get the good jmps, from tmp file if necessary
 * writejmps() -- write a filled array of jmps to a tmp file: nw()
 */
#include "nw.h"
#include <sys/file.h>

10  char  *jname = "/tmp/homgXXXXXX";           /* tmp file for jmps */
FILE  *fj;

15  int   cleanup();                         /* cleanup tmp file */
long  lseek();

/*
 * remove any tmp file if we blow
 */
20  cleanup(i)                                cleanup
{
    int   i;
    {
        if (fj)
            (void) unlink(jname);
25    exit(i);
    }

/*
 * read, return ptr to seq, set dna, len, maxlen
30  * skip lines starting with ';', '<', or '>'
 * seq in upper or lower case
 */
char  *

35  getseq(file, len)                           getseq
{
    char  *file;   /* file name */
    int   *len;    /* seq len */
    {
        char  line[1024], *pseq;
        register char  *px, *py;
        int   natgc, tlen;
        FILE *fp;

        if ((fp = fopen(file, "r")) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't read %s\n", prog, file);
45        exit(1);
        }
        tlen = natgc = 0;
        while (fgets(line, 1024, fp)) {
            if (*line == ';' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
50            continue;
            for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++)
                if (isupper(*px) || islower(*px))
                    tlen++;
        }
55        if ((pseq = malloc((unsigned)(tlen+6))) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: malloc() failed to get %d bytes for %s\n", prog, tlen+6, file);
            exit(1);
        }
        pseq[0] = pseq[1] = pseq[2] = pseq[3] = '\0';
60

```

Table 1 (cont')

```

...getseq
5      py = pseq + 4;
*len = tlen;
rewind(fp);
10     while (fgets(line, 1024, fp)) {
        if (*line == ';' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
            continue;
        for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++) {
            if (isupper(*px))
                *py++ = *px;
            else if (islower(*px))
                *py++ = toupper(*px);
            if (index("ATGCU", *(py-1)))
                natgc++;
        }
        *py++ = '\0';
        *py = '\0';
20     (void) fclose(fp);
        dna = natgc > (tlen/3);
        return(pseq+4);
    }

25     char *
g_calloc(msg, nx, sz)
30     {
        char *msg; /* program, calling routine */
        int nx, sz; /* number and size of elements */
        char *px, *calloc();
40
        if ((px = calloc((unsigned)nx, (unsigned)sz)) == 0) {
            if (*msg) {
                fprintf(stderr, "%s: g_calloc() failed %s (n=%d, sz=%d)\n", prog, msg, nx, sz);
                exit(1);
            }
        }
        return(px);
    }

45     /*
         * get final jmps from dx[] or tmp file, set pp[], reset dmax: main()
         */
readjmps()
45     {
        int fd = -1;
        int siz, i0, il;
        register i, j, xx;

50     if (fj) {
            (void) fclose(fj);
            if ((fd = open(jname, O_RDONLY, 0)) < 0) {
                fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't open() %s\n", prog, jname);
                cleanup(1);
            }
        }
        for (i = i0 = il = 0, dmax0 = dmax, xx = len0; ; i++) {
            while (1) {
                for (j = dx[dmax].ijmp; j >= 0 && dx[dmax].jp.x[j] >= xx; j--)
                    ;
    
```

Table 1 (cont')

...readjmps

```

    if (j < 0 && dx[dmax].offset && fj) {
        (void) lseek(fd, dx[dmax].offset, 0);
        (void) read(fd, (char *)&dx[dmax].jp, sizeof(struct jmp));
        (void) read(fd, (char *)&dx[dmax].offset, sizeof(dx[dmax].offset));
        dx[dmax].ijmp = MAXJMP-1;
    }
    else
        break;
}
if (i >= JMPS) {
    sprintf(stderr, "%s: too many gaps in alignment\n", prog);
    cleanup(1);
}
if (j >= 0) {
    siz = dx[dmax].jp.n[j];
    xx = dx[dmax].jp.x[j];
    dmax += siz;
    if (siz < 0) { /* gap in second seq */
        pp[1].n[i1] = -siz;
        xx += siz;
        /* id = xx - yy + len1 - 1
         */
        pp[1].x[i1] = xx - dmax + len1 - 1;
        gapy++;
        ngapy -= siz;
    /* ignore MAXGAP when doing endgaps */
    siz = (-siz < MAXGAP || endgaps)? -siz : MAXGAP;
    i1++;
    }
    else if (siz > 0) { /* gap in first seq */
        pp[0].n[i0] = siz;
        pp[0].x[i0] = xx;
        gappy++;
        ngappy += siz;
    /* ignore MAXGAP when doing endgaps */
    siz = (siz < MAXGAP || endgaps)? siz : MAXGAP;
    i0++;
    }
}
else
    break;
}
/* reverse the order of jmps
 */
for (j = 0, i0--; j < i0; j++, i0--) {
    i = pp[0].n[j]; pp[0].n[j] = pp[0].n[i0]; pp[0].n[i0] = i;
    i = pp[0].x[j]; pp[0].x[j] = pp[0].x[i0]; pp[0].x[i0] = i;
}
for (j = 0, i1--; j < i1; j++, i1--) {
    i = pp[1].n[j]; pp[1].n[j] = pp[1].n[i1]; pp[1].n[i1] = i;
    i = pp[1].x[j]; pp[1].x[j] = pp[1].x[i1]; pp[1].x[i1] = i;
}
if (fd >= 0)
    (void) close(fd);
if (fj) {
    (void) unlink(jname);
    fj = 0;
    offset = 0;
}
}

```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 * write a filled jmp struct offset of the prev one (if any): nw()
 */
5   writejmps(ix)
    int     ix;
{
    char   *mktemp();

10  if (!fj) {
        if (mktemp(jname) < 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't mktemp() %s\n", prog, jname);
            cleanup(1);
        }
15  if ((fj = fopen(jname, "w")) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't write %s\n", prog, jname);
            exit(1);
        }
20  (void) fwrite((char *)&dx[ix].jp, sizeof(struct jmp), 1, fj);
    (void) fwrite((char *)&dx[ix].offset, sizeof(dx[ix].offset), 1, fj);
}

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Table 2

PRO	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	(Length = 15 amino acids)
Comparison Protein	XXXXXYYYYYYYY	(Length = 12 amino acids)

5 % amino acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching amino acid residues between the two polypeptide sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide) =

10 5 divided by 15 = 33.3%

Table 3

PRO	XXXXXXXXXX	(Length = 10 amino acids)
Comparison Protein	XXXXXYYYYYYZZYZ	(Length = 15 amino acids)

5 % amino acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching amino acid residues between the two polypeptide sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of amino acid residues of the PRO polypeptide) =

10 5 divided by 10 = 50%

Table 4

PRO-DNA	NNNNNNNNNNNNNN	(Length = 14 nucleotides)
Comparison DNA	NNNNNNL L L L L L L L L	(Length = 16 nucleotides)

5 % nucleic acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching nucleotides between the two nucleic acid sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of nucleotides of the PRO-DNA nucleic acid sequence) =

10 6 divided by 14 = 42.9%

Table 5

PRO-DNA	NNNNNNNNNNNN	(Length = 12 nucleotides)
Comparison DNA	NNNNLLLVV	(Length = 9 nucleotides)

5 % nucleic acid sequence identity =

(the number of identically matching nucleotides between the two nucleic acid sequences as determined by ALIGN-2) divided by (the total number of nucleotides of the PRO-DNA nucleic acid sequence) =

10 4 divided by 12 = 33.3%

II. Compositions and Methods of the Invention

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO polypeptides. In particular, cDNAs encoding various PRO polypeptides have been identified and isolated, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. It is noted that proteins produced in separate expression rounds may be given different PRO numbers but the UNQ number 5 is unique for any given DNA and the encoded protein, and will not be changed. However, for sake of simplicity, in the present specification the protein encoded by the full length native nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein as well as all further native homologues and variants included in the foregoing definition of PRO, will be referred to as "PRO/number", regardless of their origin or mode of preparation.

As disclosed in the Examples below, various cDNA clones have been deposited with the ATCC. The 10 actual nucleotide sequences of those clones can readily be determined by the skilled artisan by sequencing of the deposited clone using routine methods in the art. The predicted amino acid sequence can be determined from the nucleotide sequence using routine skill. For the PRO polypeptides and encoding nucleic acids described herein, Applicants have identified what is believed to be the reading frame best identifiable with the sequence information available at the time.

15

A. Full-Length PRO Polypeptides**1. PRO1560**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, the full-length native sequence PRO1560 (shown in Figure 2 and SEQ ID NO:4) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Tspan-6, 20 identified after the discovery of the present invention herein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1560 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the tetraspan family.

2. PRO444

The DNA26846-1397 clone was isolated from a human fetal lung library using a trapping technique 25 which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA26846-1397 clone encodes a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA26846-1397 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO444. Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identity with known proteins was revealed.

30 3. PRO1018

The DNA56107-1415 clone was isolated from a human ovary tumor tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA56107-1415 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1018; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

35

4. PRO1773

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1773 (shown in Figure 8 and SEQ ID NO:10) has certain amino acid sequence

identity with a portion of the retinol dehydrogenase type II protein of *rattus norvegicus* (ROH2_RAT). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1773 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the retinol dehydrogenase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

5. **PRO1477**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1477 (shown in Figure 10 and SEQ ID NO:12) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the mannosyl-oligosaccharide 1,2-alpha-mannosidase protein (A54408). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1477 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the mannosidase protein family and may possess activity typical of the mannosidase protein family.

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6. **PRO1478**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1478 (shown in Figure 12 and SEQ ID NO:17) has certain amino acid sequence identity with galactosyltransferases. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1478 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the galactosyltransferase family and may possess at least one shared mechanism with other members of this family.

7. **PRO831**

20 The DNA56862-1343 clone was isolated from a human uterus library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA56862-1343 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA56862-1343 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO831; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

25

8. **PRO1113**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1113 (shown in Figure 16 and SEQ ID NO:24) has certain amino acid sequence identity with LIG-1 and SLIT. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1113 disclosed in the present application is a newly 30 identified member of the leucine rich repeat family and may possess protein-protein interaction activity as is typical of this family.

9. **PRO1194**

As far as is known, the DNA57841-1522 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as 35 PRO1194; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

10. PRO1110

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1110 (shown in Figure 20 and SEQ ID NO:31) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the murine myeloid upregulated protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1110 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the myeloid upregulated protein family and may possess activity typical of that family.

5 11. PRO1378

The DNA58730-1607 clone was isolated from a bone marrow library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA58730-1607 clone encodes a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA58730-1607 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1378. WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs revealed some sequence identities between the amino acid sequence of PRO1378 with known proteins. However, they were determined to not be significant.

15 12. PRO1481

As far as is known, the DNA58732-1650 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1481. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, only some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

20 13. PRO1189

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1189 (shown in Figure 26 and SEQ ID NO:43) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of an E25 protein designated "MUSE25A_1" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1189 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the E25 protein family and may possess activity or properties typical of that family.

25 14. PRO1415

The DNA58852-1637 clone was isolated from a diseased human prostate tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA58852-1637 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1415; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

30 15. PRO1411

As far as is known, the DNA59212-1627 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1411. However, using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

16. **PRO1295**

As far as is known, the DNA59218-1559 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1295. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, only some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

5 17. **PRO1359**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1359 (shown in Figure 34 and SEQ ID NO:56) has certain amino acid sequence identity with N-acetylgalactosamine alpha-2, 6-sialyltransferase. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1359 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the sialyltransferase family and may possess transferase activity typical of this family.

10 18. **PRO1190**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1190 (shown in Figure 36 and SEQ ID NO:58) has certain amino acid sequence identity with both rat and human CDO. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1190 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the CDO family and may possess cell adhesion activity typical of the CDO family.

15 19. **PRO1772**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1772 (shown in Figure 38 and SEQ ID NO:63) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a human microsomal dipeptidase protein (P_R13857). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1772 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the peptidase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

20

25 20. **PRO1248**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1248 (shown in Figure 40 and SEQ ID NO:68) has amino acid sequence identity with the PUT-2 protein (AF026198_5). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1248 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified homolog and may possess activity typical of the PUT-2 protein.

30 21. **PRO1316**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1316 (shown in Figure 42 and SEQ ID NO:70) has certain amino acid sequence identity with murine dickkopf. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1316 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the dickkopf family and may possess the ability to cause head induction from the Spemann organizer and/or Wnt antagonism.

22. **PRO1197**

As far as is known, the DNA60611-1524 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1197. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, only some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed as further described in the examples.

5 23. **PRO1293**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1293 (shown in Figure 46 and SEQ ID NO:77) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the human Ig heavy chain V region protein (HSVCD54_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1293 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Ig superfamily of proteins and fragments thereof and may possess activity typical of that family.

10 24. **PRO1380**

The DNA60740-1615 clone was isolated from a human retina library. As far as is known, the DNA60740-1615 sequence encodes a novel multi-span transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1380. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identity with known proteins were revealed.

15 25. **PRO1265**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1265 (shown in Figure 50 and SEQ ID NO:84) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the Fig1 polypeptide designated "MMU70429_1" in the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1265 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the FIG1 family and may possess activity typical of the FIG1 polypeptide, including activation by interleukin-4.

25

26. **PRO1250**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1250 (shown in Figure 52 and SEQ ID NO:86) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the human long chain fatty acid CoA ligase protein (LCFB_HUMAN). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1250 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified long chain fatty acid CoA ligase homolog that may have activity typical of long chain fatty acis CoA ligase.

27. **PRO1475**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1475 (shown in Figure 54 and SEQ ID NO:88) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the mouse alpha-3-D-mannoside beta-1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase I protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1475 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein

family.

28. **PRO1377**

As described herein, WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs were used to determine the sequence identity of the PRO1377 amino acid sequence with the amino acid sequences of known proteins. While some sequence identities were revealed, they were determined to not be significant. Accordingly, as far as is known, the DNA61608 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1377.

29. **PRO1326**

The DNA62808-1582 clone is believed to encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA62808-1582 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1326; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

30. **PRO1249**

The DNA62809-1531 clone was isolated from a human colon tumor tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA62809-1531 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1249; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

20 31. **PRO1315**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1315 (shown in Figure 62 and SEQ ID NO:104) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the class II cytokine receptor 4 protein of *mus musculus* (MMU53696_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1315 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cytokine receptor protein family and may possess activity typical of that family.

32. **PRO1599**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1599 (shown in Figure 64 and SEQ ID NO:111) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence "CFAD_PIG". Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1599 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Granzyme M family and may possess activity or properties typical of the Granzyme M family.

33. **PRO1430**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1430 (shown in Figure 66 and SEQ ID NO:116) has certain amino acid sequence identity prostate specific reductase (designated "P_W03198" in the Dayhoff database). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1430 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the reductase family and may

possess activity typical of members of the reductase family.

34. **PRO1374**

As far as is known, the DNA64849-1604 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1374; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known 5 proteins such as the human alpha subunit of P4HA were revealed. Therefore, it is believed that PRO1374 is related to P4HA and may share one or more mechanisms.

35. **PRO1311**

The DNA64863-1573 clone was isolated from human aortic endothelial cells and is believed to encode 10 a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1311. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities with known proteins were revealed, but were determined to not be significant.

36. **PRO1357**

15 Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1357 (shown in Figure 72 and SEQ ID NO:128) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the von Ebner minor salivary gland protein of *mus musculus* (MMU46068_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1357 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified von Ebner minor salivary gland protein homolog.

20

37. **PRO1244**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1244 (shown in Figure 74 and SEQ ID NO:130) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known implantation-associated protein designated "AF008554_1" on the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 25 SwissProt 35). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1244 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the implantation-associated protein family and may possess attachment activity typical of that protein family.

38. **PRO1246**

30 Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1246 (shown in Figure 76 and SEQ ID NO:132) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the murine bone-related sulphatase-like precursor protein (P_R51355). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1246 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified bone-related sulphatase homolog and may possess activity typical of bone-related sulfatase.

35

39. **PRO1356**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1356 (shown in Figure 78 and SEQ ID NO:134) has certain amino acid sequence identity

with the CPE-receptor protein of *mus musculus* (AB000713_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1356 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the CPE receptor family and may possess activity typical of that family.

40. **PRO1275**

5 As far as is known, the DNA64888-1542 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1275. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

41. **PRO1274**

10 As far as is known, the DNA64889-1541 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1274. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

42. **PRO1412**

15 The DNA64897-1628 clone is believed to be a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA64897-1628 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1412; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

43. **PRO1557**

20 Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1557 (shown in Figure 86; SEQ ID NO:142) has certain amino acid sequence identity chordin protein designated AF034606_1 in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1557 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the chordin family and may possess activity typical of the chordin family.

25

44. **PRO1286**

The DNA64903-1553 clone identified using techniques which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. As far as is known, the DNA64903 sequence encodes a novel secreted factor designated herein as PRO1286. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed; however, it was determined that they were not significant.

30

45. **PRO1294**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1294 (shown in Figure 90 and SEQ ID NO:146) has certain amino acid sequence identity 35 with the neuronal olfactomedin-related ER localized protein of the rat (I73636). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1294 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified olfactomedin homolog and may possess activity typical of that protein.

46. PRO1347

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1347 (shown in Figure 92 and SEQ ID NO:148) has certain amino acid sequence identity with butyrophilin. Moreover, there is a transmembrane domain approximately in the middle of the sequence as is typical of butyrophilins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1347 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the butyrophilin family and may play a role in the budding and release of milk-fat globules during lactation.

47. PRO1305

The DNA64952-1568 clone was isolated from a human fetal kidney library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA64952-1568 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA64952-1568 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1305; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

15 48. PRO1273

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1273 (shown in Figure 96 and SEQ ID NO:158) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a lipocalin precursor. Moreover, Figure 96 shows that PRO1273 has a motif conserved in lipocalins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1273 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the lipocalin family and shares at least one mechanism with lipocalins.

49. PRO1302

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1302 (shown in Figure 98 and SEQ ID NO:160) has certain amino acid sequence identity with CD33L1 and CD33L2. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1302 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the sialoadhesin family and possesses characteristics typical of this family. Specifically, PRO1302 may be involved in cancer, inflammation, hemopoiesis, neuronal development and/or immunity.

30 50. PRO1283

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1283 (shown in Figure 100 and SEQ ID NO:162) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the rat odorant binding protein homolog OBP-II precursor (A40464). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1283 disclosed in the present application is a newly odorant binding protein and may possess activity typical of the odorant binding proteins.

51. PRO1279

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length

native sequence PRO1279 (shown in Figure 102 and SEQ ID NO:170) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the mouse neuropsin protein (I56559). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1279 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified neuropsin homolog and may possess activity typical of the neuropsin protein.

5 52. PRO1304

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1304 (shown in Figure 104 and SEQ ID NO:180) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the FK-506 binding protein of *mus musculus* (AF040252_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1304 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the FK506 binding protein family
10 and may possess activity typical of that family.

53. PRO1317

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1317 (shown in Figure 106 and SEQ ID NO:189) has certain amino acid sequence identity with
15 human CD97 protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1317 disclosed in the present application is a leukocyte antigen that may be involved in leukocyte activation.

54. PRO1303

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1303 (shown in Figure 108 and SEQ ID NO:194) has certain amino acid sequence identity with neuropsin. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1303 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and may possess catabolic activity typical of this family.
20

55. PRO1306

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1306 (shown in Figure 110 and SEQ ID NO:196) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. AIF1_HUMAN. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1306 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the AIF1/daintain family and may possess activity and properties typical of AIF1/daintain.
30

56. PRO1336

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1336 (shown in Figure 112 and SEQ ID NO:198) has certain amino acid sequence identity with slit. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1336 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the EGF-repeat family and may possess protein interaction mediation activity.
35

57. PRO1278

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native

sequence PRO1278 (shown in Figure 114 and SEQ ID NO:203) has certain amino acid sequence identity lysozyme c-1 precursor designated "LYC1_ANAPL" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1278 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the lysozyme family and may possess hydrolytic and other activity typical of the lysozyme family.

5 58. **PRO1298**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1298 (shown in Figure 116 and SEQ ID NO:210) has certain amino acid sequence identity with glycosyltransferase alg2. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1298 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glycosyltransferase family and may share at least one mechanism with
10 members of this family.

59. **PRO1301**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1301 (shown in Figure 118 and SEQ ID NO:212) has consistent amino acid sequence identity with
15 cytochrome P450 proteins. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1301 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cytochrome P450 family and may possess monooxygenase activity typical of the cytochrome P450 family.

60. **PRO1268**

20 As far as is known, the DNA66519-1535 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane polypeptide factor designated herein as PRO1268. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identity to a known protein was revealed, but determined to not be significant.

61. **PRO1269**

25 Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1269 (shown in Figure 122 and SEQ ID NO:216) has certain amino acid sequence identity a bovine granulocyte peptide A precursor, designated "P_W23722" on the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1269 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the granulocyte A peptide family and may possess microbial activity typical of that family
30 of peptides.

62. **PRO1327**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1327 (shown in Figure 124 and SEQ ID NO:218) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the rat neurexophilin-1 protein (NPH1_RAT). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1327 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the neurexophilin protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

63. PRO1382

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1382 (shown in Figure 126 and SEQ ID NO:220) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of a known cerebellin-like glycoprotein designated "CERL_RAT" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1382 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cerebellin family of neuropeptides and may possess activity and properties typical of cerebellin.

5 64. PRO1328

The DNA66658-1584 clone was isolated from a human diseased prostate tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA66658-1584 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1328; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

10 65. PRO1325

The DNA66659-1593 clone was isolated from a human thymus tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA66659-1593 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1325; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

15 20 66. PRO1340

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1340 (shown in Figure 132 and SEQ ID NO:229) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. I46536. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1340 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cadherin family and may possess activity and properties typical of the cadherin family.

25 67. PRO1339

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1339 (shown in Figure 134 and SEQ ID NO:234) has certain amino acid sequence identity with human pancreatic carboxypeptidase and carboxypeptidase a1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1339 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the carboxypeptidase family and possesses carboxypeptidase activity.

30 35 68. PRO1337

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1337 (shown in Figure 136 and SEQ ID NO:236) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a human TBG identified as "THBG_HUMAN" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1337 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the TBG family and may

possess thyroid hormone transport capability and have other

69. **PRO1342**

The DNA66674-1599 clone was isolated from human esophageal tissue. As described in further detail below, using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins 5 were revealed. The DNA66674-1599 clone appears to encode for a novel transmembrane polypeptide.

70. **PRO1343**

The DNA66675-1587 clone was isolated from a human smooth muscle cell tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA66675-10 1587 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA66675-1587 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1343; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

71. **PRO1480**

15 Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1480 (shown in Figure 142 and SEQ ID NO:253) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. I48746. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1480 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the Semaphorin C family

20 72. **PRO1487**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1487 (Figure 144; SEQ ID NO:260) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a radical fringe protein designated GGU82088_1 on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1487 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the fringe family and may possess activity 25 typical of the fringe family.

73. **PRO1418**

As far as is known, the DNA68864-1629 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1418. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins 30 were minimal.

74. **PRO1472**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1472 (shown in Figure 148 and SEQ ID NO:267) has certain amino acid sequence identity with 35 butyrophilin. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1472 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the butyrophilin family and may possess involvement in lactation.

75. **PRO1461**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1461 (shown in Figure 150 and SEQ ID NO:269) has certain amino acid sequence identity to the trypsin-like enzyme identified as "P_R89435" on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1461 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and may possess serine protease activity, and more particularly, may possess enzymatic activity typical of other trypsin-like enzymes. Homology was also found to exist between the PRO1461 amino acid sequence and other trypsin-like enzymes and serine proteases in the Dayhoff database.

76. **PRO1410**

10 The DNA68874-1622 clone was isolated from a human brain meningioma tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA68874-1622 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1410; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

15 77. **PRO1568**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1568 (shown in Figure 154 and SEQ ID NO:273) has certain amino acid sequence identity to tetraspan 5 and tetraspan 4. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1568 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the tetraspanin family and may possess molecular facilitator activity typical of this family.

78. **PRO1570**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1570 (shown in Figure 156 and SEQ ID NO:275) has certain amino acid sequence identity with SP60; however, for the first time, the first 199 amino acids (or amino terminal end) of that protein are identified and presented herein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1570 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the serine protease family and is involved in carcinoma.

79. **PRO1317**

30 Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1317 (shown in Figure 158 and SEQ ID NO:277) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known semaphorin B protein, designated "I48745" on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1317 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the semaphorin glycoprotein family and may possess activity or properties typical of semaphorins.

35 80. **PRO1780**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1780 (shown in Figure 160 and SEQ ID NO:282) has certain amino acid sequence identity with

a known glucuronosyltransferase designated "UDA2_RABIT" in the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1780 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glucuronosyltransferase family and may possess enzymatic activity and other properties typical of the glucuronosyltransferase family.

5 81. PRO1486

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1486 (shown in Figure 162 and SEQ ID NO:287) has certain amino acid sequence identity with cerebellin 1 precursor. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1486 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the cerebellin family and shares at least one mechanism with cerebellin.

10

82. PRO1433

The DNA71184-1634 clone was isolated from a human adrenal gland tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA71184-1634 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1433; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

15

83. PRO1490

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1490 (shown in Figure 166 and SEQ ID NO:297) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase protein (S60478). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1490 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the acyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase proteins.

25 84. PRO1482

The DNA71234-1651 clone was isolated from a human adrenal gland library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding secreted proteins. Thus, the DNA71234-1651 clone does encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA71234-1651 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1482; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

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85. PRO1446

As far as is known, the DNA71277-1636 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1446. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, minimal sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

35

86. PRO1558

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length

native sequence PRO1558 (shown in Figure 172 and SEQ ID NO:306) has significant amino acid sequence identity with a methyltransferase protein (CAMT_EUCGU). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1558 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the methyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

5 87. **PRO1604**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1604 (shown in Figure 174 and SEQ ID NO:308) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the mouse liver cancer-originated cell growth factor designated P_W37483 on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1604 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the HDGF family and may possess growth factor activity typical of other HDGFs.

10 88. **PRO1491**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1491 (shown in Figure 176 and SEQ ID NO:310) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the collapsin-2 protein of Gallus gallus (GGU28240_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1491 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the collapsin protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

15 89. **PRO1431**

It has been found that the full-length native sequence PRO1431 [shown in Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315)] has significant sequence identity with the SH3 domain containing protein SH17_HUMAN. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1431 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of proteins having an SH3 domains and may possess signal transduction properties.

20 90. **PRO1563**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of a full-length native sequence PRO1563 (shown in Figure 180 and SEQ ID NO:317) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the mouse ADAMTS-1 protein (AB001735_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1563 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the ADAM protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

25 91. **PRO1565**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1565 (shown in Figure 182 and SEQ ID NO:322) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the chondromodulin-I protein of rattus norvegicus (AF051425_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1565 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the chondromodulin protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

92. **PRO1571**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1571 (shown in Figure 184 and SEQ ID NO:324) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the human clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor protein (AB000712_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1571 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified CPE-R homolog and may possess activity typical of the CPE-R protein.

5 93. **PRO1572**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1572 (shown in Figure 186 and SEQ ID NO:326) has certain amino acid sequence identity with 10 CPE-R. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1572 disclosed in the present application is related to CPE-R and may possess at least one shared mechanism.

15 94. **PRO1573**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1573 (shown in Figure 188 and SEQ ID NO:328) has certain amino acid sequence identity with CPE-R. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1573 disclosed in the present application is related to 20 CPE-R and may possess at least one shared mechanism.

25 95. **PRO1488**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1488 (Figure 190; SEQ ID NO:330) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a known CPE-R designated "AB000712_1" on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1488 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the CPE-R family and may possess binding activity typical of the CPE-R family.

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96. **PRO1489**

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1489 (shown in Figure 192 and SEQ ID NO:332) has certain amino acid sequence identity with the clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor of Cercopithecus aethiops (D88492_1). 30 Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1489 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor homolog and may possess activity typical of the clostridium perfringens enterotoxin receptor protein.

55 97. **PRO1474**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1474 (shown in Figure 194 and SEQ ID NO:334) has certain amino acid sequence identity with ovomucoid. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1474 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the kazal serine protease inhibitor family and may possess serine protease inhibitory activity

typical of this family.

98. **PRO1508**

The DNA73742-1508 clone was isolated from a human diseased cartilage tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA73742-1508 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1508; although, using 5 WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

99. **PRO1555**

The DNA73744-1665 clone was isolated from a human tissue library. As far as is known, the 10 DNA73744 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1555. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

100. **PRO1485**

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native 15 sequence PRO1485 (shown in Figure 200 and SEQ ID NO:340) has certain amino acid sequence identity with lysozyme C precursor peptide. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1485 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the lysozyme family and shares at least one like mechanism.

101. **PRO1564**

20 Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of a full-length native sequence PRO1564 (shown in Figure 202 and SEQ ID NO:347) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of a mouse polypeptide GalNAc transferase T4 protein (MMU73819_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1564 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified 25 member of the N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

102. **PRO1755**

As far as is known, the DNA76396-1698 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated 30 herein as PRO1755. Although, some sequence identities to known proteins was revealed using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs.

103. **PRO1757**

The DNA76398-1699 clone was isolated from a human testicular tissue library using a trapping technique which selects for nucleotide sequences encoding proteins. As far as is known, the DNA76398-1699 35 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1757; using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, no significant sequence identities to any known proteins were revealed.

104. PRO1758

The DNA76399-1700 clone was isolated from a library derived from human thymus tissue obtained from a fetus that died at 17 weeks' gestation from anencephalus. It is believed that the DNA76399-1700 clone encodes a novel secreted factor, designated herein as PRO1758. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, significant sequence identity was revealed between the amino acid sequences of PRO1758 and Dayhoff sequence No. AC005328_2.

105. PRO1575

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1575 (shown in Figure 210 and SEQ ID NO:358) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. A12005_1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1575 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the protein disulfide isomerase family and may possess activity and properties typical of the disulfide isomerase family.

106. PRO1787

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1787 (shown in Figure 212 and SEQ ID NO:364) has certain amino acid sequence identity with various species of myelin p0. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1787 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the myelin p0 protein family and may share at least one similar mechanism. It is believed that modulators of PRO1787 may be used to treat myelin p0 associated disorders, such as neuropathy, hereditary tooth disease, etc.

107. PRO1781

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities were found between the PRO1781 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:366) and the amino acid sequences of known proteins, but were not found to be significant. Accordingly, as far as is known, the DNA76522-2500 sequence encodes a novel protein.

108. PRO1556

The DNA76529-1666 clone was isolated from a human breast tumor tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA76529-1666 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1556. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

109. PRO1759

As far as is known, the DNA76531-1701 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1759; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

110. PRO1760

As far as is known, the DNA76532-1702 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1760; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

5 111. PRO1561

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of a full-length native sequence PRO1561 (shown in Figure 222 and SEQ ID NO:378) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the human phospholipase A2 protein (P_R63053). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1561 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the 10 phospholipase A2 protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

112. PRO1567

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1567 (Figure 224; SEQ ID NO:383) has certain amino acid sequence identity with human colon 15 specific gene CSG6 polypeptide, identified as P_W06549 on the Dayhoff database. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1567 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified CSG expression product, and may possess properties typical of such proteins.

113. PRO1693

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the 20 full-length native sequence PRO1693 (shown in Figure 226 and SEQ ID NO:385) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of a mouse insulin-like growth factor binding protein (ALS_MOUSE). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1693 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the insulin-like growth factor binding protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein 25 family.

114. PRO1784

As far as is known, the DNA77303-2502 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1784; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known 30 proteins were revealed.

115. PRO1605

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the 35 full-length native sequence PRO1605 (shown in Figure 230 and SEQ ID NO:395) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the human alpha-1,3-mannosylglycoprotein beta-1,6-n-acetyltransferase protein (GNT5_HUMAN). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1605 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the glycosyltransferase protein family and may possess activity typical of that protein family.

116. PRO1788

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1788 (shown in Figure 232 and SEQ ID NO:397) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence "GARP_HUMAN", a leucine-rich repeat-containing protein encoded by a gene localized in the 11q14 chromosomal region. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1788 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the leucine-rich repeat-containing family and may possess activity or properties typical of the leucine-rich repeat-containing family.

117. PRO1801

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a portion of the full-length native sequence PRO1801 (shown in Figure 234 and SEQ ID NO:402) has certain amino acid sequence identity with a portion of the IL-19 protein (P_W37935). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1801 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the IL-10-related cytokine family and may possess activity typical of that cytokine family.

118. UCP4

Using the Megalign DNASTAR computer program (and algorithms and parameters in this software set by the manufacturer) (Oxford Molecular Group, Inc.), it has been found that a full-length native sequence UCP4 (shown in Figure 236 and SEQ ID NO:406) has certain amino acid sequence identity with UCP3, UCP2 and UCP1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that UCP4 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the human uncoupling protein family and may possess activity(s) and/or property(s) typical of that protein family, such as the ability to enhance or suppress metabolic rate by affecting mitochondrial membrane potential.

119. PRO193

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO193. In particular, Applicants have identified and isolated cDNA encoding a PRO193 polypeptide, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. The PRO193-encoding clone was isolated from a human retina library.

120. PRO1130

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1130 (shown in Figure 240 and SEQ ID NO:415) has amino acid sequence identity with the human 2-19 protein. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1130 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified 2-19 protein homolog.

35

121. PRO1335

Using the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1335 (shown in Figure 242 and SEQ ID NO:423) has certain amino acid sequence identity

with the human carbonic anhydrase precursor protein (AF037335_1). Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1335 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the carbonic anhydrase protein family and may possess activity typical of that family.

122. **PRO1329**

5 The DNA66660-1585 clone is believed to encode a secreted factor. As far as is known, the DNA66660-1585 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1329; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

10 123. **PRO1550**

The DNA76393-1664 clone was isolated from a subtracted human breast tumor tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA76393-1664 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1550; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, sequence identities to known proteins were revealed but determined not to be significant.

15

B. **PRO Variants**

In addition to the full-length native sequence PRO polypeptides described herein, it is contemplated that PRO variants can be prepared. PRO variants can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the PRO DNA, and/or by synthesis of the desired PRO polypeptide. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that 20 amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the PRO, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

Variations in the native full-length sequence PRO or in various domains of the PRO described herein, can be made, for example, using any of the techniques and guidelines for conservative and non-conservative mutations set forth, for instance, in U.S. Patent No. 5,364,934. Variations may be a substitution, deletion or 25 insertion of one or more codons encoding the PRO that results in a change in the amino acid sequence of the PRO as compared with the native sequence PRO. Optionally the variation is by substitution of at least one amino acid with any other amino acid in one or more of the domains of the PRO. Guidance in determining which amino acid residue may be inserted, substituted or deleted without adversely affecting the desired activity may be found by comparing the sequence of the PRO with that of homologous known protein molecules and 30 minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology. Amino acid substitutions can be the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine, i.e., conservative amino acid replacements. Insertions or deletions may optionally be in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. The variation allowed may be determined by systematically making insertions, deletions or substitutions of amino acids in the 35 sequence and testing the resulting variants for activity exhibited by the full-length or mature native sequence.

PRO polypeptide fragments are provided herein. Such fragments may be truncated at the N-terminus or C-terminus, or may lack internal residues, for example, when compared with a full length native protein. Certain fragments lack amino acid residues that are not essential for a desired biological activity of the PRO

polypeptide.

PRO fragments may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. Desired peptide fragments may be chemically synthesized. An alternative approach involves generating PRO fragments by enzymatic digestion, e.g., by treating the protein with an enzyme known to cleave proteins at sites defined by particular amino acid residues, or by digesting the DNA with suitable restriction enzymes and isolating the desired fragment. Yet another suitable technique involves isolating and amplifying a DNA fragment encoding a desired polypeptide fragment, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed at the 5' and 3' primers in the PCR. Preferably, PRO polypeptide fragments share at least one biological and/or immunological activity with the native PRO polypeptide disclosed herein.

In particular embodiments, conservative substitutions of interest are shown in Table 6 under the heading of preferred substitutions. If such substitutions result in a change in biological activity, then more substantial changes, denominated exemplary substitutions in Table 6, or as further described below in reference to amino acid classes, are introduced and the products screened.

Table 6

<u>Original Residue</u>	<u>Exemplary Substitutions</u>	<u>Preferred Substitutions</u>
5 Ala (A)	val; leu; ile	val
Arg (R)	lys; gln; asn	lys
Asn (N)	gln; his; lys; arg	gln
Asp (D)	glu	glu
Cys (C)	ser	ser
10 Gln (Q)	asn	asn
Glu (E)	asp	asp
Gly (G)	pro; ala	ala
His (H)	asn; gln; lys; arg	arg
Ile (I)	leu; val; met; ala; phe; norleucine	leu
15 Leu (L)	norleucine; ile; val; met; ala; phe	ile
Lys (K)	arg; gln; asn	arg
Met (M)	leu; phe; ile	leu
20 Phe (F)	leu; val; ile; ala; tyr	leu
Pro (P)	ala	ala
Ser (S)	thr	thr
Thr (T)	ser	ser
Trp (W)	tyr; phe	tyr
25 Tyr (Y)	trp; phe; thr; ser	phe
Val (V)	ile; leu; met; phe; ala; norleucine	leu

Substantial modifications in function or immunological identity of the PRO polypeptide are accomplished 30 by selecting substitutions that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Naturally occurring residues are divided into groups based on common side-chain properties:

- (1) hydrophobic: norleucine, met, ala, val, leu, ile;
- 35 (2) neutral hydrophilic: cys, ser, thr;
- (3) acidic: asp, glu;
- (4) basic: asn, gln, his, lys, arg;
- (5) residues that influence chain orientation: gly, pro; and
- (6) aromatic: trp, tyr, phe.

40 Non-conservative substitutions will entail exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class. Such substituted residues also may be introduced into the conservative substitution sites or, more preferably, into the remaining (non-conserved) sites.

The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis [Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4331 (1986); Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:6487 (1987)], cassette mutagenesis [Wells et al., Gene, 34:315 (1985)], restriction selection mutagenesis [Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London Ser.A, 317:415 (1986)] or other known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the PRO variant

DNA.

Scanning amino acid analysis can also be employed to identify one or more amino acids along a contiguous sequence. Among the preferred scanning amino acids are relatively small, neutral amino acids. Such amino acids include alanine, glycine, serine, and cysteine. Alanine is typically a preferred scanning amino acid among this group because it eliminates the side-chain beyond the beta-carbon and is less likely to alter the main-chain conformation of the variant [Cunningham and Wells, *Science*, 244: 1081-1085 (1989)]. Alanine is also typically preferred because it is the most common amino acid. Further, it is frequently found in both buried and exposed positions [Creighton, *The Proteins*, (W.H. Freeman & Co., N.Y.); Chothia, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 150:1 (1976)]. If alanine substitution does not yield adequate amounts of variant, an isoteric amino acid can be used.

10 C. Modifications of PRO

Covalent modifications of PRO are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a PRO polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of the PRO. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking PRO to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-PRO antibodies, and vice-versa. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]propioimidate.

20 Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparaginyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the α -amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains [T.E. Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)], acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

25 Another type of covalent modification of the PRO polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence PRO (either by removing the underlying glycosylation site or by deleting the glycosylation by chemical and/or enzymatic means), and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence PRO. In addition, the phrase includes qualitative changes in the glycosylation of the native proteins, involving a change in the nature and proportions of the various carbohydrate moieties present.

30 Addition of glycosylation sites to the PRO polypeptide may be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence. The alteration may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence PRO (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The PRO amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the PRO polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the PRO polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330 published 11 September 1987, and in Aplin and Wriston, CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem., pp. 259-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the PRO polypeptide may be accomplished chemically
5 or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin, et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 259:52 (1987) and by Edge et al., Anal. Biochem., 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura et al., Meth. Enzymol., 138:350 (1987).

10 Another type of covalent modification of PRO comprises linking the PRO polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

The PRO of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence.

15 In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of the PRO with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl- terminus of the PRO. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of the PRO can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the PRO to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds
20 to the epitope tag. Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 [Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159-2165 (1988)]; the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto [Evan et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 5:3610-3616 (1985)]; and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody [Paborsky et al., Protein Engineering, 3(6):547-
25 553 (1990)]. Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide [Hopp et al., BioTechnology, 6:1204-1210 (1988)]; the KT3 epitope peptide [Martin et al., Science, 255:192-194 (1992)]; an α -tubulin epitope peptide [Skinner et al., J. Biol. Chem., 266:15163-15166 (1991)]; and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag [Lutz-Freyermuth et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6393-6397 (1990)].

30 In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of the PRO with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule (also referred to as an "immunoadhesin"), such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule. The Ig fusions preferably include the substitution of a soluble (transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated) form of a PRO polypeptide in place of at least one variable region within an Ig molecule. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the immunoglobulin fusion includes the hinge, CH2 and CH3, or the hinge, CH1, CH2 and CH3 regions of an IgG1 molecule. For the production of immunoglobulin fusions see also US Patent No. 5,428,130 issued June 27, 1995.

D. Preparation of PRO

The description below relates primarily to production of PRO by culturing cells transformed or transfected with a vector containing PRO nucleic acid. It is, of course, contemplated that alternative methods, which are well known in the art, may be employed to prepare PRO. For instance, the PRO sequence, or portions thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques [see, e.g., Stewart et al., Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis, W.H. Freeman Co., San Francisco, CA (1969); Merrifield, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149-2154 (1963)]. *In vitro* protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be accomplished, for instance, using an Applied Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer (Foster City, CA) using manufacturer's instructions. Various portions of the PRO may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical or enzymatic methods to produce the full-length PRO.

1. Isolation of DNA Encoding PRO

DNA encoding PRO may be obtained from a cDNA library prepared from tissue believed to possess the PRO mRNA and to express it at a detectable level. Accordingly, human PRO DNA can be conveniently obtained from a cDNA library prepared from human tissue, such as described in the Examples. The PRO-encoding gene may also be obtained from a genomic library or by known synthetic procedures (e.g., automated nucleic acid synthesis).

Libraries can be screened with probes (such as antibodies to the PRO or oligonucleotides of at least about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. Screening the cDNA or genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures, such as described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the gene encoding PRO is to use PCR methodology [Sambrook et al., supra; Dieffenbach et al., PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1995)].

The Examples below describe techniques for screening a cDNA library. The oligonucleotide sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length and sufficiently unambiguous that false positives are minimized. The oligonucleotide is preferably labeled such that it can be detected upon hybridization to DNA in the library being screened. Methods of labeling are well known in the art, and include the use of radiolabels like ^{32}P -labeled ATP, biotinylation or enzyme labeling. Hybridization conditions, including moderate stringency and high stringency, are provided in Sambrook et al., supra.

Sequences identified in such library screening methods can be compared and aligned to other known sequences deposited and available in public databases such as GenBank or other private sequence databases. Sequence identity (at either the amino acid or nucleotide level) within defined regions of the molecule or across the full-length sequence can be determined using methods known in the art and as described herein.

Nucleic acid having protein coding sequence may be obtained by screening selected cDNA or genomic libraries using the deduced amino acid sequence disclosed herein for the first time, and, if necessary, using conventional primer extension procedures as described in Sambrook et al., supra, to detect precursors and processing intermediates of mRNA that may not have been reverse-transcribed into cDNA.

2. Selection and Transformation of Host Cells

Host cells are transfected or transformed with expression or cloning vectors described herein for PRO production and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences. The culture conditions, such as media, temperature, pH and the like, can be selected by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation. In general, 5 principles, protocols, and practical techniques for maximizing the productivity of cell cultures can be found in Mammalian Cell Biotechnology: a Practical Approach, M. Butler, ed. (IRL Press, 1991) and Sambrook et al., supra.

Methods of eukaryotic cell transfection and prokaryotic cell transformation are known to the ordinarily skilled artisan, for example, CaCl₂, CaPO₄, liposome-mediated and electroporation. Depending on the host cell 10 used, transformation is performed using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium treatment employing calcium chloride, as described in Sambrook et al., supra, or electroporation is generally used for prokaryotes. Infection with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is used for transformation of certain plant cells, as described by Shaw et al., Gene, 23:315 (1983) and WO 89/05859 published 29 June 1989. For mammalian cells 15 without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham and van der Eb, Virology, 52:456-457 (1978) can be employed. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transfections have been described in U.S. Patent No. 4,399,216. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Solingen et al., J. Bact., 130:946 (1977) and Hsiao et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 76:3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells, such as by nuclear microinjection, 20 electroporation, bacterial protoplast fusion with intact cells, or polycations, e.g., polybrene, polyornithine, may also be used. For various techniques for transforming mammalian cells, see Keown et al., Methods in Enzymology, 185:527-537 (1990) and Mansour et al., Nature, 336:348-352 (1988).

Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the DNA in the vectors herein include prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells. Suitable prokaryotes include but are not limited to eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, Enterobacteriaceae such as *E. coli*. Various *E. coli* strains are 25 publicly available, such as *E. coli* K12 strain MM294 (ATCC 31,446); *E. coli* X1776 (ATCC 31,537); *E. coli* strain W3110 (ATCC 27,325) and K5 772 (ATCC 53,635). Other suitable prokaryotic host cells include Enterobacteriaceae such as *Escherichia*, e.g., *E. coli*, *Enterobacter*, *Erwinia*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella*, e.g., *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Serratia*, e.g., *Serratia marcescans*, and *Shigella*, as well as *Bacilli* such as *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis* (e.g., *B. licheniformis* 41P disclosed in DD 266,710 published 12 April 1989), 30 *Pseudomonas* such as *P. aeruginosa*, and *Streptomyces*. These examples are illustrative rather than limiting. Strain W3110 is one particularly preferred host or parent host because it is a common host strain for recombinant DNA product fermentations. Preferably, the host cell secretes minimal amounts of proteolytic enzymes. For example, strain W3110 may be modified to effect a genetic mutation in the genes encoding proteins endogenous 35 to the host, with examples of such hosts including *E. coli* W3110 strain 1A2, which has the complete genotype *tonA*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 9E4, which has the complete genotype *tonA ptr3*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 27C7 (ATCC 55,244), which has the complete genotype *tonA ptr3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)169 degP ompT kan'*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 37D6, which has the complete genotype *tonA ptr3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)169 degP ompT rbs7 ilvG kan'*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 40B4, which is strain 37D6 with a non-kanamycin resistant *degP* deletion

mutation; and an *E. coli* strain having mutant periplasmic protease disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,783 issued 7 August 1990. Alternatively, *in vitro* methods of cloning, e.g., PCR or other nucleic acid polymerase reactions, are suitable.

In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for PRO-encoding vectors. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a commonly used lower eukaryotic host microorganism. Others include *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (Beach and Nurse, *Nature*, 290: 140 [1981]; EP 139,383 published 2 May 1985); *Kluyveromyces* hosts (U.S. Patent No. 4,943,529; Fleer et al., *Bio/Technology*, 9:968-975 (1991)) such as, e.g., *K. lactis* (MW98-8C, CBS683, CBS4574; Louvencourt et al., *J. Bacteriol.*, 154(2):737-742 [1983]), *K. fragilis* (ATCC 12,424), *K. bulgaricus* (ATCC 16,045), *K. wickeramii* (ATCC 24,178), *K. waltii* (ATCC 56,500), *K. drosophilicola* (ATCC 36,906; Van den Berg et al., *Bio/Technology*, 8:135 (1990)), *K. thermotolerans*, and *K. marxianus*; *yarrowiae* (EP 402,226); *Pichia pastoris* (EP 183,070; Sreekrishna et al., *J. Basic Microbiol.*, 28:265-278 [1988]); *Candida*; *Trichoderma reesia* (EP 244,234); *Neurospora crassa* (Case et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 76:5259-5263 [1979]); *Schwanniomyces* such as *Schwanniomyces occidentalis* (EP 394,538 published 31 October 1990); and filamentous fungi such as, e.g., *Neurospora*, *Penicillium*, *Tolypocladium* (WO 91/00357 published 10 January 1991), and *Aspergillus* hosts such as *A. nidulans* (Ballance et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 112:284-289 [1983]; Tilburn et al., *Gene*, 26:205-221 [1983]; Yelton et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81: 1470-1474 [1984]) and *A. niger* (Kelly and Hynes, *EMBO J.*, 4:475-479 [1985]). Methylotropic yeasts are suitable herein and include, but are not limited to, yeast capable of growth on methanol selected from the genera consisting of *Hansenula*, *Candida*, *Kloeckera*, *Pichia*, *Saccharomyces*, *Torulopsis*, and *Rhodotorula*. A list of specific species that are exemplary of this class of yeasts may be found in C. Anthony, *The Biochemistry of Methylotrophs*, 269 (1982).

Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated PRO are derived from multicellular organisms. Examples of invertebrate cells include insect cells such as *Drosophila S2* and *Spodoptera Sf9*, as well as plant cells. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and COS cells. More specific examples include monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); 25 human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., *J. Gen Virol.*, 36:59 (1977)); Chinese hamster ovary cells/-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:4216 (1980)); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, *Biol. Reprod.*, 23:243-251 (1980)); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); and mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51). The selection of the appropriate host cell is deemed to be within the skill in the art.

30

3. Selection and Use of a Replicable Vector

The nucleic acid (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding PRO may be inserted into a replicable vector for cloning (amplification of the DNA) or for expression. Various vectors are publicly available. The vector may, for example, be in the form of a plasmid, cosmid, viral particle, or phage. The appropriate nucleic acid sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, DNA is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site(s) using techniques known in the art. Vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of a signal sequence, an origin of replication, one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence. Construction of suitable

vectors containing one or more of these components employs standard ligation techniques which are known to the skilled artisan.

The PRO may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of 5 the vector, or it may be a part of the PRO-encoding DNA that is inserted into the vector. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, e.g., the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces* α -factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Patent No. 5,010,182), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucoamylase 10 leader (EP 362,179 published 4 April 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published 15 November 1990. In mammalian cell expression, mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders.

Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate 15 in one or more selected host cells. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the 2μ plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells.

Expression and cloning vectors will typically contain a selection gene, also termed a selectable marker. 20 Typical selection genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other toxins, e.g., ampicillin, neomycin, methotrexate, or tetracycline, (b) complement auxotrophic deficiencies, or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex media, e.g., the gene encoding D-alanine racemase for *Bacilli*.

An example of suitable selectable markers for mammalian cells are those that enable the identification 25 of cells competent to take up the PRO-encoding nucleic acid, such as DHFR or thymidine kinase. An appropriate host cell when wild-type DHFR is employed is the CHO cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980). A suitable selection gene for use in yeast is the *trp1* gene present in the yeast plasmid YRp7 [Stinchcomb et al., Nature, 282:39 (1979); Kingsman et al., Gene, 7:141 (1979); Tschemper et al., Gene, 10:157 (1980)]. The *trp1* gene provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, 30 ATCC No. 44076 or PEP4-1 [Jones, Genetics, 85:12 (1977)].

Expression and cloning vectors usually contain a promoter operably linked to the PRO-encoding nucleic acid sequence to direct mRNA synthesis. Promoters recognized by a variety of potential host cells are well known. Promoters suitable for use with prokaryotic hosts include the β -lactamase and lactose promoter systems [Chang et al., Nature, 275:615 (1978); Goeddel et al., Nature, 281:544 (1979)], alkaline phosphatase, a 35 tryptophan (*trp*) promoter system [Goeddel, Nucleic Acids Res., 8:4057 (1980); EP 36,776], and hybrid promoters such as the tac promoter [deBoer et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80:21-25 (1983)]. Promoters for use in bacterial systems also will contain a Shine-Dalgarno (S.D.) sequence operably linked to the DNA encoding PRO.

Examples of suitable promoting sequences for use with yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase [Hitzeman et al., J. Biol. Chem., 255:2073 (1980)] or other glycolytic enzymes [Hess et al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg., 7:149 (1968); Holland, Biochemistry, 17:4900 (1978)], such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase.

Other yeast promoters, which are inducible promoters having the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytchrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, metallothionein, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in EP 73,657.

PRO transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled, for example, by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published 5 July 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g., the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, and from heat-shock promoters, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.

Transcription of a DNA encoding the PRO by higher eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, α -fetoprotein, and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the PRO coding sequence, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

Expression vectors used in eukaryotic host cells (yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms) will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilizing the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and, occasionally 3', untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs. These regions contain nucleotide segments transcribed as polyadenylated fragments in the untranslated portion of the mRNA encoding PRO.

Still other methods, vectors, and host cells suitable for adaptation to the synthesis of PRO in recombinant vertebrate cell culture are described in Gething et al., Nature, 293:620-625 (1981); Mantei et al., Nature, 281:40-46 (1979); EP 117,060; and EP 117,058.

4. Detecting Gene Amplification/Expression

Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA [Thomas, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:5201-5205 (1980)], dot blotting (DNA analysis), or *in situ* hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed

that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared in any mammal. Conveniently, the antibodies may be prepared against a native sequence PRO polypeptide or against a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against exogenous sequence fused to PRO DNA and encoding a specific antibody epitope.

5. Purification of Polypeptide

Forms of PRO may be recovered from culture medium or from host cell lysates. If membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g. Triton-X 100) or by enzymatic cleavage. Cells employed in expression of PRO can be disrupted by various physical or chemical means, such as freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or cell lysing agents.

It may be desired to purify PRO from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides. The following procedures are exemplary of suitable purification procedures: by fractionation on an ion-exchange column; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG; and metal chelating columns to bind epitope-tagged forms of the PRO. Various methods of protein purification may be employed and such methods are known in the art and described for example in Deutscher, Methods in Enzymology, 182 (1990); Scopes, Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Springer-Verlag, New York (1982). The purification step(s) selected will depend, for example, on the nature of the production process used and the particular PRO produced.

E. Uses for PRO

Nucleotide sequences (or their complement) encoding PRO have various applications in the art of molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. PRO nucleic acid will also be useful for the preparation of PRO polypeptides by the recombinant techniques described herein.

The full-length native sequence PRO gene, or portions thereof, may be used as hybridization probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate still other cDNAs (for instance, those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO or PRO from other species) which have a desired sequence identity to the native PRO sequence disclosed herein. Optionally, the length of the probes will be about 20 to about 50 bases. The hybridization probes may be derived from at least partially novel regions of the full length native nucleotide sequence wherein those regions may be determined without undue experimentation or from genomic

sequences including promoters, enhancer elements and introns of native sequence PRO. By way of example, a screening method will comprise isolating the coding region of the PRO gene using the known DNA sequence to synthesize a selected probe of about 40 bases. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of labels, including radionucleotides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S , or enzymatic labels such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems. Labeled probes having a sequence complementary to that of the PRO gene of the present invention can be used to screen libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to determine which members of such libraries the probe hybridizes to. Hybridization techniques are described in further detail in the Examples below.

Any EST sequences disclosed in the present application may similarly be employed as probes, using the methods disclosed herein.

Other useful fragments of the PRO nucleic acids include antisense or sense oligonucleotides comprising a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target PRO mRNA (sense) or PRO DNA (antisense) sequences. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment of the coding region of PRO DNA. Such a fragment generally comprises at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, for example, Stein and Cohen (*Cancer Res.* 48:2659, 1988) and van der Krol et al. (*BioTechniques* 6:958, 1988).

Binding of antisense or sense oligonucleotides to target nucleic acid sequences results in the formation of duplexes that block transcription or translation of the target sequence by one of several means, including enhanced degradation of the duplexes, premature termination of transcription or translation, or by other means.

The antisense oligonucleotides thus may be used to block expression of PRO proteins. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides further comprise oligonucleotides having modified sugar-phosphodiester backbones (or other sugar linkages, such as those described in WO 91/06629) and wherein such sugar linkages are resistant to endogenous nucleases. Such oligonucleotides with resistant sugar linkages are stable *in vivo* (i.e., capable of resisting enzymatic degradation) but retain sequence specificity to be able to bind to target nucleotide sequences.

Other examples of sense or antisense oligonucleotides include those oligonucleotides which are covalently linked to organic moieties, such as those described in WO 90/10048, and other moieties that increases affinity of the oligonucleotide for a target nucleic acid sequence, such as poly-(L-lysine). Further still, intercalating agents, such as ellipticine, and alkylating agents or metal complexes may be attached to sense or antisense oligonucleotides to modify binding specificities of the antisense or sense oligonucleotide for the target nucleotide sequence.

Antisense or sense oligonucleotides may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence by any gene transfer method, including, for example, CaPO_4 -mediated DNA transfection, electroporation, or by using gene transfer vectors such as Epstein-Barr virus. In a preferred procedure, an antisense or sense oligonucleotide is inserted into a suitable retroviral vector. A cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence is contacted with the recombinant retroviral vector, either *in vivo* or *ex vivo*. Suitable retroviral vectors include, but are not limited to, those derived from the murine retrovirus M-MuLV, N2 (a retrovirus derived from M-MuLV), or the double copy vectors designated DCT5A, DCT5B and DCT5C (see WO 90/13641).

Sense or antisense oligonucleotides also may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell.

5 Alternatively, a sense or an antisense oligonucleotide may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence by formation of an oligonucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. The sense or antisense oligonucleotide-lipid complex is preferably dissociated within the cell by an endogenous lipase.

10 Antisense or sense RNA or DNA molecules are generally at least about 5 bases in length, about 10 bases in length, about 15 bases in length, about 20 bases in length, about 25 bases in length, about 30 bases in length, about 35 bases in length, about 40 bases in length, about 45 bases in length, about 50 bases in length, about 55 bases in length, about 60 bases in length, about 65 bases in length, about 70 bases in length, about 75 bases in length, about 80 bases in length, about 85 bases in length, about 90 bases in length, about 95 bases in length, about 100 bases in length, or more.

15 The probes may also be employed in PCR techniques to generate a pool of sequences for identification of closely related PRO coding sequences.

20 Nucleotide sequences encoding a PRO can also be used to construct hybridization probes for mapping the gene which encodes that PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders. The nucleotide sequences provided herein may be mapped to a chromosome and specific regions of a chromosome using known techniques, such as *in situ* hybridization, linkage analysis against known chromosomal markers, and hybridization screening with libraries.

25 When the coding sequences for PRO encode a protein which binds to another protein (example, where the PRO is a receptor), the PRO can be used in assays to identify the other proteins or molecules involved in the binding interaction. By such methods, inhibitors of the receptor/ligand binding interaction can be identified.

30 Proteins involved in such binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction. Also, the receptor PRO can be used to isolate correlative ligand(s). Screening assays can be designed to find lead compounds that mimic the biological activity of a native PRO or a receptor for PRO. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates. Small molecules contemplated include synthetic organic or inorganic compounds. The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

35 Nucleic acids which encode PRO or its modified forms can also be used to generate either transgenic animals or "knock out" animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. A transgenic animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) is an animal having cells that contain a transgene, which transgene was introduced into the animal or an ancestor of the animal at a prenatal, e.g., an embryonic stage. A transgene is a DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops. In one embodiment, cDNA encoding PRO can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO in

accordance with established techniques and the genomic sequences used to generate transgenic animals that contain cells which express DNA encoding PRO. Methods for generating transgenic animals, particularly animals such as mice or rats, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009. Typically, particular cells would be targeted for PRO transgene incorporation with tissue-specific enhancers. Transgenic animals that include a copy of a transgene encoding PRO introduced 5 into the germ line of the animal at an embryonic stage can be used to examine the effect of increased expression of DNA encoding PRO. Such animals can be used as tester animals for reagents thought to confer protection from, for example, pathological conditions associated with its overexpression. In accordance with this facet of the invention, an animal is treated with the reagent and a reduced incidence of the pathological condition, compared to untreated animals bearing the transgene, would indicate a potential therapeutic intervention for the 10 pathological condition.

Alternatively, non-human homologues of PRO can be used to construct a PRO "knock out" animal which has a defective or altered gene encoding PRO as a result of homologous recombination between the endogenous gene encoding PRO and altered genomic DNA encoding PRO introduced into an embryonic stem cell of the animal. For example, cDNA encoding PRO can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO in 15 accordance with established techniques. A portion of the genomic DNA encoding PRO can be deleted or replaced with another gene, such as a gene encoding a selectable marker which can be used to monitor integration. Typically, several kilobases of unaltered flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector [see e.g., Thomas and Capecchi, *Cell*, 51:503 (1987) for a description of homologous recombination vectors]. The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and 20 cells in which the introduced DNA has homologously recombined with the endogenous DNA are selected [see e.g., Li et al., *Cell*, 69:915 (1992)]. The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) to form aggregation chimeras [see e.g., Bradley, in *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, E. J. Robertson, ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987), pp. 113-152]. A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term to create 25 a "knock out" animal. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be identified by standard techniques and used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA. Knockout animals can be characterized for instance, for their ability to defend against certain pathological conditions and for their development of pathological conditions due to absence of the PRO polypeptide.

30 Nucleic acid encoding the PRO polypeptides may also be used in gene therapy. In gene therapy applications, genes are introduced into cells in order to achieve *in vivo* synthesis of a therapeutically effective genetic product, for example for replacement of a defective gene. "Gene therapy" includes both conventional gene therapy where a lasting effect is achieved by a single treatment, and the administration of gene therapeutic agents, which involves the one time or repeated administration of a therapeutically effective DNA or mRNA. 35 Antisense RNAs and DNAs can be used as therapeutic agents for blocking the expression of certain genes *in vivo*. It has already been shown that short antisense oligonucleotides can be imported into cells where they act as inhibitors, despite their low intracellular concentrations caused by their restricted uptake by the cell membrane. (Zamecnik *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:4143-4146 [1986]). The oligonucleotides can be

modified to enhance their uptake, e.g. by substituting their negatively charged phosphodiester groups by uncharged groups.

There are a variety of techniques available for introducing nucleic acids into viable cells. The techniques vary depending upon whether the nucleic acid is transferred into cultured cells *in vitro*, or *in vivo* in the cells of the intended host. Techniques suitable for the transfer of nucleic acid into mammalian cells *in vitro* include the use of liposomes, electroporation, microinjection, cell fusion, DEAE-dextran, the calcium phosphate precipitation method, etc. The currently preferred *in vivo* gene transfer techniques include transfection with viral (typically retroviral) vectors and viral coat protein-liposome mediated transfection (Dzau et al., Trends in Biotechnology 11, 205-210 [1993]). In some situations it is desirable to provide the nucleic acid source with an agent that targets the target cells, such as an antibody specific for a cell surface membrane protein or the target cell, a ligand for a receptor on the target cell, etc. Where liposomes are employed, proteins which bind to a cell surface membrane protein associated with endocytosis may be used for targeting and/or to facilitate uptake, e.g. capsid proteins or fragments thereof tropic for a particular cell type, antibodies for proteins which undergo internalization in cycling, proteins that target intracellular localization and enhance intracellular half-life. The technique of receptor-mediated endocytosis is described, for example, by Wu et al., J. Biol. Chem. 262, 4429-4432 (1987); and Wagner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 3410-3414 (1990). For review of gene marking and gene therapy protocols see Anderson et al., Science 256, 808-813 (1992).

The PRO polypeptides described herein may also be employed as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes and the isolated nucleic acid sequences may be used for recombinantly expressing those markers.

The nucleic acid molecules encoding the PRO polypeptides or fragments thereof described herein are useful for chromosome identification. In this regard, there exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since relatively few chromosome marking reagents, based upon actual sequence data are presently available. Each PRO nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may also be used for tissue typing, wherein the PRO polypeptides of the present invention may be differentially expressed in one tissue as compared to another. PRO nucleic acid molecules will find use for generating probes for PCR, Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis.

The PRO polypeptides described herein may also be employed as therapeutic agents. The PRO polypeptides of the present invention can be formulated according to known methods to prepare pharmaceutically useful compositions, whereby the PRO product hereof is combined in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier vehicle. Therapeutic formulations are prepared for storage by mixing the active ingredient having the desired degree of purity with optional physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980)), in the form of lyophilized formulations or aqueous solutions. Acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides and other

carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, PLURONICS™ or PEG.

The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes, prior to or following lyophilization and reconstitution.

5 Therapeutic compositions herein generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

The route of administration is in accord with known methods, e.g. injection or infusion by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial or intralesional routes, topical administration, or by sustained release systems.

10 Dosages and desired drug concentrations of pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may vary depending on the particular use envisioned. The determination of the appropriate dosage or route of administration is well within the skill of an ordinary physician. Animal experiments provide reliable guidance for the determination of effective doses for human therapy. Interspecies scaling of effective doses can be performed following the principles laid down by Mordini, J. and Chappell, W. "The use of interspecies scaling
15 in toxicokinetics" In Toxicokinetics and New Drug Development, Yacobi et al., Eds., Pergamon Press, New York 1989, pp. 42-96.

When *in vivo* administration of a PRO polypeptide or agonist or antagonist thereof is employed, normal dosage amounts may vary from about 10 ng/kg to up to 100 mg/kg of mammal body weight or more per day, preferably about 1 µg/kg/day to 10 mg/kg/day, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to 20 particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature; see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,657,760; 5,206,344; or 5,225,212. It is anticipated that different formulations will be effective for different treatment compounds and different disorders, that administration targeting one organ or tissue, for example, may necessitate delivery in a manner different from that to another organ or tissue.

25 Where sustained-release administration of a PRO polypeptide is desired in a formulation with release characteristics suitable for the treatment of any disease or disorder requiring administration of the PRO polypeptide, microencapsulation of the PRO polypeptide is contemplated. Microencapsulation of recombinant proteins for sustained release has been successfully performed with human growth hormone (rhGH), interferon-(rhIFN-), interleukin-2, and MN rgp120. Johnson et al., Nat. Med., 2:795-799 (1996); Yasuda, Biomed. Ther., 27:1221-1223 (1993); Hora et al., Bio/Technology, 8:755-758 (1990); Cleland, "Design and Production 30 of Single Immunization Vaccines Using Polylactide Polyglycolide Microsphere Systems," in Vaccine Design: The Subunit and Adjuvant Approach, Powell and Newman, eds, (Plenum Press: New York, 1995), pp. 439-462; WO 97/03692, WO 96/40072, WO 96/07399; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,654,010.

35 The sustained-release formulations of these proteins were developed using poly-lactic-coglycolic acid (PLGA) polymer due to its biocompatibility and wide range of biodegradable properties. The degradation products of PLGA, lactic and glycolic acids, can be cleared quickly within the human body. Moreover, the degradability of this polymer can be adjusted from months to years depending on its molecular weight and composition. Lewis, "Controlled release of bioactive agents from lactide/glycolide polymer," in: M. Chasin and R. Langer (Eds.), Biodegradable Polymers as Drug Delivery Systems (Marcel Dekker: New York, 1990),

pp. 1-41.

This invention encompasses methods of screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). Screening assays for antagonist drug candidates are designed to identify compounds that bind or complex with the PRO polypeptides encoded by the genes identified herein, or otherwise interfere with the interaction of the encoded polypeptides with other cellular proteins. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates.

The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays, and cell-based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

All assays for antagonists are common in that they call for contacting the drug candidate with a PRO polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid identified herein under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow these two components to interact.

In binding assays, the interaction is binding and the complex formed can be isolated or detected in the reaction mixture. In a particular embodiment, the PRO polypeptide encoded by the gene identified herein or the drug candidate is immobilized on a solid phase, e.g., on a microtiter plate, by covalent or non-covalent attachments. Non-covalent attachment generally is accomplished by coating the solid surface with a solution of the PRO polypeptide and drying. Alternatively, an immobilized antibody, e.g., a monoclonal antibody, specific for the PRO polypeptide to be immobilized can be used to anchor it to a solid surface. The assay is performed by adding the non-immobilized component, which may be labeled by a detectable label, to the immobilized component, e.g., the coated surface containing the anchored component. When the reaction is complete, the non-reacted components are removed, e.g., by washing, and complexes anchored on the solid surface are detected. When the originally non-immobilized component carries a detectable label, the detection of label immobilized on the surface indicates that complexing occurred. Where the originally non-immobilized component does not carry a label, complexing can be detected, for example, by using a labeled antibody specifically binding the immobilized complex.

If the candidate compound interacts with but does not bind to a particular PRO polypeptide encoded by a gene identified herein, its interaction with that polypeptide can be assayed by methods well known for detecting protein-protein interactions. Such assays include traditional approaches, such as, e.g., cross-linking, co-immunoprecipitation, and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns. In addition, protein-protein interactions can be monitored by using a yeast-based genetic system described by Fields and co-workers (Fields and Song, Nature (London), 340:245-246 (1989); Chien et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:9578-9582 (1991)) as disclosed by Chevray and Nathans, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89: 5789-5793 (1991). Many transcriptional activators, such as yeast GAL4, consist of two physically discrete modular domains, one acting as the DNA-binding domain, the other one functioning as the transcription-activation domain. The yeast expression system described in the foregoing publications (generally referred to as the "two-hybrid system") takes advantage of this property, and employs two hybrid proteins, one in which the target protein is fused to the DNA-binding domain of GAL4, and another, in which candidate activating proteins are fused to the activation domain. The expression of a GAL1-lacZ reporter gene under control of a GAL4-activated promoter depends on reconstitution of GAL4 activity via protein-protein interaction. Colonies containing interacting

polypeptides are detected with a chromogenic substrate for β -galactosidase. A complete kit (MATCHMAKERTM) for identifying protein-protein interactions between two specific proteins using the two-hybrid technique is commercially available from Clontech. This system can also be extended to map protein domains involved in specific protein interactions as well as to pinpoint amino acid residues that are crucial for these interactions.

- 5 Compounds that interfere with the interaction of a gene encoding a PRO polypeptide identified herein and other intra- or extracellular components can be tested as follows: usually a reaction mixture is prepared containing the product of the gene and the intra- or extracellular component under conditions and for a time allowing for the interaction and binding of the two products. To test the ability of a candidate compound to inhibit binding, the reaction is run in the absence and in the presence of the test compound. In addition, a
10 placebo may be added to a third reaction mixture, to serve as positive control. The binding (complex formation) between the test compound and the intra- or extracellular component present in the mixture is monitored as described hereinabove. The formation of a complex in the control reaction(s) but not in the reaction mixture containing the test compound indicates that the test compound interferes with the interaction of the test compound and its reaction partner.
- 15 To assay for antagonists, the PRO polypeptide may be added to a cell along with the compound to be screened for a particular activity and the ability of the compound to inhibit the activity of interest in the presence of the PRO polypeptide indicates that the compound is an antagonist to the PRO polypeptide. Alternatively, antagonists may be detected by combining the PRO polypeptide and a potential antagonist with membrane-bound
20 PRO polypeptide receptors or recombinant receptors under appropriate conditions for a competitive inhibition assay. The PRO polypeptide can be labeled, such as by radioactivity, such that the number of PRO polypeptide molecules bound to the receptor can be used to determine the effectiveness of the potential antagonist. The gene encoding the receptor can be identified by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, for example, ligand panning and FACS sorting. Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immun., 1(2): Chapter 5 (1991). Preferably, expression cloning is employed wherein polyadenylated RNA is prepared from a cell responsive to
25 the PRO polypeptide and a cDNA library created from this RNA is divided into pools and used to transfect COS cells or other cells that are not responsive to the PRO polypeptide. Transfected cells that are grown on glass slides are exposed to labeled PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide can be labeled by a variety of means including iodination or inclusion of a recognition site for a site-specific protein kinase. Following fixation and incubation, the slides are subjected to autoradiographic analysis. Positive pools are identified and sub-pools are
30 prepared and re-transfected using an interactive sub-pooling and re-screening process, eventually yielding a single clone that encodes the putative receptor.

- As an alternative approach for receptor identification, labeled PRO polypeptide can be photoaffinity-linked with cell membrane or extract preparations that express the receptor molecule. Cross-linked material is resolved by PAGE and exposed to X-ray film. The labeled complex containing the receptor can be excised,
35 resolved into peptide fragments, and subjected to protein micro-sequencing. The amino acid sequence obtained from micro- sequencing would be used to design a set of degenerate oligonucleotide probes to screen a cDNA library to identify the gene encoding the putative receptor.

In another assay for antagonists, mammalian cells or a membrane preparation expressing the receptor would be incubated with labeled PRO polypeptide in the presence of the candidate compound. The ability of the compound to enhance or block this interaction could then be measured.

More specific examples of potential antagonists include an oligonucleotide that binds to the fusions of immunoglobulin with PRO polypeptide, and, in particular, antibodies including, without limitation, poly- and monoclonal antibodies and antibody fragments, single-chain antibodies, anti-idiotypic antibodies, and chimeric or humanized versions of such antibodies or fragments, as well as human antibodies and antibody fragments. Alternatively, a potential antagonist may be a closely related protein, for example, a mutated form of the PRO polypeptide that recognizes the receptor but imparts no effect, thereby competitively inhibiting the action of the PRO polypeptide.

Another potential PRO polypeptide antagonist is an antisense RNA or DNA construct prepared using antisense technology, where, e.g., an antisense RNA or DNA molecule acts to block directly the translation of mRNA by hybridizing to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA, both of which methods are based on binding of a polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For example, the 5' coding portion of the polynucleotide sequence, which encodes the mature PRO polypeptides herein, is used to design an antisense RNA oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. A DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science, 241: 456 (1988); Dervan et al., Science, 251:1360 (1991)), thereby preventing transcription and the production of the PRO polypeptide. The antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into the PRO polypeptide (antisense - Okano, Neurochem., 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression (CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, 1988). The oligonucleotides described above can also be delivered to cells such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo* to inhibit production of the PRO polypeptide. When antisense DNA is used, oligodeoxyribonucleotides derived from the translation-initiation site, e.g., between about -10 and +10 positions of the target gene nucleotide sequence, are preferred.

Potential antagonists include small molecules that bind to the active site, the receptor binding site, or growth factor or other relevant binding site of the PRO polypeptide, thereby blocking the normal biological activity of the PRO polypeptide. Examples of small molecules include, but are not limited to, small peptides or peptide-like molecules, preferably soluble peptides, and synthetic non-peptidyl organic or inorganic compounds.

Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the specific cleavage of RNA. Ribozymes act by sequence-specific hybridization to the complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within a potential RNA target can be identified by known techniques. For further details see, e.g., Rossi, Current Biology, 4:469-471 (1994), and PCT publication No. WO 97/33551 (published September 18, 1997).

Nucleic acid molecules in triple-helix formation used to inhibit transcription should be single-stranded and composed of deoxynucleotides. The base composition of these oligonucleotides is designed such that it promotes triple-helix formation via Hoogsteen base-pairing rules, which generally require sizeable stretches of

purines or pyrimidines on one strand of a duplex. For further details see, e.g., PCT publication No. WO 97/33551, *supra*.

These small molecules can be identified by any one or more of the screening assays discussed hereinabove and/or by any other screening techniques well known for those skilled in the art.

Uses of the herein disclosed molecules may also be based upon the positive functional assay hits 5 disclosed and described below.

F. Anti-PRO Antibodies

The present invention further provides anti-PRO antibodies. Exemplary antibodies include polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, bispecific, and heteroconjugate antibodies.

10

1. Polyclonal Antibodies

The anti-PRO antibodies may comprise polyclonal antibodies. Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan. Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, for example, by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent 15 and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include the PRO polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's 20 complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

2. Monoclonal Antibodies

The anti-PRO antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*.

The immunizing agent will typically include the PRO polypeptide or a fusion protein thereof. 30 Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell [Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103]. Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine 35 and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will

include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies [Kozbor, *J. Immunol.*, 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63].

The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against PRO. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro* binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220 (1980).

After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods [Goding, supra]. Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones may be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies may also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA may be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also may be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences [U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison et al., supra] or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

The antibodies may be monovalent antibodies. Methods for preparing monovalent antibodies are well known in the art. For example, one method involves recombinant expression of immunoglobulin light chain and modified heavy chain. The heavy chain is truncated generally at any point in the Fc region so as to prevent

heavy chain crosslinking. Alternatively, the relevant cysteine residues are substituted with another amino acid residue or are deleted so as to prevent crosslinking.

In vitro methods are also suitable for preparing monovalent antibodies. Digestion of antibodies to produce fragments thereof, particularly, Fab fragments, can be accomplished using routine techniques known in the art.

5

3. Human and Humanized Antibodies

The anti-PRO antibodies of the invention may further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin [Jones et al., Nature, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature, 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, Curr. Op. Struct. Biol., 2:593-596 (1992)].

Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acid residues introduced into it from a source which is non-human. These non-human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable domain. Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers [Jones et al., Nature, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen et al., Science, 239:1534-1536 (1988)], by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such "humanized" antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species. In practice, humanized antibodies are typically human antibodies in which some CDR residues and possibly some FR residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies.

Human antibodies can also be produced using various techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries [Hoogenboom and Winter, J. Mol. Biol., 227:381 (1991); Marks et al., J. Mol. Biol., 222:581 (1991)]. The techniques of Cole et al. and Boerner et al. are also available for the preparation of human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, p. 77 (1985) and Boerner et al., J. Immunol., 147(1):86-95 (1991)]. Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing

of human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks *et al.*, 5 Bio/Technology 10, 779-783 (1992); Lonberg *et al.*, Nature 368 856-859 (1994); Morrison, Nature 368, 812-13 (1994); Fishwild *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology 14, 845-51 (1996); Neuberger, Nature Biotechnology 14, 826 (1996); Lonberg and Huszar, Intern. Rev. Immunol. 13 65-93 (1995).

4. Bispecific Antibodies

10 Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for the PRO, the other one is for any other antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

15 Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different specificities [Milstein and Cuello, Nature, 305:537-539 (1983)]. Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by affinity chromatography steps.

20 Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, published 13 May 1993, and in Traunecker *et al.*, EMBO J., 10:3655-3659 (1991).

25 Antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) can be fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (CH1) containing the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host organism. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh *et al.*, Methods in Enzymology, 121:210 (1986).

30 According to another approach described in WO 96/27011, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the CH3 region of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (e.g. tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (e.g. alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g. F(ab')₂ bispecific antibodies). Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared can be prepared using chemical linkage. Brennan *et al.*, Science 229:81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate F(ab')₂ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thiopnitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab'-thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

10 Fab' fragments may be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby *et al.*, J. Exp. Med. 175:217-225 (1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody F(ab')₂ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately secreted from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling *in vitro* to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic 15 activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets.

Various technique for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny *et al.*, J. Immunol. 148(5):1547-1553 (1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers 20 were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the 25 two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See, Gruber *et al.*, J. Immunol. 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. 30 Tutt *et al.*, J. Immunol. 147:60 (1991).

Exemplary bispecific antibodies may bind to two different epitopes on a given PRO polypeptide herein. Alternatively, an anti-PRO polypeptide arm may be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (e.g. CD2, CD3, CD28, or B7), or Fc receptors for IgG (Fc γ R), such as Fc γ RI (CD64), Fc γ RII (CD32) and Fc γ RIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms 35 to the cell expressing the particular PRO polypeptide. Bispecific antibodies may also be used to localize cytotoxic agents to cells which express a particular PRO polypeptide. These antibodies possess a PRO-binding arm and an arm which binds a cytotoxic agent or a radionuclide chelator, such as EOTUBE, DPTA, DOTA, or TETA. Another bispecific antibody of interest binds the PRO polypeptide and further binds tissue factor

(TF).

5. Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells [U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980], and for treatment of HIV infection [WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089]. It is contemplated that the antibodies may be prepared *in vitro* using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins may be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptopbutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

6. Effector Function Engineering

It may be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance, *e.g.*, the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer. For example, cysteine residue(s) may be introduced into the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron *et al.*, J. Exp Med., 176: 1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, J. Immunol., 148: 2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity may also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff *et al.* Cancer Research, 53: 2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and may thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson *et al.*, Anti-Cancer Drug Design, 3: 219-230 (1989).

7. Immunoconjugates

The invention also pertains to immunoconjugates comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (*e.g.*, an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (*i.e.*, a radioconjugate).

Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates have been described above. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, *Aleurites fordii* proteins, dianthin proteins, *Phytolaca americana* proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, crotin, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the trichothecenes. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ²¹²Bi, ¹³¹I, ¹³¹In, ⁹⁰Y, and ¹⁸⁶Re.

Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridylthio) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutaraldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-

diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta *et al.*, Science, **238**: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94/11026.

5 In another embodiment, the antibody may be conjugated to a "receptor" (such streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pretargeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (e.g., avidin) that is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent (e.g., a radionucleotide).

10 8. Immunoliposomes

The antibodies disclosed herein may also be formulated as immunoliposomes. Liposomes containing the antibody are prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in Epstein *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **82**: 3688 (1985); Hwang *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **77**: 4030 (1980); and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545. Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 15 5,013,556.

Particularly useful liposomes can be generated by the reverse-phase evaporation method with a lipid composition comprising phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and PEG-derivatized phosphatidylethanolamine (PEG-PE). Liposomes are extruded through filters of defined pore size to yield liposomes with the desired diameter. Fab' fragments of the antibody of the present invention can be conjugated to the liposomes as described in Martin 20 *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem., **257**: 286-288 (1982) via a disulfide-interchange reaction. A chemotherapeutic agent (such as Doxorubicin) is optionally contained within the liposome. See Gabizon *et al.*, J. National Cancer Inst., **81**(19): 1484 (1989).

25 9. Pharmaceutical Compositions of Antibodies

Antibodies specifically binding a PRO polypeptide identified herein, as well as other molecules identified by the screening assays disclosed hereinbefore, can be administered for the treatment of various disorders in the form of pharmaceutical compositions.

If the PRO polypeptide is intracellular and whole antibodies are used as inhibitors, internalizing antibodies are preferred. However, lipofections or liposomes can also be used to deliver the antibody, or an 30 antibody fragment, into cells. Where antibody fragments are used, the smallest inhibitory fragment that specifically binds to the binding domain of the target protein is preferred. For example, based upon the variable-region sequences of an antibody, peptide molecules can be designed that retain the ability to bind the target protein sequence. Such peptides can be synthesized chemically and/or produced by recombinant DNA technology. See, e.g., Marasco *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **90**: 7889-7893 (1993). The formulation 35 herein may also contain more than one active compound as necessary for the particular indication being treated, preferably those with complementary activities that do not adversely affect each other. Alternatively, or in addition, the composition may comprise an agent that enhances its function, such as, for example, a cytotoxic agent, cytokine, chemotherapeutic agent, or growth-inhibitory agent. Such molecules are suitably present in

combination in amounts that are effective for the purpose intended.

The active ingredients may also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(methylmethacrylate) microcapsules, respectively, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles, and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions.

5 Such techniques are disclosed in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, *supra*.

The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes.

Sustained-release preparations may be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody, which matrices are in 10 the form of shaped articles, *e.g.*, films, or microcapsules. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or poly(vinylalcohol)), polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and γ ethyl-L-glutamate, non-degradable ethylene-vinyl acetate, degradable lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymers such as the LUPRON DEPOTTM (injectable microspheres composed of lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and leuprolide acetate), and poly-D(-)-3-15 hydroxybutyric acid. While polymers such as ethylene-vinyl acetate and lactic acid-glycolic acid enable release of molecules for over 100 days, certain hydrogels release proteins for shorter time periods. When encapsulated antibodies remain in the body for a long time, they may denature or aggregate as a result of exposure to moisture at 37°C, resulting in a loss of biological activity and possible changes in immunogenicity. Rational strategies can be devised for stabilization depending on the mechanism involved. For example, if the aggregation 20 mechanism is discovered to be intermolecular S-S bond formation through thio-disulfide interchange, stabilization may be achieved by modifying sulfhydryl residues, lyophilizing from acidic solutions, controlling moisture content, using appropriate additives, and developing specific polymer matrix compositions.

G. Uses for anti-PRO Antibodies

25 The anti-PRO antibodies of the invention have various utilities. For example, anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for PRO, *e.g.*, detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues, or serum. Various diagnostic assay techniques known in the art may be used, such as competitive binding assays, direct or indirect sandwich assays and immunoprecipitation assays conducted in either heterogeneous or homogeneous phases [Zola, Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques, CRC Press, Inc. (1987) pp. 147-158]. The antibodies 30 used in the diagnostic assays can be labeled with a detectable moiety. The detectable moiety should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable moiety may be a radioisotope, such as ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , or ^{125}I , a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase or horseradish peroxidase. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the detectable moiety may 35 be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., Nature, 144:945 (1962); David et al., Biochemistry, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., J. Immunol. Meth., 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, J. Histochem. and Cytochem., 30:407 (1982).

Anti-PRO antibodies also are useful for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. In this process, the antibodies against PRO are immobilized on a suitable support, such as Sephadex resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art. The immobilized antibody then is contacted with a sample containing the PRO to be purified, and thereafter the support is washed with a suitable solvent that will remove substantially all the material in the sample except the PRO, which is bound to the immobilized antibody. Finally, the support is washed with another suitable solvent that will release the PRO from the antibody.

The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

All patent and literature references cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated by reference 10 in their entirety.

EXAMPLES

Commercially available reagents referred to in the examples were used according to manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise indicated. The source of those cells identified in the following examples, and 15 throughout the specification, by ATCC accession numbers is the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA.

EXAMPLE 1: Extracellular Domain Homology Screening to Identify Novel Polypeptides and cDNA Encoding Therefor

20 The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public databases (e.g., Dayhoff, GenBank), and proprietary databases (e.g. LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST-2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)) as a comparison of the ECD protein 25 sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons with a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, WA).

Using this extracellular domain homology screen, consensus DNA sequences were assembled relative 30 to the other identified EST sequences using phrap. In addition, the consensus DNA sequences obtained were often (but not always) extended using repeated cycles of BLAST or BLAST-2 and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based upon the consensus sequences obtained as described above, oligonucleotides were then synthesized and used to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest and for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for a PRO polypeptide. Forward and reverse PCR 35 primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per

Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRK5B or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

EXAMPLE 2: Isolation of cDNA clones by Amylase Screening

10 1. Preparation of oligo dT primed cDNA library

mRNA was isolated from a human tissue of interest using reagents and protocols from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA (Fast Track 2). This RNA was used to generate an oligo dT primed cDNA library in the vector pRK5D using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD (Super Script Plasmid System). In this procedure, the double stranded cDNA was sized to greater than 1000 bp and the SalI/NotI linker cDNA 15 was cloned into XhoI/NotI cleaved vector. pRK5D is a cloning vector that has an sp6 transcription initiation site followed by an SfiI restriction enzyme site preceding the XhoI/NotI cDNA cloning sites.

20 2. Preparation of random primed cDNA library

A secondary cDNA library was generated in order to preferentially represent the 5' ends of the primary 20 cDNA clones. Sp6 RNA was generated from the primary library (described above), and this RNA was used to generate a random primed cDNA library in the vector pSST-AMY.0 using reagents and protocols from Life Technologies (Super Script Plasmid System, referenced above). In this procedure the double stranded cDNA was sized to 500-1000 bp, linker with blunt to NotI adaptors, cleaved with SfiI, and cloned into SfiI/NotI 25 cleaved vector. pSST-AMY.0 is a cloning vector that has a yeast alcohol dehydrogenase promoter preceding the cDNA cloning sites and the mouse amylase sequence (the mature sequence without the secretion signal) followed by the yeast alcohol dehydrogenase terminator, after the cloning sites. Thus, cDNAs cloned into this vector that are fused in frame with amylase sequence will lead to the secretion of amylase from appropriately transfected yeast colonies.

30 3. Transformation and Detection

DNA from the library described in paragraph 2 above was chilled on ice to which was added electrocompetent DH10B bacteria (Life Technologies, 20 ml). The bacteria and vector mixture was then electroporated as recommended by the manufacturer. Subsequently, SOC media (Life Technologies, 1 ml) was added and the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The transformants were then plated onto 20 standard 150 mm LB plates containing ampicillin and incubated for 16 hours (37°C). Positive colonies were 35 scraped off the plates and the DNA was isolated from the bacterial pellet using standard protocols, e.g. CsCl-gradient. The purified DNA was then carried on to the yeast protocols below.

The yeast methods were divided into three categories: (1) Transformation of yeast with the plasmid/cDNA combined vector; (2) Detection and isolation of yeast clones secreting amylase; and (3) PCR amplification of the insert directly from the yeast colony and purification of the DNA for sequencing and further analysis.

The yeast strain used was HD56-5A (ATCC-90785). This strain has the following genotype: MAT

- 5 alpha, ura3-52, leu2-3, leu2-112, his3-11, his3-15, MAL⁺, SUC⁺, GAL⁺. Preferably, yeast mutants can be employed that have deficient post-translational pathways. Such mutants may have translocation deficient alleles in sec71, sec72, sec62, with truncated sec71 being most preferred. Alternatively, antagonists (including antisense nucleotides and/or ligands) which interfere with the normal operation of these genes, other proteins implicated in this post translation pathway (e.g., SEC61p, SEC72p, SEC62p, SEC63p, TDJ1p or SSA1p-4p)
10 or the complex formation of these proteins may also be preferably employed in combination with the amylase-expressing yeast.

Transformation was performed based on the protocol outlined by Gietz et al., Nucl. Acid. Res., 20:1425 (1992). Transformed cells were then inoculated from agar into YEPD complex media broth (100 ml) and grown overnight at 30°C. The YEPD broth was prepared as described in Kaiser et al., Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, p. 207 (1994). The overnight culture was then diluted to about 2 x 10⁶ cells/ml (approx. OD₆₀₀=0.1) into fresh YEPD broth (500 ml) and regrown to 1 x 10⁷ cells/ml (approx. OD₆₀₀=0.4-0.5).

15 The cells were then harvested and prepared for transformation by transfer into GS3 rotor bottles in a Sorvall GS3 rotor at 5,000 rpm for 5 minutes, the supernatant discarded, and then resuspended into sterile water, and centrifuged again in 50 ml falcon tubes at 3,500 rpm in a Beckman GS-6KR centrifuge. The supernatant was discarded and the cells were subsequently washed with LiAc/TE (10 ml, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.5, 100 mM Li₂OOCCH₃), and resuspended into LiAc/TE (2.5 ml).

20 Transformation took place by mixing the prepared cells (100 µl) with freshly denatured single stranded salmon testes DNA (Lofstrand Labs, Gaithersburg, MD) and transforming DNA (1 µg, vol. < 10 µl) in microfuge tubes. The mixture was mixed briefly by vortexing, then 40% PEG/TE (600 µl, 40% polyethylene glycol-4000, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM Li₂OOCCH₃, pH 7.5) was added. This mixture was gently mixed and incubated at 30°C while agitating for 30 minutes. The cells were then heat shocked at 42°C for 15 minutes, and the reaction vessel centrifuged in a microfuge at 12,000 rpm for 5-10 seconds, decanted and resuspended into TE (500 µl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.5) followed by recentrifugation. The cells 25 were then diluted into TE (1 ml) and aliquots (200 µl) were spread onto the selective media previously prepared in 150 mm growth plates (VWR).

30 Alternatively, instead of multiple small reactions, the transformation was performed using a single, large scale reaction, wherein reagent amounts were scaled up accordingly.

35 The selective media used was a synthetic complete dextrose agar lacking uracil (SCD-Ura) prepared as described in Kaiser et al., Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, p. 208-210 (1994). Transformants were grown at 30°C for 2-3 days.

The detection of colonies secreting amylase was performed by including red starch in the selective growth media. Starch was coupled to the red dye (Reactive Red-120, Sigma) as per the procedure described by

Biely et al., Anal. Biochem., 172:176-179 (1988). The coupled starch was incorporated into the SCD-Ura agar plates at a final concentration of 0.15% (w/v), and was buffered with potassium phosphate to a pH of 7.0 (50-100 mM final concentration).

The positive colonies were picked and streaked across fresh selective media (onto 150 mm plates) in order to obtain well isolated and identifiable single colonies. Well isolated single colonies positive for amylase secretion were detected by direct incorporation of red starch into buffered SCD-Ura agar. Positive colonies were determined by their ability to break down starch resulting in a clear halo around the positive colony visualized directly.

4. Isolation of DNA by PCR Amplification

When a positive colony was isolated, a portion of it was picked by a toothpick and diluted into sterile water (30 µl) in a 96 well plate. At this time, the positive colonies were either frozen and stored for subsequent analysis or immediately amplified. An aliquot of cells (5 µl) was used as a template for the PCR reaction in a 25 µl volume containing: 0.5 µl Klentaq (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA); 4.0 µl 10 mM dNTP's (Perkin Elmer-Cetus); 2.5 µl Kentaq buffer (Clontech); 0.25 µl forward oligo 1; 0.25 µl reverse oligo 2; 12.5 µl distilled water.

The sequence of the forward oligonucleotide 1 was:

5'-TGTAAACGACGCCAGTAAATAGACCTGCAATTATTAATCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:1)

The sequence of reverse oligonucleotide 2 was:

5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGACCACCTGCACACCTGCAAATCCATT-3' (SEQ ID NO:2)

PCR was then performed as follows:

20	a.	Denature	92°C, 5 minutes
	b. 3 cycles of:	Denature Anneal Extend	92°C, 30 seconds 59°C, 30 seconds 72°C, 60 seconds
25	c. 3 cycles of:	Denature Anneal Extend	92°C, 30 seconds 57°C, 30 seconds 72°C, 60 seconds
30	d. 25 cycles of:	Denature Anneal Extend	92°C, 30 seconds 55°C, 30 seconds 72°C, 60 seconds
35	e.	Hold	4°C

The underlined regions of the oligonucleotides annealed to the ADH promoter region and the amylase region, respectively, and amplified a 307 bp region from vector pSST-AMY.0 when no insert was present. Typically, the first 18 nucleotides of the 5' end of these oligonucleotides contained annealing sites for the sequencing primers. Thus, the total product of the PCR reaction from an empty vector was 343 bp. However, signal sequence-fused cDNA resulted in considerably longer nucleotide sequences.

Following the PCR, an aliquot of the reaction (5 µl) was examined by agarose gel electrophoresis in a 1% agarose gel using a Tris-Borate-EDTA (TBE) buffering system as described by Sambrook et al., supra. Clones resulting in a single strong PCR product larger than 400 bp were further analyzed by DNA sequencing

after purification with a 96 Qiaquick PCR clean-up column (Qiagen Inc., Chatsworth, CA).

EXAMPLE 3: Isolation of cDNA Clones Using Signal Algorithm Analysis

Various polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences were identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., GenBank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals. Use of this algorithm resulted in the identification of numerous polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences.

15

EXAMPLE 4: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1560

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein as DNA17409. Based on the DNA17409 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1560.

DNA sequencing of the isolated clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for DNA19902-1669 [Figure 1, SEQ ID NO:3]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1560.

The entire coding sequence of DNA19902-1669 is included in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3). Clone DNA19902-1669 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 41-43, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 776-778. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 245 amino acids long. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, transmembrane domains, N-glycosylation sites, N-myristylation sites, tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites, and membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment sites are also indicated in Figure 2. Clone DNA19902-1669 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203454. The full-length PRO1560 protein shown in Figure 2 has an estimated molecular weight of about 27,563 daltons and a pI of about 8.36.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1560 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF053453_1, AF053454_1, A15_HUMAN, AF054840_1, CD63_HUMAN, AF065389_1, AF054838_1, AF089749_1, P_R27525, and P_R86834.

EXAMPLE 5: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO444

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above was designated DNA13121. Based upon this sequence, probes were generated and used to screen a human fetal lung library (LIB25) prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

5 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 608-610 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 959-961 (Figure 3, SEQ ID NO:5). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 117 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 12,692 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.50.

10 Analysis of the full-length PRO444 sequence shown in Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6) evidences the presence of a signal peptide at amino acid 1 to about amino acid 16. An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced homology between the PRO444 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEF44D12_8, P_R88452, YNE1_CAEEL, A47312, AF009957_1, and A06133_1. Clone DNA26846-1397 was deposited with the ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203406.

15

EXAMPLE 6: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1018

A cDNA clone (DNA56107-1415) encoding a native human PRO1018 polypeptide was identified by a yeast screen, in a human ovary tumor cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. The yeast screen employed identified a single EST clone designated herein as DNA41000. The 20 DNA41000 sequence was then compared to various EST databases including public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify homologous EST sequences. The comparison was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)]. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into 25 a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA44449. Oligonucleotide primers based upon the DNA44449 sequence were then synthesized and employed to screen a human ovary tumor cDNA library which resulted in the identification of the DNA56107-1415 clone shown in Figure 5.

The full-length DNA56107-1415 clone shown in Figure 5 contains a single open reading frame with 30 an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 129-131 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 696-698 (Figure 5). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 189 amino acids long (Figure 6). Analysis of the full-length PRO1018 sequence shown in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 24, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 86 to about amino acid 103 and from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 75 and an amino acid sequence 35 block having homology to G-protein coupled receptor proteins from about amino acid 44 to about amino acid 84. Clone DNA56107-1415 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203405.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1018 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEB0399_4, S59764, YHDT_HAEIN and AE000675_3.

5 EXAMPLE 7: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1773

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA49797. Based upon an observed homology between the DNA49797 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST clone no. 509434, Incyte EST clone no. 509434 was purchased and its insert obtained and sequenced. That sequence 10 is herein shown in Figure 7 and is designated DNA56406-1704.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA56406-1704 is shown in Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9). Clone DNA56406-1704 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 111-113 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1068-1070 (Figure 7). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 319 amino acids long (Figure 8). The full-length PRO1773 protein shown in Figure 15 8 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,227 daltons and a pI of about 8.97. Analysis of the full-length PRO1773 sequence shown in Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 17, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 136 to about 20 amino acid 152, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 164, from about amino acid 187 to about amino acid 190 and from about amino acid 253 to about amino acid 256, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 39 to about amino acid 42 and potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 36 to about amino acid 41, from about amino acid 42 to about amino acid 47, from about amino acid 108 to about amino acid 113, from about amino acid 166 to about amino acid 171, from about amino acid 198 to about amino acid 203 and from about amino acid 207 to about amino acid 212. Clone DNA56406-1704 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC 25 deposit no. 203478.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1773 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: ROH2_RAT, ROH3_RAT, AF030513_1, ROH1_RAT, AF056194_1, AF057034_1, P_W18337, P_W18328, BDH_HUMAN 30 and BDH_RAT.

EXAMPLE 8: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1477

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA52641. Based on the DNA52641 35 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO240.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-CGCCAGAAGGGCGTGATTGACGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:13)

reverse PCR primer 5'-CCATCCTTCTTCCCAGACAGGCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:14)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA52641 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

5 hybridization probe

5'-GAAGCCTGTGTCCAGGTCTTCAGTGAGTGGTTGGCCTCGGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO240 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA 10 for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1477 (designated herein as DNA56529-1647 [Figure 9, SEQ ID NO:11]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1477.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA56529-1647 is shown in Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11). Clone 15 DNA56529-1647 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 23-25 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2120-2122 (Figure 9). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 699 amino acids long (Figure 10). The full-length PRO240 protein shown in Figure 10 has an estimated molecular weight of about 79,553 daltons and a pI of about 7.83. Analysis of the full-length PRO1477 sequence shown in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12) evidences the presence of the following: 20 transmembrane domains from about amino acid 21 to about amino acid 40 and from about amino acid 84 to about amino acid 105. Clone DNA56529-1647 has been deposited with ATCC on September 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203293.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), evidenced significant 25 homology between the PRO1477 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELT03G11_1, CEZC410_4, A54408, SSMAN9MAN_1, GEN12643, GEN12642, AF027156_1, P_W46900, SPAC23A1_4 and DMC86E4_5.

EXAMPLE 9: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1478

30 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA52719". Based on the DNA52719 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1478.

35 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'GCGAACGCTTCGAGGAGTCCTGG3' (SEQ ID NO:18); and

reverse PCR primer 5'GCAGTGCAGGAAGCCACATGGTAC3' (SEQ ID NO:19).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensusDNA52719 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:
hybridization probe 5'CTTCCTGAGCAGGAAGAAGATCCGGCACCATCTACGTGCTAAC3' (SEQ ID NO:20).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 5 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1478 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1478 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1478.

10 The entire coding sequence of PRO1478 is included in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16). Clone DNA56531-1648 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 77-79 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1058-1060 of SEQ ID NO:16. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 327 amino acids long. The type II transmembrane sequence is believed to be at about amino acids 29-49 of SEQ ID NO:17, and an N-glycosylation site is believed to be at about amino acids 154-157 15 of SEQ ID NO:17. Clone DNA56531-1648 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203286. The full-length PRO1478 protein shown in Figure 12 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,406 daltons and a pI of about 9.3.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 20 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1478 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: YNJ4_CAEEL, P_R55706, A38781_1, NALS_MOUSE, HUMHGT_1, AF048687_1, CEW02B12_11, Y09F_MYCTU, FOJO_DROME, and G01936.

EXAMPLE 10: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO831

25 DNA56862-1343 was identified by applying the proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm described in Example 3 above. Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte cluster sequence no. 25507. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, 30 CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated as DNA55714.

35 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55714 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Merck EST clone no. AA099445, the Merck EST clone no. AA099445 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 13 and is herein designated as DNA56862-1343.

Clone DNA56862-1343 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 40-42 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 259-261 (Figure 13). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 73 amino acids long (Figure 14). The full-length PRO831 protein shown in Figure 14 has an estimated molecular weight of about 7,879 daltons and a pI of about 7.21. Analysis of the full-length PRO831 sequence shown in Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to growth factor and cytokine receptor family proteins from about amino acid 3 to about amino acid 18. Clone 5 DNA56862-1343 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203174.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 10 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), evidenced significant homology between the PRO831 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W30724, HUMPPA_1, AF022238_1, 4HHB_C, P_R39727, P_R39728, TRYT_MERUN, GPR5_HUMAN, AB010266_3 and HSBCL3S2_1.

15 **EXAMPLE 11: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1113**

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA34025". Based on the DNA34025 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for 20 PRO1113.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'GAGGACTCACCAATCTGGTCGGC3' (SEQ ID NO:25); and
reverse PCR primer 5'AACTGGAAAGGAAGGCTGTCTCCC3' (SEQ ID NO:26).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus 25 DNA34025 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:
hybridization probe 5'GTAAAGGAGAAGAACATCACGGTACGGGATACCAGGTGTGTTATCCTAA3'
(SEQ ID NO:27).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to 30 isolate clones encoding the PRO1113 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1113 (designated herein as DNA57254-1477 [Figure 15, SEQ ID NO:23]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1113.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1113 is shown in Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23). Clone DNA57254-35 1477 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 214-216, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2062-2064 of SEQ ID NO:23. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 616 amino acids long. The transmembrane domain (type II) is believed to be at about

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amino acids 13-40 of SEQ ID NO:24. The N-glycosylation sites and N-myristoylation sites are indicated in Figure 16. Clone DNA57254-1477 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203289. The full-length PRO1113 protein shown in Figure 16 has an estimated molecular weight of about 68,243 daltons and a pI of about 8.66.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1113 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): D86983_1, A58532, SLIT_DROME, AB007865_1, AC004142_1, CELT21D12_8, AB003184_1, DMU42767_1, MUSLRRP_1 and GPCR_LYMST.

10 **EXAMPLE 12: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1194**

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a human pineal gland library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56511.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56511 sequence and an EST contained within the Merck EST AA069568; the clone 382736 which includes this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 17 and is herein designated as DNA57841-1522.

The full length clone shown in Figure 17 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 252-254 (Figure 17; SEQ ID NO:28). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 18, SEQ ID NO:29) is 81 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-21 of SEQ ID NO:29. PRO1194 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 9,223 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 10.47. Clone DNA57841-1522 was deposited with the ATCC on November 3, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203458.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1194 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: PT17_YEAST, RR2_CHLVU, CEK12F2_1, S22452, S76705, AF031898_7, A4_DROME, AF038931_1, E49905, and GSPL_AERHY.

EXAMPLE 13: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1110

A cDNA clone (DNA58727-1474) encoding a native human PRO1110 polypeptide was identified by a yeast screen, in a human fetal kidney cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. The yeast screen employed identified a single EST clone designated herein as DNA45566. The DNA45566 sequence was then compared to various EST databases including public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify homologous EST sequences. The comparison was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)]. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA46965. Oligonucleotide primers based upon the DNA46965 sequence were then synthesized and employed to screen a human SK-Lu-1 adenocarcinoma cDNA library (LIB247) which resulted in the identification of the DNA58727-1474 clone shown in Figure 19.

The full-length DNA58727-1474 clone shown in Figure 19 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 131-133 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1097-1099 (Figure 19). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 322 amino acids long (Figure 20). The full-length PRO1110 protein shown in Figure 20 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,274 daltons and a pI of about 8.57. Analysis of the full-length PRO1110 sequence shown in Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31) evidences the presence of the following: transmembrane domains from about amino acid 41 to about amino acid 60, from about amino acid 66 to about amino acid 85, from about amino acid 101 to about amino acid 120, from about amino acid 137 to about amino acid 153, from about amino acid 171 to about amino acid 192, from about amino acid 205 to about amino acid 226, from about amino acid 235 to about amino acid 255 and from about amino acid 294 to about amino acid 312, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 6 to about amino acid 69, and a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 18 to about amino acid 21. Clone DNA58727-1474 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203171.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1110 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MMMYELUPR_1, P_R99799, MAL_HUMAN, P_P80929, RNMALGENE_1, S68406, PLLP_RAT, MMIMALPROT_1, I38891 and S55622.

EXAMPLE 14: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1378

An initial DNA sequence referred to herein as DNA51941 was identified using a yeast screen, in a human bone marrow cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. Based on the DNA51941 sequence, the following oligonucleotides were synthesized for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1377 from a bone marrow cDNA library:
T G T C C T T T G T C C C A G A C T T C T G T C C (SEQ ID NO:34),
CTGGATGCTAATGTGTCCAGTAAATGATCCCCTTATCCCGTCGCGATGCT (SEQ ID NO:35);

TTCCACTCAATGAGGTGAGCCACTC (SEQ ID NO:36); GGCGAGCCCTAACTATCCAGGAG (SEQ ID NO:37); GGAGATCGCTGCGCTGCCAGGTCCTCCCTGCATGGTAT (SEQ ID NO:38); and CTGCTGCAAAGCGAGCCTTTG (SEQ ID NO:39).

The full length DNA58730-1607 clone shown in Figure 21 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 1365 to 1367 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 2370 to 2372 (Figure 21; SEQ ID NO:32). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 22, SEQ ID NO:33) is 335 amino acids long, with a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-15. PRO1378 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 36,108 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.51.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), revealed some homology between the PRO1378 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: ICAL_RABIT, SP2_HUMAN, SHPSPRBB_1, SP23_HUMAN, P_W08158, and P_W08150.

Clone DNA58730-1607 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203221.

15 EXAMPLE 15: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1481

An initial DNA sequence, referred to herein as DNA53254, was identified using a yeast screen, in a human fetal kidney cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. Based on the DNA53254 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized for use as probes (or primers) to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1481 from a human fetal kidney cDNA library.

The full length DNA58732-1650 clone shown in Figure 23 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 320-322 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1322-1324 (Figure 23; SEQ ID NO:40). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 24, SEQ ID NO:41) is 334 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-23, and a transmembrane domain is at about amino acids 235-262 of SEQ ID NO:41. The N-glycosylation sites are indicated in Figure 24. PRO1481 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 36,294 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.98. Clone DNA58732-1650 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203290.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1481 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): YN23_YEAST, S67770, H36857, YLU2_PICAN, GEN12881, CVY15035_28, YM96_YEAST, ESC1_SCHPO, CELZK783_1 and S59310.

35 EXAMPLE 16: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1189

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA41784. The DNA41784 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and proprietary EST DNA databases

(LIFESEQTM, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; and Genentech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA45499.

5 Based on the DNA45499 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human bone marrow library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

10 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45499.f1) 5'-GAAAGACACGACACAGCAGCTTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:44)

forward PCR primer (45499.f2) 5'-GGGAAC TGCTATCTGATGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:45)

forward PCR primer (45499.f3) 5'-CAGGATCTCCTCTTGCA GTCTGCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:46)

reverse PCR primer (45499.r1) 5'CTTCTCGAACACATAAGTTGAGGCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:47)

15 reverse PCR primer (45499.r2) 5'-CACGATTCCCTCCACAGCAACTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:48).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA45499 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (45499.p1)

5'-CGCCTTACCGCGCAGCCCGAAGATTCACTATGGTAAAATGCCCTTCAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:230).

20 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1189 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

25 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 79-81, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 868-870 (Figure 25; SEQ ID NO:42). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 263 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 29,741 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.74. Additional features include a type II transmembrane domain at about amino acids 53-75 and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 166-169.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1189 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequences MUSE25A_1 and HS696H22_1. Additionally, some homology was revealed between the PRO1189 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF017985_1, CBRG01D9_2, I79662, and CHPDRBAG_1.

Clone DNA58828-1519 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203172.

35

EXAMPLE 17: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1415

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 150918. This EST cluster

sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA55720.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55720 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 4081476, the Incyte EST clone no. 4081476 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 27 and is herein designated as DNA58852-1637.

Clone DNA58852-1637 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 148-150 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 997-999 (Figure 27). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 283 amino acids long (Figure 28). The full-length PRO1415 protein shown in Figure 28 has an estimated molecular weight of about 29,191 daltons and a pI of about 4.52. Analysis of the full-length PRO1415 sequence shown in Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 94 to about amino acid 118 and potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 18 to about amino acid 23, from about amino acid 40 to about amino acid 45, from about amino acid 46 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 145 to about amino acid 150, from about amino acid 192 to about amino acid 197, from about amino acid 193 to about amino acid 198, from about amino acid 211 to about amino acid 216, from about amino acid 238 to about amino acid 243 and from about amino acid 242 to about amino acid 247. Clone DNA58852-1637 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203271.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1415 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSU66616_1, P_W24017, A38219, CD30_HUMAN, HSU78971_1, P_W22214, NFM_HUMAN, ADH1_ASPL, PAU93274_5 and CENB_MOUSE.

30 **EXAMPLE 18: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1411**

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs were derived from a thyroid tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green,

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56013.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56013 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST 1444225, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 29 and is herein designated as DNA59212-

5 1627.

The full length clone shown in Figure 29 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 184-186 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1504-1506 (Figure 29; SEQ ID NO:51). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 30, SEQ ID NO:52) is 440 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-21, and the cell attachment site 10 is at about amino acids 301-303 of SEQ ID NO:52. PRO1411 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 42,208 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.36. Clone DNA59212-1627 was deposited with the ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203245.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), revealed sequence identity 15 between the PRO1411 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data from database incorporated herein): MTV023_19, P_R05307, P_W26348, P_P82962, AF000949_1, EBN1_EBV, P_R95107, GRP2_PHAVU, P_R81318, and S74439_1.

EXAMPLE 19: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1295

20 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a thymus tissue library. The homology search was performed using the 25 computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56262.

30 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56262 sequence and an EST contained within the Incyte EST 3743334, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 31 and is herein designated as DNA59218-1559.

35 The full length clone shown in Figure 31 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 207-209 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1047-1049 (Figure 31; SEQ ID NO:53). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 32, SEQ ID NO:54) is 280 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-18 of SEQ ID NO:54. A targeting signal and N-glycosylation site are also indicated in Figure 54. PRO1295 has a calculated molecular

weight of approximately 30,163 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.87. Clone DNA59218-1559 was deposited with the ATCC on September 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203287.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1295 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein):
5 AB011099_1, ILVE_MYCTU, ATTECR_2, AF010496_27, P_R15346, S37191, PER_DROMS, L2MU_ADECC and P_W34238.

EXAMPLE 20: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1359

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a sigmoid colon tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)).
10 Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56263.
15

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56263 sequence and the Incyte EST 1931418, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 33 and is herein designated as DNA59219-1613.

The full length clone shown in Figure 33 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 184-186 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1081-1083 (Figure 33; SEQ ID NO:55). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 34, SEQ ID NO:56) is 299 amino acids long. The transmembrane domain is at about amino acids 9-31 of SEQ ID NO:56.
20 N-glycosylation sites are at about amino acids 64-67 and 115-118 of SEQ ID NO:56. PRO1359 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 34,291 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.87. Clone DNA59219-1613 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203220.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1359 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): between the PRO1359 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): GEM14384, P_R78622, A23699_1, P_R65244, A54898, AF059321_1, RNU55938_1, BTRNAST6_1, P_R75199 and P_R63216.

35

EXAMPLE 21: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1190

The method described in Example 1 above allowed the identification of a single Merck/Washington University EST sequence, EST no. AA339802, which is designated herein as "DNA53943". Based on the

DNA53943 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1190.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: (S3943.f1) GGGAAACACAGCAGTCATTGCCTGC (SEQ ID NO:59)

5 reverse PCR primer: (S3943.r1) GCACACGTAGCCTGTCGCTGGAGC (SEQ ID NO:60)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA53943 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: (S3943.p1) CACCCCAAAGCCCAGGTCCGGTACAGCGTCAAACAAGAGTGG (SEQ ID NO:61)

10 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1190 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow.

15 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1190 (designated herein as DNA59586-1520 [Figure 35, SEQ ID NO:57]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1190.

20 The entire coding sequence of PRO1190 is shown in Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57). Clone DNA59586-1520 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 340-342 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 3685-3687. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1115 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1190 protein shown in Figure 36 has an estimated molecular weight of about 121,188 daltons and a pI of about 7.07. Other features of the PRO1190 protein include: two transmembrane domains at amino acids 16-30 and 854-879; a cytochrome P450 cystein heme-iron ligand signature at amino acids 1051-1060; an N-6 adenine-specific DNA methylases signature at amino acids 1045-1051; and potential N-glycosylation sites at amino acids 65-68, 76-79, 98-101, 189-192, 275-278, 518-521, 726-729, and 760-763. Clone DNA59586-1520 was deposited with the ATCC on September 29, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203288.

25 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), revealed homology between the PRO1190 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF004840_1, AF004841_1, AF026465_1, HSU72391_1, P_R13144, AXO1_HUMAN, GEN13349, I58164, D87212_1, A53449, and D86983_1, and KIAA0230.

EXAMPLE 22: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1772

30 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA45120. Based on the DNA45120 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1772.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45120.f1) 5'-CCTTCACCTGCAGTACACCATGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:64)

reverse PCR primer (45120.r1) 5'-GTCACACACAGCTCTGGCAGCTGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:65)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45120 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

5 hybridization probe (45120.p1)

5'-CCAAGTTCAGACACCACATGTACACCAACGTCAGCGGATTGACAAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:66)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1772 (designated herein as DNA59817-1703 [Figure 37, SEQ ID NO:62]; and the derived protein sequence 10 for PRO1772.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA59817-1703 is shown in Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62). Clone DNA59817-1703 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 93-95 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1554-1556 (Figure 37). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 487 amino acids long (Figure 38). The full-length PRO1772 protein shown in Figure 15 38 has an estimated molecular weight of about 53,569 daltons and a pI of about 7.68. Analysis of the full-length PRO1772 sequence shown in Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 36, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 313 to about amino acid 331, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 119 to about amino acid 122, from about amino acid 184 to about amino acid 187, from about amino acid 243 to about amino acid 246 and 20 from about amino acid 333 to about amino acid 336, potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 41 to about amino acid 46, from about amino acid 59 to about amino acid 64, from about amino acid 73 to about amino acid 78, from about amino acid 133 to about amino acid 138, from about amino acid 182 to about amino acid 187, from about amino acid 194 to about amino acid 199, from about amino acid 324 to about amino acid 329, from about amino acid 354 to about amino acid 359, from about amino acid 357 to about amino acid 362, 25 from about amino acid 394 to about amino acid 399, from about amino acid 427 to about amino acid 432 and from about amino acid 472 to about amino acid 477 and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 146. Clone DNA59817-1703 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203470.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 30 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1772 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_R30823, MDP1_PIG, MDP1_HUMAN, P_R13857, P_R53920, MDP1_MOUSE, P_R30822, JC4222, CELF52C6_2 and MYV027_13.

35 EXAMPLE 23: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1248

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 7494. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST

databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56056.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56056 sequence and an EST contained within the Merck EST clone no. AA404441, the Merck EST clone no. AA404441 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 39 and is herein designated as DNA60278-1530.

Clone DNA60278-1530 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 122-124 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 671-673 (Figure 39). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 183 amino acids long (Figure 40). The full-length PRO1248 protein shown in Figure 40 has an estimated molecular weight of about 20,574 daltons and a pI of about 6.60. Analysis of the full-length PRO1248 sequence shown in Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 20, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 90 to about amino acid 112 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 21 to about amino acid 24, from about amino acid 38 to about amino acid 41 and from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 50. Clone DNA60278-1530 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203170.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1248 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF026198_5, CELR12C12_5, PN0563, S64541_1, PN0564, P_R44881 and XLU78189_1.

25 **EXAMPLE 24: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1316**

The extracellular domain (ECD) which includes the signal sequence, if any, of publicly available databases known to contain secreted sequences were used to search various publicly available EST (Expressed Sequenced Tag) databases (GenBank, Merck/Wash. U). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266: 460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, WA).

The above search resulted in the identification of the EST, designated W55979 which showed homology with the secreted protein Dkk-1. The clone corresponding to EST W55979 (clone NbHH19W) was purchased from Merck/Washington University and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety.

35 The nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the full length PRO1316 (designated DNA60608-1577) encoded by the purchased clone, is shown in Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69). DNA60608-1577 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 211-213, and a stop codon

at nucleotide positions 988-990 (Figure 42; SEQ ID NO:70). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 259 amino acids long. Additional regions of significant interest include the nucleotide residues encoding the signal peptide (211-283), an N-glycosylation site (364-366), and the Zn(2)-Cys(6) binuclear cluster domain (505-655). Clone DNA60608-1577 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203126. The full-length PRO1316 protein shown in Figure 42 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,447 daltons and a pI of 5 about 9.48.

Based on a BLAST and FastA sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN computer program) of the full-length sequence, PRO1316 shows significant amino acid sequence identity to the dickkopf family of proteins. Additionally, DNA60608 has shown homology to AF030433_1, LFE4_CHICK, COL_RABIT, YQI6_CAEEL, ITB6_HUMAN, CONO_LYMST, S41033, D63483_1, D86864_1 and AB001978_1.

10

EXAMPLE 25: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1197

An initial DNA sequence, referred to herein as DNA56267, was identified using a yeast screen, in a human SK-Lu-1 adenocarcinoma cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. DNA56267 was used to synthesize oligonucleotides for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length 15 coding sequence for PRO1197 from a human breast carcinoma cDNA library.

SEQ ID NO:73: 5'AATTGATGGCAAATATTTCCCTTCCC3' (forward);

SEQ ID NO:74: 5'TGGTAAACTGGCCAAACTCGG3' (reverse); and

SEQ ID NO:75:

5'TTAAAGTCATCCGTCTTGGCTCAGGATTGGAGAGCTTGCACCAACAA3' (probe).

20 The full length DNA60611-1524 clone shown in Figure 43 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 311-313 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1400-1402 (Figure 43; SEQ ID NO:71). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 44, SEQ ID NO:72) is 363 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-24 of SEQ ID NO:72. PRO1197 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 38,825 daltons and an estimated pI of 25 approximately 9.88. Clone DNA60611-1524 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203175.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), revealed sequence identity 30 between the PRO1197 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): Y144_HUMAN, I47141 (a gastric mucin, mucins are described in *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.*, 140(2):804-834 (1967), AMYH_YEAST, CELK06A9_3, CELZK783_1, HKR1_YEAST, AB003521_1, D87895_1, S61993 and YM96_YEAST.

EXAMPLE 26: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1293

35 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 115204. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto,

CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56522.

5 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56522 sequence and an EST contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2966119, the Incyte EST clone no. 2966119 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 45 and is herein designated as DNA60618-1557.

10 Clone DNA60618-1557 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 37-39 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1060-1062 (Figure 45). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 341 amino acids long (Figure 46). The full-length PRO1293 protein shown in Figure 46 has an estimated molecular weight of about 38,070 daltons and a pI of about 6.88. Analysis of the full-length PRO1293 sequence shown in Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19, a transmembrane domain from about 15 amino acid 237 to about amino acid 262, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 205 to about amino acid 208, a cell attachment sequence from about amino acid 151 to about amino acid 152 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to coproporphyrinogen III oxidase proteins from about amino acid 115 to about amino acid 140. Clone DNA60618-1557 has been deposited with ATCC on September 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203292.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1293 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSVCD54_1, A33_HUMAN, AF009220_1, HSU82279_1, AF004230_1, P_R13272, AF004231_1, AF043644_1, S44125 and HSIGGHC85_1.

25

EXAMPLE 27: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1380

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA45776. Based on the DNA45776 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human retina library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45776.f1) 5'-TTTTCGGTCACCATTTGTCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:80) and
reverse PCR primer (45776.r1) 5'-CGTAGGTGACACAGAAGCCCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:81).

35 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA45776 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (45776.p1)

5'-TACGGCATGACCGGCTCCTTCCTATGAGGAACCTCCAGGCAGTGATAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:82).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1380 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 36-38, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1461-1463 (Figure 47; SEQ ID NO:78). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 470 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 51,715 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.86. Additional features include transmembrane domains at about amino acids 50-74, 105-127, 135-153, 163-183, 228-252, 305-330, and 448-472; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 14-17 and 84-87; and a dihydrofolate reductase signature at about amino acids 60-68.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), evidenced homology between the PRO1380 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSU81375_1, CEZK809_6, CEK02E11_1, AF034102_1, JC4196, CEF36H2_2, P_R92315, YAC2_YEAST, F1707_13, and CEF44D12_3.

Clone DNA60740-1615 was deposited with the ATCC on November 3, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203456.

EXAMPLE 28: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1265

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST Cluster No. 86995. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs used in the assembly was derived from a cDNA library prepared from RNA isolated from inflamed human adenoid tissue. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA55717.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55717 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 20965, EST clone no. 20965 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 49 and is herein designated as DNA60764.

The full length clone shown in Figure 49 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 79-81 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1780-1782 (Figure 49; SEQ ID NO:83). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 50, SEQ ID NO:84) is 567 amino acids long. PRO1265 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 62,881 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.97. Additional features include a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-21; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 54-57, 134-137, 220-223, and 559-562; and a region having amino acid sequence identity with D-amino acid oxidase proteins at about amino acids 61-80.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), revealed significant sequence identity between the PRO1265 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. MMU70429_1. Sequence homology was also found to exist between the full-length sequence shown in Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84) and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: BC542A_1, E69899, S76290, MTV014_14, 5 AOFB_HUMAN, ZMJ002204_1, S45812_1, DBRNAPD_1, and CRT1_SOYBN.

Clone DNA60764-1533 was deposited with the ATCC on November 10, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203452.

EXAMPLE 29: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1250

10 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. S6523. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST 15 or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56103.

20 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56103 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3371784, the Incyte EST clone no. 3371784 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 51 and is herein designated as DNA60775-1532.

25 Clone DNA60775-1532 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 74-76 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2291-2293 (Figure 51). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 739 amino acids long (Figure 52). The full-length PRO1250 protein shown in Figure 52 has an estimated molecular weight of about 82,263 daltons and a pI of about 7.55. Analysis of the full-length PRO1250 sequence shown in Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86) evidences the presence of the following: a type II transmembrane domain from about amino acid 61 to about amino acid 80, a putative AMP-binding domain signature sequence from about amino acid 314 to about amino acid 325, and potential N- 30 glycosylation sites from about amino acid 102 to about amino acid 105, from about amino acid 588 to about amino acid 591 and from about amino acid 619 to about amino acid 622. Clone DNA60775-1532 has been deposited with ATCC on September 1, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203173.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1250 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: LCFB_HUMAN, S56508_1, BNAMPBP2_1, BNACS7_1, CELT08B1_6, CELC46F4_2, AF008206_6, CELR07C3_11, LMU70253_2 and AF008206_7.

EXAMPLE 30: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1475

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA45639. Based on the DNA45639 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for

5 PRO1475.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45639.f1) 5'-GATGGCAAAACGTGTGTTGACACG-3' (SEQ ID NO:89)

forward PCR primer (45639.f2) 5'-CCTCAACCAGGCCACGGGCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:90)

reverse PCR primer (45639.r1) 5'-CCCAGGCAGAGATGCAGTACAGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:91)

10 reverse PCR primer (45639.r2) 5'-CCTCCAGTAGGTGGATGGATTGGCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:92)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45639 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (45639.p1)

5' -CTCACCTCATGAGGATGAGGCCATGGTGCTATTCCCTAACATGGTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:93)

15 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1475 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal brain tissue.

20 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1475 (designated herein as DNA61185-1646 [Figure 53, SEQ ID NO:87]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1475.

25 The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA61185-1646 is shown in Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87). Clone DNA61185-1646 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 130-132 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2110-2112 (Figure 53). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 660 amino acids long (Figure 54). The full-length PRO1475 protein shown in Figure 54 has an estimated molecular weight of about 75,220 daltons and a pI of about 6.76. Analysis of the full-length PRO1475 sequence shown in Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88) evidences the presence of the following: a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 38 to about amino acid 55 and a homologous region to mouse GNT1 from about amino acid 229 to about amino acid 660. Clone DNA61185-1646 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203464.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1475 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GNT1_MOUSE, CGU65792_1, CGU65791_1, P_R24781, CELF48E3_1, G786_HUMAN, P_W06547, GNT1_CAEEL, 35 219_HUMAN and EF07_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 31: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1377

An initial DNA sequence, referred to herein as DNA46892, was identified using a yeast screen, in a

human umbilical vein endothelial cell cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. Based on the DNA46892 sequence, the following oligonucleotides were synthesized for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1377 from a human fetal kidney cDNA library: GTTGTGGGTGAATAAAGGAGGGCAG (SEQ ID NO:96), CTGTGCTCATGTTCATGGACAACTG (SEQ ID NO:97), and GGATGATTCATCTCCATTAGCCTGCTCTGGCTATGTTGGTGGAT (SEQ ID NO:98).

The full length DNA61608-1606 clone shown in Figure 55 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 149-151 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1070-1072 (Figure 55; SEQ ID NO:94). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 56, SEQ ID NO:95) is 307 amino acids long. PRO1377 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 32,251 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.62. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-18; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 29-32 and 241-244, and transmembrane domains at about amino acids 37-56, 106-122, 211-230, 240-260, and 288-304.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), revealed some homology between the PRO1377 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CET01D3_6, CET28F3_4, CEF26D10_3, S66962, ATX2_YEAST, CEH13N06_8, S49959, YIC3_YEAST, G02273, and P_W35557.

Clone DNA61608-1606 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203239.

EXAMPLE 32: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1326

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 59366, also referred herein as "DNA10295". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from RNA isolated from tumor tissue removed from the penis of a male with squamous cell carcinoma. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56257.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56257 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 1450878, the EST clone 1450878 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 57 and is herein designated as "DNA62808-1582".

The full length clone shown in Figure 57 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 112 to 114 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1315 to 1317 (Figure 57; SEQ ID NO:99). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 58, SEQ ID NO:100) is 401 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1326 protein include: a signal sequence at about

amino acids 1-29; a ribosomal protein S3Ae homologous region at about amino acids 129-166; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 109-112, 144-147 and 398-401. PRO1326 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 45,333 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.95. Clone DNA62808-1582 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203358.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), revealed some homology between the PRO1326 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AC004013_1, HROMHCEMB_1, CEF47A4_2, A45592, MYSP_HUMAN, NFU43192_1, ONGMBWMZ_1, CELC25A11_2, CELC25A11_1, and A42184.

10 **EXAMPLE 33: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1249**

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster no. 122605. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56060.

20 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56060 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2630770, the Incyte EST clone no. 2630770 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 59 and is herein designated as DNA62809-1531.

Clone DNA62809-1531 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 3-5 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 3270-3272 (Figure 59). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1089 amino acids long (Figure 60). The full-length PRO1249 protein shown in Figure 60 has an estimated molecular weight of about 118,699 daltons and a pI of about 8.49. Analysis of the full-length PRO1249 sequence shown in Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 16, transmembrane domains from about amino acid position 317 to about amino acid position 341, from about amino acid position 451 to about amino acid position 470, from about amino acid position 481 to about amino acid position 500, from about amino acid position 510 to about amino acid position 527, from about amino acid position 538 to about amino acid position 555, from about amino acid position 831 to about amino acid position 850, from about amino acid position 1016 to about amino acid position 1034 and from about amino acid position 1052 to about amino acid position 1070, a leucine zipper pattern sequence from about amino acid 843 to about amino acid 864 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 37 to about amino acid 40 and from about amino acid 268 to about amino acid 271. Clone DNA62809-1531 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203237.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissPrôt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1249 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AC004472_3, AB004539_7, S64782, S62432, YJG2_YEAST, CELC27A12_8, YKQ5_YEAST, AB009505_3, SPBC24E9_8 and AF060218_4.

5

EXAMPLE 34: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1315

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35925. Based on the DNA35925 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained 10 the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1315.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (35925.f1) 5'-CGCTGCTGCTGTTGCTCCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:105)

forward PCR primer (35925.f2) 5'-CAGTGTGCCAGGACTTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:106)

15 forward PCR primer (35925.f3) 5'-AGTCGCAGGCAGCGTTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:107)

reverse PCR primer (35925.r1) 5'-CTCCTCCGAGTCTGTGTGCTCCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:108)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35925 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (35925.p1)

20 5'-GGACGGGCAGTCCCTGTGTCTGGTGGTTGCCTAACCTGCAAACATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:109)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1315 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human retina tissue.

25 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1315 (designated herein as DNA62815-1576 [Figure 61, SEQ ID NO:103]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1315.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA62815-1576 is shown in Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103). Clone DNA62815-1576 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide 30 positions 121-123 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1447-1449 (Figure 61). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 442 amino acids long (Figure 62). The full-length PRO1315 protein shown in Figure 62 has an estimated molecular weight of about 49,932 daltons and a pI of about 4.55. Analysis of the full-length PRO1315 sequence shown in Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 28, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 140 35 to about amino acid 163 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 71 to about amino acid 74, from about amino acid 80 to about amino acid 83, from about amino acid 89 to about amino acid 92, from about amino acid 204 to about amino acid 207 and from about amino acid 423 to about amino acid 426. Clone DNA62815-1576 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no.

203247.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1315 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MMUS3696_1, NVY08571_2, B64560, STMSLPE_1, P_R80508, P_W19258, A55817, GEN14043, AE000768_7 and 5 RNMUCASGP5_1pSMC.

EXAMPLE 35: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1599

Incyte EST no. 1491360 was identified as a sequence of interest using the techniques described in Example 1 above having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that does not encode a known protein. The nucleotide 10 sequence of EST no. 1491360 and its complementary sequence is designated herein "DNA37192". Based on the DNA37192 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1599.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

15 forward PCR primer: GACGTCTGCAACAGCTCCTGGAAG (37192.f1; SEQ ID NO:112)

reverse PCR primer: CGAGAAGGAAACGAGGCCGTGAG (37192.r1; SEQ ID NO:113)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA37192 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: TGACACTTACCATGCTCTGCACCCGCAGTGGGGACAGCCACAGA (SEQ ID 20 NO:114).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1599 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue.

25 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1599 (designated herein as DNA62845-1684 [Figure 63, SEQ ID NO:110]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1599.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1599 is shown in Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110). Clone DNA62845-1684 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 30 69-71 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 918-920. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 283 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1599 protein shown in Figure 64 has an estimated molecular weight of about 30,350 daltons and a pI of about 9.66. Additional features of PRO1599 include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-30; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 129-132 and 189-192; a potential cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 263-266; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 28-33, 55-60, 174-179, and 236-241; a potential amidation site at about amino acids 144-147; and a serine protease, trypsin family, histidine active site at about amino acids 70-75.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), revealed significant

homology between the PRO1599 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequence: CFAD_PIG. Homology was also found between the PRO1599 amino acids sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences. CFAD_HUMAN; P_R05421; P_R55757; P_R05772; GRAM_HUMAN; MUSLMET_1; P_P80335; P_R55758; A42048_1; and P_W05383.

Clone DNA62845-1684 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC

5 deposit no. 203361.

EXAMPLE 36: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1430

A DNA sequence designated herein as DNA49433 was obtained as described in Example 1 above. Merck EST no. T49469, which was identified as being an EST of interest from the assembly, was purchased
10 and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in entirety.

DNA sequencing of the clone as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1430, which is designated herein as "DNA64842-1632" (SEQ ID NO:115), and the derived protein sequence for PRO1430 (SEQ ID NO:116). Clone DNA64842-1632 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 82-84, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1075-
15 1077. The full-length PRO1430 protein shown in Figure 66 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,932 daltons and a pI of about 8.45. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 331 amino acids long. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-17; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 171-174, and regions of homology with short chain alcohol dehydrogenase family proteins at about amino acids 29-51, 116-126, 180-217, and 222-230.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), revealed significant homology between the PRO1430 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. P_W03198. Homology was also found between the PRO1430 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MTV030_10,
MTV037_2, A40116_1, S42651, CEC15H11_6, SPCC736_13, SCU43704_1, S19842, OXIR_STRAT, and
25 OXIR_STRLI.

Clone DNA64842-1632 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203278.

EXAMPLE 37: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1374

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1374 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using
30 phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA47357". Based on the DNA47357 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1374.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

35 forward PCR primer 5' CGGGACAGGAGACCCAGAAAGGG3' (SEQ ID NO:119) and;
reverse PCR primer 5'GCCAAGTGATCCAAGGCATCTTC3' (SEQ ID NO:120).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA47357 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe 5'CTGCGGGACCTGACTAGATTCTACGACAAGGTACTTCTTGCATGGGG 3'
(SEQ ID NO:121).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1374 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human adenocarcinoma cell line.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1374 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1374.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1374 is shown in Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117). Clone DNA64849-1604 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 20-22 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1653-1655 of SEQ ID NO:117. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 544 amino acids long. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, N-glycosylation sites, leucine zipper patterns, and ribonucleotide reductase small subunit signature are indicated in Figure 68. Clone DNA64849-1604 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203468. The full-length PRO1374 protein shown in Figure 68 has an estimated molecular weight of about 61,126 daltons and a pI of about 6.4.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1374 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEF35G2_4, P_W37046, S44204, CET28D6_1, CET20B3_6, CELC14E2_3, CUAL_CHICK, ATM7J2_3, S74997 and HIVH5994R8_1.

EXAMPLE 38: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1311

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA37721. The DNA37721 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and proprietary EST DNA databases (LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; Genentech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA48616". Based on the DNA48616 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human aortic endothelial cell library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (48616.f1) 5'-ATCATCTATTCCACCGTGTTCTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:124)

reverse PCR primer (48616.r1) 5'-GACAGAGTGCTCCATGATGATGTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:125)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA48616 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (48616.p1)

5'-CCTGTCTGGGCATCTATGCAGAGGTTGAGCGGCAGAAATATAAAACCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:126)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was
5 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1311 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 195-197, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1077-1079 (Figure 69; SEQ ID NO:122). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 294 amino acids long has a calculated 10 molecular weight of approximately 33,211 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.35 Additional features include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-44; possible transmembrane domains at about amino acids 22-42, 57-85, 94-116, and 230-257; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 118-121, 1899-192, and 15 230-233; potential tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 3-11 and 129-136; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 80-85, 109-114, 180-185, 218-223, 248-253, 276-281, 285-290, and 287-292; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 3-5.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), evidenced some homology between the PRO1311 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF065389_1, AF053455_1, CD63_HUMAN, A15_HUMAN, AF043906_1, C151_HUMAN, AF053453_1, AF054838_1, P_R91446, and 20 CD82_HUMAN.

Clone DNA64863-1573 was deposited with the ATCC on September 9, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203251.

EXAMPLE 39: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1357

25 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 69537. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST 30 or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56034.

35 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56034 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 936239, the Incyte EST clone no. 936239 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 71 and is herein designated as DNA64881-1602.

Clone DNA64881-1602 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 74-76 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1526-1528 (Figure 71). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 484 amino acids long (Figure 72). The full-length PRO1357 protein shown in Figure 72 has an estimated molecular weight of about 52,468 daltons and a pI of about 7.14. Analysis of the full-length PRO1357 sequence shown in Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 48 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 264 to about amino acid 267 and from about amino acid 401 to about amino acid 404, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 412 to about amino acid 415 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to the LBP/BPI/CETP family of proteins from about amino acid 407 to about amino acid 457. Clone DNA64881-1602 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203240.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1357 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MMU46068_1, S17447, MMU1_1, BPI_RABIT, P_W16808, P_R21844, PSP_MOUSE, HSLBPEX1_1 and BTU79413_1.

EXAMPLE 40: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1244

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated cluster no. 7874. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA databases (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; Genentech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a library constructed from tissue of the corpus cavernosum. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA56011".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56011 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST No. 3202349, the EST clone no. 3202349 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129) and is herein designated "DNA64883-1526".

The full length clone shown in Figure 73 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1014-1016 (Figure 73; SEQ ID NO:129). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 74, SEQ ID NO:130) is 335 amino acids long. PRO1244 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 38,037 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.87. Other features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-29; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 183-205, 217-237, 271-287, and 301-321; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 71-74, and 215-218; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids

150-152.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), revealed homology between the PRO1244 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF008554_1, P_485334, G02297, HUMN33S11_1, HUMN33S10_1, YO13_CAEEL, GEN13255, S49758, E70107, and ERP5_MEDSA.

5 Clone DNA64883-1526 was deposited with the ATCC on September 9, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203253.

EXAMPLE 41: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1246

10 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 56853. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a 15 BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56021.

20 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56021 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2481345, the Incyte EST clone no. 2481345 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 75 and is herein designated as DNA64885-1529.

25 Clone DNA64885-1529 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 119-121 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1727-1729 (Figure 75). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 536 amino acids long (Figure 76). The full-length PRO1246 protein shown in Figure 76 has an estimated molecular weight of about 61,450 daltons and a pI of about 9.17. Analysis 30 of the full-length PRO1246 sequence shown in Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 108 to about amino acid 111, from about amino acid 166 to about amino acid 169, from about amino acid 193 to about amino acid 196, from about amino acid 262 to about amino acid 265, from about amino acid 375 to about amino acid 378, from about amino acid 413 to about amino acid 416 and from about amino acid 498 to about amino acid 501 and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to sulfatase proteins from about amino acid 286 to about amino acid 315, from about amino acid 359 to about amino acid 369 and from about amino acid 78 to about amino acid 97. Clone DNA64885-1529 has been deposited with ATCC on November 3, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203457.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1246 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_R51355, CELK09C4_1, BCU44852_1, IDS_HUMAN, G65169, E64903, ARSA_HUMAN, GL6S_HUMAN,

HSARSF_1 and GEN12648.

EXAMPLE 42: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1356

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 44725. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56023.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56023 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 4071746, the Incyte EST clone no. 4071746 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 77 and is herein designated as DNA64886-1601.

Clone DNA64886-1601 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 122-124 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 812-814 (Figure 77). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 230 amino acids long (Figure 78). The full-length PRO1356 protein shown in Figure 78 has an estimated molecular weight of about 24,549 daltons and a pI of about 8.56. Analysis 20 of the full-length PRO1356 sequence shown in Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 24, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 82 to about amino acid 102, from about amino acid 117 to about amino acid 140 and from about amino acid 163 to about amino acid 182, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 190 to about amino acid 193 and an amino acid sequence block having homology to the PMP-22/EMP/MP20 family of 25 proteins from about amino acid 46 to about amino acid 59. Clone DNA64886-1601 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203241.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1356 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AB00014_1, 30 AB000712_1, A39484, AF000959_1, AF035814_1, HSU89916_1, MMU19582_1, P_R30059, HUAC004125_1 and PM22_RAT.

EXAMPLE 43: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1275

A novel secreted molecule, designated herein as DNA57700, was used to BLAST against Incyte's (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) proprietary database and Genbank's public database. Positive clones were identified and used to generate assembly files by seqext program. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those

comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA59572".

5 Based on the DNA59572 consensus sequence and its relation to sequences identified in the assembly, one of the clones (Incyte clone 2026581) including one of the sequences in the assembly was purchased and sequenced. Incyte clone 2026581 came from a library constructed of RNA from epidermal breast keratinocytes.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1275 is shown in Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135). Clone DNA64888-1542 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 10 37-39 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 394-396 of SEQ ID NO:135. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 119 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-25 of SEQ ID NO:136. Clone DNA64888-1542 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203249. The full-length PRO1275 protein shown in Figure 79 has an estimated molecular weight of about 13,248 daltons and a pI of about 7.78.

15 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1275 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): B48151 (Mst98Cb), D86424_1 (high-sulfur keratin protein), P_R79964 (connective tissue growth factor), CHRD_RAT (chordin), MT_DREPO (metallothionein), PL05_PLETR (plectoxins), P_R25156 (Ig antigen), S73732_1 (VLDP), AF025440_1 (OIP4) and P_R32757 (IGF-II).

EXAMPLE 44: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1274

A novel secreted molecule, designated herein as DNA57700, was used to blast against Incyte's (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) proprietary database and Genbank's public database. 25 Positive clones were identified and used to generate assembly files by seqext program. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known 30 proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA59573".

Based on the DNA59573 consensus sequence and its relation to sequences identified in the assembly, one of the clones (Incyte clone 2623992) including one of the sequences in the assembly was purchased and sequenced. Incyte clone 2623992 came from a library constructed of RNA from epidermal breast keratinocytes.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1274 is shown in Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137). Clone DNA64889-1541 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 24-26, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 354-356 of SEQ ID NO:137. The predicted

polypeptide precursor is 110 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about 1-24 of SEQ ID NO:138. Conserved regions in the insulin family of proteins and an N-glycosylation site are indicated in Figure 82. Clone DNA64889-1541 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203250. The full-length PRO1274 protein shown in Figure 82 has an estimated molecular weight of about 12,363 daltons and a pI of about 8.31.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1274 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): CEW05B2_9, AF016922_1 (insulin-like growth factor 1), B48151, A53640, BTIGF2REC_1 (insulin-like growth factor 2), HSNF1GEN12_1, TXA3_RADMA (neurotoxin 3),
10 CXM1_CONGE, P_P61301, TXA4_RADMA (neurotoxin 4).

EXAMPLE 45: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1412

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 101368, also referred herein as
15 "DNA10643". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not
20 encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from RNA isolated from fibroblasts of the prostate stroma removed from a male fetus. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA58754".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58754 sequence and an EST sequence contained
25 within EST no. 3597385, the EST clone 3597385 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 83 and is herein designated as "DNA64897-1628".

The full length clone shown in Figure 83 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 142 to 144 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide
30 positions 1075 to 1077 (Figure 83; SEQ ID NO:139). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 84, SEQ ID NO:140) is 311 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1412 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-28; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 190-216; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 49-52, 91-94, 108-111, 128-131, 135-138 and 190-193; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 62-69; and a lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein duplicated domain at about
35 amino acids 183-224. PRO1412 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 33,908 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.87. Clone DNA64897-1628 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203216.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), revealed some homology between the PRO1412 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: I50116, AF035963_1, NCA2_RAT, I61783, P_W07682, MMHC135G15_3, S21461, MMIGL2_1, ONHIGMV9A_1 and MMU70448_1.

5

EXAMPLE 46: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1557

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST sequence from the Genentech database, designated "DNA58763. This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases, which included the EST databases listed above, to identify 10 existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained from the assembly is herein designated "DNA58763".

15 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58763 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST no. 2267403, EST no. 2267403 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 85 and is herein designated as DNA64902-1667.

The full length clone shown in Figure 85 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 287 to 289 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide 20 positions 1640 to 1642 (Figure 85; SEQ ID NO:141). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 86, SEQ ID NO:142) is 451 amino acids long. PRO1557 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49,675 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.15. Additional features include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-25; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 114-117; a potential cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 388-41; potential N-myristoylation sites at 25 about amino acids 54-49, 66-71, 146-151, and 367-372; potential amidation sites at about amino acids 36-39 and 205-208; and an ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop) at about amino acids 151-258.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), revealed significant homology between the PRO1557 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence AF034606_1. Homology was also 30 found between the PRO1557 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W31559, AF031230_1, SOG_DROME, CA11_MOUSE, P_R41320, CHRD_RAT, P_W40288, NEL_CHICK, and HSMUC5B_1.

Clone DNA64902-1667 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203317.

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EXAMPLE 47: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1286

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST Cluster No. 86809. This EST cluster sequence

was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). ESTs in the assembly included those identified from tumors, cell lines, or diseased tissue. One or more of the ESTs was obtained from a cDNA library constructed from RNA isolated from diseased colon tissue. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA58822.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58822 sequence and an EST sequence contained within EST no. 1695434, EST clone no. 1695434 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 87 and is herein designated DNA64903-1553 (SEQ ID NO:143).

The full length clone shown in Figure 87 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 93-95 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 372-374 (Figure 87; SEQ ID NO:143). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 88, SEQ ID NO:144) is 93 amino acids long, with a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-18. PRO1286 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 10,111 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.70.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), revealed some homology between the PRO1286 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: SR5C_ARATH, CELC17H12_11, MCPD_ENTAE, JQ2283, INVO_LEMCA, P_R07309, ADEVBCAGN_4, AF020947_1, CELT23H2_1, and MDH_STRAR.

Clone DNA64903-1553 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203223.

EXAMPLE 48: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1294

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 10559. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA57203.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57203 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3037763, the Incyte EST clone no. 3037763 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 89 and is herein designated

as DNA64905-1558.

Clone DNA64905-1558 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 110-112 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1328-1330 (Figure 89). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 406 amino acids long (Figure 90). The full-length PRO1294 protein shown in Figure 90 has an estimated molecular weight of about 46,038 daltons and a pI of about 6.50. Analysis 5 of the full-length PRO1294 sequence shown in Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 177 to about amino acid 180 and from about amino acid 248 to about amino acid 251. Clone DNA64905-1558 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203233.

10 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1294 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: I73636, AF028740_1, AB006686S3_1, P_R98225, RNU78105_1, CELC48E7_4, CEF11C3_3, SCP1_MESAU, TPM3_HUMAN and CELK05B2_3.

15 **EXAMPLE 49: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1347**

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA47373". Based on the DNA47373 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained 20 the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1347.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'GCGTGGTCCACCTCTACAGGGACG3' (SEQ ID NO:149); and
reverse PCR primer 5'GGAACTGACCCAGTGCTGACACC3' (SEQ ID NO:150).

25 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA47373 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:
hybridization probe 5'GCAGATGCCACAGTATCAAGGCAGGACAAACTGGTGAAGGATTTC3' (SEQ ID NO:151).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 30 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1347 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human small intestine.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1347 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1347.

35 The entire coding sequence of PRO1347 is shown in Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147). Clone DNA64950-1590 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 183-185, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1683-1685 of SEQ ID NO:147. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 500 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-17 and the

transmembrane domain is at about 239-255 of SEQ ID NO:148. Clone DNA64950-1590 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203224. The full-length PRO1347 protein shown in Figure 92 has an estimated molecular weight of about 56,748 daltons and a pI of about 8.5.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), revealed sequence identity

5. between the PRO1347 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): BUTY_HUMAN, AF033107_1, HSU90142_1, HSU90144_1, HSB73_1, HS111MS_2, RO52_HUMAN, AF018080_1, HSAJ03147_4, and MOG_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 50: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1305

10 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA38103. Based on the DNA38103 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1305.

15 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (38103.f1) 5'-AACTGCTCTGGTGGAGCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:154)

reverse PCR primer (38103.r1) 5'-CAGTCACATGGCTGACAGACCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:155)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA38103 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

20 hybridization probe (38103.p1)

5'-AGTTATCAGGGGCTTCACTGTGAAACCTGCAAAGAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:156)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1305 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA 25 for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1305 (designated herein as DNA64952-1568 [Figure 93, SEQ ID NO:152]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1305.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA64952-1568 is shown in Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152). Clone 30 DNA64952-1568 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 126-128 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 900-902 (Figure 93). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 258 amino acids long (Figure 94). The full-length PRO1305 protein shown in Figure 94 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,716 daltons and a pI of about 8.13. Analysis of the full-length PRO1305 sequence shown in Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153) evidences the presence of the following: a signal 35 peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 30 to about amino acid 33, from about amino acid 172 to about amino acid 175, from about amino acid 195 to about amino acid 198, from about amino acid 208 to about amino acid 211 and from about amino acid 235 to about amino acid 238 and an EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature sequence from about amino acid 214

to about amino acid 225. Clone DNA64952-1568 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203222.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1305 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CET22A3_7, LMA2_MOUSE, AF055580_1, AF016903_1, LMB2_MOUSE, P_R71730, LMB3_MOUSE, LMG1_HUMAN, LMG1_DROME and LMA5_MOUSE. As such, the PRO1305 polypeptide does show homology to laminin and may be a laminin homolog.

EXAMPLE 51: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1273

10 An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified. This sequence was blasted against public databases and Incyte's database. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the extracellular domain (ECD) protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

15 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA60747". Based on the DNA60747 consensus sequence and its relation to a sequence within the assembly of aligned sequences, Incyte clone 3541105 was purchased and sequenced in full. This Incyte clone came from a library constructed of RNA isolated from seminal vesicle tissue.

20 The entire coding sequence of PRO1273 is shown in Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157). Clone DNA65402-1540 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 26-28 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 515-517 of SEQ ID NO:157. The predicted 25 polypeptide precursor is 163 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-20 and the conserved region in lipocalins is at about amino acids 25-36 of SEQ ID NO:158. Clone DNA65402-1540 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203252. The full-length PRO1273 protein shown in Figure 96 has an estimated molecular weight of about 18,045 daltons and a pI of about 4.87.

25 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1273 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (information from database incorporated herein): PGHD_FELCA (prostaglandin-h2 d-isomerase precursor), S57748 (prostaglandin D synthetase precursor), LIPO_BUFGMA (lipocalin precursor), S52354, QSP_CHICK, ECP19_1, LACB_CAPI, OLFA_RANPI, D87752_1, and LACB_BOVIN.

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EXAMPLE 52: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1302

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1302 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using repeated cycles of phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein

"DNA28742". Based on the DNA28742 consensus sequence, the assembly from which the consensus sequence was derived and other information and discoveries provided herein, the Incyte clone 3344926 (from a diseased spleen tissue library) was purchased and sequenced in full. Sequencing provided the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1302 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1302.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1302 is shown in Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159). Clone DNA65403-5 1565 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 43-45 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1432-1435 of SEQ ID NO:159. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 463 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-15 and the transmembrane sequence is at about amino acids 351-370 of SEQ ID NO:160. Clone DNA65403-1565 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203230. The full-length PRO1302 protein shown 10 in Figure 98 has an estimated molecular weight of about 50,082 daltons and a pI of about 7.3.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1302 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): D86358_1, D86359_1, S71403_1, MAG_HUMAN, JH0593, MMSIAL2_1, C22A_HUMAN, 15 PGBM_HUMAN, PGBM_HUMAN, LACH_DROME, and KMLS_HUMAN.

EXAMPLE 53: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1283

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA28753. Based on the DNA28753 20 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1283.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (28753.f1) 5'-GGAGATGAAGACCCTGTTCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:163)

25 forward PCR primer (28753.f11) 5'-GGAGATGAAGACCCTGTTCTGGGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:164)

reverse PCR primer (28753.r1) 5'-GTCCTCCGGAAAGTCCTTATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:165)

reverse PCR primer (28753.r11) 5'-GCCTAGTGTTCGGAACGCAGCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:166)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA28753 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

30 hybridization probe (28753.p1)

5'-CAGGGACCTGGTACGTGAAGGCCATGGTGGTCGATAAGGACTTCCGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:167)

hybridization probe (28753.p11)

5'-CTGTCCTTCACCCCTGGAGGAGGAGATATCACAGGGACCTGGTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:168)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 35 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1283 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human breast tumor tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1283 (designated herein as DNA65404-1551 [Figure 99, SEQ ID NO:161]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1283.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA65404-1551 is shown in Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161). Clone DNA65404-1551 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 45-47 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 555-557 (Figure 99). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 170 amino acids long (Figure 100). The full-length PRO1283 protein shown in Figure 100 has an estimated molecular weight of about 19,457 daltons and a pI of about 9.10. Analysis of the full-length PRO1283 sequence shown in Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 17. Clone DNA65404-1551 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203244

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1283 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: A40464, VEGP_HUMAN, ALL1_CANFA, LALP_TRIVU, S51803, XELPDS_1, LIPO_BUFGMA, S52354; QSP_CHICK and ERBP_RAT.

EXAMPLE 54: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1279

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA30856. Based on the DNA30856 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1279.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (30856.f1) 5'-GGCTGCGGGACTGGAAGTCATCGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:171)
forward PCR primer (30856.f11) 5'-CTCCAGGCCATGAGGATTCTGCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:172)
forward PCR primer (30856.f12) 5'-CCTCTGGTCTGTAACCAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:173)
reverse PCR primer (30856.r1) 5'-TCTGTGATGTTGCCGGGTAGGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:174)
reverse PCR primer (30856.r11) 5'-CGTGTAGACACCAGGCTTTCGGGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:175)
reverse PCR primer (30856.r12) 5'-CCCTTGATGATCCTGGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:176)
Additionally, synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probes were constructed from the consensus DNA30856 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequences
hybridization probe (30856.p1)
5'-AGGCCATGAGGATTCTGCAGTTAACCTGCTCTGGCACACAGGGCTT-3' (SEQ ID NO:177)
hybridization probe (30856.p11)
35 5'-GAGAGACCAGGATCATCAAGGGGTTCGAGTGCAAGCCTCACTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:178)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1279 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA

for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human lung tumor tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1279 (designated herein as DNA65405-1547 [Figure 101, SEQ ID NO:169]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1279.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA65405-1547 is shown in Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169). Clone 5 DNA65405-1547 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 106-108 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 856-858 (Figure 101). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 250 amino acids long (Figure 102). The full-length PRO1279 protein shown in Figure 102 has an estimated molecular weight of about 27,466 daltons and a pI of about 8.87. Analysis of the full-length PRO1279 sequence shown in Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170) evidences the presence of the following: a 10 signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 18, a serine protease, trypsin family, histidine active site from about amino acid 58 to about amino acid 63, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 99 to about amino acid 102, from about amino acid 165 to about amino acid 168, from about amino acid 181 to about amino acid 184 and from about amino acid 210 to about amino acid 213, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 145 to about amino acid 148, amino acid sequence blocks present in kringle domain 15 proteins from about amino acid 197 to about amino acid 209 and from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 64, amino acid sequence blocks having homology to serine protease, trypsin family, histidine proteins from about amino acid 199 to about amino acid 209, from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 63 and from about amino acid 220 to about amino acid 243 and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to apple domain proteins from about amino acid 222 to about amino acid 249 and from about amino acid 189 to about amino acid 222. 20 Clone DNA65405-1547 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203476.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1279 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: I56559, S55066, 25 KLK7_RAT, KLK1_RAT, KLKB_RAT, KLK3_MOUSE, KLK8_RAT, AF013988_1, D78203_1 and HSU62801_1.

Additionally, DNA65405-1547 was obtained by purchasing the Incyte EST clone no. 2723646 and sequencing the insert of that clone, thereby giving the DNA65405-1547 sequence shown in Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169).

30

EXAMPLE 55: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1304

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35745. Based on the DNA35745 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained 35 the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1304.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (35745.f1) 5'-GTGTTCTGGCTGGAGCCGATGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:181)
forward PCR primer (35745.f2) 5'-GACATGGACAATGACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:182)
forward PCR primer (35745.f3) 5'-CCTTCAGGATGTAGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:183)
forward PCR primer (35745.f4) 5'-GATGTCCTGCCACCCCAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:184)
5 reverse PCR primer (35745.r1) 5'-GCATCCTGATATGACTTGTACGTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:185)
reverse PCR primer (35745.r2) 5'-TACAAGAGGGAAGAGGAGTTGCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:186)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35745 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (35745.p1)

10 5'-GCCATTATGACGGTACCTGGCTAAAGACGGCTCGAAATTCTACTGCAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:187)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1304 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human ovary tissue.

15 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1304 (designated herein as DNA65406-1567 [Figure 103, SEQ ID NO:179]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1304.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA65406-1567 is shown in Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179). Clone DNA65406-1567 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 23-25 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 689-691 (Figure 103). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 222 amino acids long (Figure 104). The full-length PRO1304 protein shown in Figure 104 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,794 daltons and a pI of about 6.24. Analysis of the full-length PRO1304 sequence shown in Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180) evidences the presence of the following: an endoplasmic reticulum targeting sequence from about amino acid 219 to about amino acid 222, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 45 to about amino acid 48, FKBP-type peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase homology blocks from about amino acid 87 to about amino acid 123 and from about amino acid 129 to about amino acid 142 and EF-hand calcium binding domain protein homology blocks from about amino acid 202 to about amino acid 214 and from about amino acid 195 to about amino acid 214. Clone DNA65406-1567 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203219.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1304 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF040252_1, P_R28980, S71238, CELC05C8_1, VFU52045_1, S75144, FKB3_BOVIN, CELC50F2_6, CELB0511_12 and P_R41781.

35 The DNA65406-1567 sequence was also obtained by isolating and sequencing the insert of Incyte EST clone no. 2813577.

EXAMPLE 56: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1317

Using the technique described in Example 1 above, Incyte EST no. 33598 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode a known protein. The sequence of Incyte EST no. 33598 is designated herein as "DNA36958". Based on the DNA36958 sequence, oligonucleotides can be synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contains the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1317.

5 The following are suitable PCR primers (forward and reverse) that can be synthesized based on the DNA36958 sequence:

forward PCR primer: AGGGACCATTGCTTCTTCCAGGCC (36958.f1; SEQ ID NO:190)

reverse PCR primer: CGTTACATGTCTCCAAGGGGAATG (36958.r1; SEQ ID NO:191)

10 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe can be constructed from the consensus DNA36958 sequence having the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: CCTGTGCTAAGTGCCCCCAAATGCTTCCTGTGTCAATAACACTCACTGC (36958.p1; SEQ ID NO:192)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries is 15 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library is then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1317 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries can be isolated from tissue containing the sequence of interest, for example from peripheral blood, particularly blood taken from a patient having a high leukocyte count (e.g hypereosinophilia).

20 The full-length DNA sequence for PRO1317, designated herein as DNA65408-1578 (Figure 105; SEQ ID NO:188) was obtained by purchasing Incyte EST no. 33598, obtaining the cDNA insert, and sequencing it in its entirety. Incyte clone no. 33598 originated from a library constructed using RNA isolated from peripheral blood cells apheresed from a male patient afflicted with hypereosinophilia.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1317 is shown in Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188). Clone DNA65408- 25 1578 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 6-8 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 228-230. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 74 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1317 protein shown in Figure 106 has an estimated molecular weight of about 7,831 daltons and a pI of about 9.08. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-18, potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 34-37 and 39-42, and a microbodies C-terminal 30 targeting signal at amino acids 72-74.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), revealed significant homology between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and the Dayhoff sequence designated CD97_HUMAN. Additionally, some homology was found between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff 35 sequences: GEN12618, CELZK783_1, G156_PARPR, GIAVSPE_1, AF040387_1, S78059, I50617, XLSEK1_1, and NEL2_RAT.

Clone DNA65408-1578 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203217.

EXAMPLE 57: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1303

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA47347". Based on the DNA47347 consensus sequence and its homology to an Incyte EST within the assembly from which DNA47347 was derived, Incyte clone 1430305 (from an ileum tissue library) was purchased and sequenced in full. The sequence 5 encoding PRO1303 was thereby identified.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1303 is shown in Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193). Clone DNA65409-1566 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 121-123 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 865-867. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 248 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-17 of SEQ ID NO:194. The locations of N-glycosylation sites, active and conserved regions and domains are further indicated in Figure 194. Clone 10 DNA65409-1566 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203232. The full-length PRO1303 protein shown in Figure 108 has an estimated molecular weight of about 26,734 daltons and a pI of about 7.9.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 15 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1303 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): AB009849_1, P_W08475, AF024605_1, A42048_1, TRY3_RAT, MMAE00066414, TRY1_RAT, MMAE000663_4, MMAE000665_2, and MMAE00066412.

EXAMPLE 58: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1306

Using the method described in Example 1 above, Incyte EST No. 2449282, also referred to herein as DNA5918, was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode a known protein. From the DNA5918 sequence, a consensus sequence was assembled using BLAST and the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is 25 designated herein as "DNA47399". Based on the DNA47399 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides can be synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contains the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1306.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1306 shown in Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), was obtained by purchasing Incyte EST no. 2449282, obtaining the cDNA insert and sequencing it in its entirety. Clone 30 DNA65410-1569 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 106-108 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 556-558. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 150 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1306 protein shown in Figure 110 has an estimated molecular weight of about 17,068 daltons, a pI of about 7.29, and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 131-134.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 35 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), revealed significant homology between the PRO1306 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence AIF1_HUMAN. Homology was also shown between the PRO1306 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: JC4902,

BAR1_RAT, AF020281_1, HSU95213_1, TCH3_ARATH, LEY14765_1, CATR_NAEGR, S35185, and AF065247_1.

Clone DNA65410-1569, was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203231.

5 EXAMPLE 59: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1336

An EST sequence was identified and entered into a proprietary Genentech database. The EST was blasted against various EST databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA), and proprietary ESTs from Genentech. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al.,
10 Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1336 was assembled relative to other aligned EST sequences (forming an assembly) using phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA43319". Based on the DNA43319 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1336.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

20 forward PCR primer 5'ATGGAGATTCTGCCAACTTGCCG3' (SEQ ID NO:199); and
reverse PCR primer 5'TTGTGGCATTGAGGAGGCAGC3'. (SEQ ID NO:200).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA43319 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

25 hybridization probe 5'GAGGGCATCGTCGAAATACGCCTAGAACAGAACTCCATCAAAGCCATCCC3'
(SEQ ID NO:201).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1336 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal lung tissue.

30 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1336 (designated herein as DNA65423-1595 [Figures 111A-B, SEQ ID NO:198]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1336.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1336 is shown in Figures 111A-B (SEQ ID NO:198). Clone DNA65423-1595 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 83-85 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 4652-4654 of SEQ ID NO:198. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1523 amino acids long. The approximate locations of the signal peptide (amino acids 1-27), aspartic acid and asparagine hydroxylation sites, EGF-like domain cystein pattern signature regions, a leucine zipper pattern region, a region conserved in immunoglobulins and major histocompatibility complexes,

and N-glycosylation sites are indicated in Figure 112. Clone DNA65423-1595 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203227. The full-length PRO1336 protein shown in Figure 112 has an estimated molecular weight of about 167,715 daltons and a pI of about 8.06.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), revealed sequence identity 5 between the PRO1336 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): SLIT_DROME, CEF40E10_1, LCU58977_1, AF029779_1, FBP1_STRPU, NOTC_XENLA, AC004663_1, XELXDEL_1, P_W05835 and HSU77720_1.

EXAMPLE 60: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1278

10 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "Consen5230". In addition, the Consen5230 consensus sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA44801". Based on the DNA44801 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were 15 synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1278.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primers: GCAGGCTTGAGGATGAAGGCTGC (44801.f1; SEQ ID NO:204) and
CTCATTGGCTGCCTGGTCACAGGC (44801.f2; SEQ ID NO:205)

20 reverse PCR primers: CCAGTCGGACAGGTCTCTCCCCTC (44801.r1; SEQ ID NO:206) and
TCAGTGACCAAGGCTGAGCAGGCC (44801.r2; SEQ ID NO:207)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA44801 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: CTACACTCGTTGCAAACCTGGCAAAATATTCTGAGGGCTGGCTGG (44801.p1;
25 SEQ ID NO:208)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1278 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human testis.

30 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1278 (designated herein as DNA66304-1546 [Figure 113, SEQ ID NO:202]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1278.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1278 is shown in Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202). Clone DNA66304-1546 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 35 141-143 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 585-587. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 148 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1278 protein shown in Figure 114 has an estimated molecular weight of about 16,623 daltons and a pI of about 8.47. Additional features include a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-19; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 58-61; an alpha-lactalbumin/lysozyme

C signature at about amino acids 94-112; and homology with alpha-lactalbumin/lysozyme C at about amino acids 35-59, 67-59 and 112-133.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), revealed significant homology between the PRO1278 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: LYC1_ANAPL, LYC3_ANAPL, and LYC_HUMAN.

Clone DNA66304-1546 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203321.

EXAMPLE 61: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1298

10 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a diseased prostate tissue library. The homology search was performed
15 using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56389.

20 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56389 sequence and an EST sequence contained within an Incyte EST within the assembly from with the consensus sequence was derived, Incyte clone 3355717 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 115 and is herein designated as DNA66511-1563.

25 The full length clone shown in Figure 115 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 94-96 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1063-1065 (Figure 115; SEQ ID NO:209). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 116, SEQ ID NO:210) is 323 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-15 of SEQ ID NO:210. PRO1298 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 37,017 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.83. Clone DNA66511-1563 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no.
30 203228.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1298 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein):
35 ALG2_YEAST, CAPM_STAAU, C69098, C69255, SUS2_MAIZE, A69143, S74778, AB009527_13, AF050103_2 and BBA224769_1.

EXAMPLE 62: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1301

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST

cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 93492, also referred herein as "DNA10591". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from a cDNA library constructed from RNA isolated from lung tissue removed from a male with adenocarcinoma. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA57725".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57725 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST no. 3395984, the EST clone 3395984 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 117 and is herein designated as "DNA66512-1564".

The full length clone shown in Figure 117 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 43 to 45 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1429 to 1431 (Figure 117; SEQ ID NO:211). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 118, SEQ ID NO:212) is 462 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1301 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-18; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 271-290; a cytochrome P450 homologous region at about amino acids 134-462; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 94-97, 217-220, 20 and 246-249. PRO1301 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 52,432 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.14. Clone DNA66512-1564 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203218.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), revealed some homology between the PRO1301 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: PSU29243_1, A69975, ATAC00448418, D78607_1, CEB0331_1, HUMCYTIIIA_1, AF014800_1, CELT13C5_4, CELC45H4_14, and CEC54E10_1.

EXAMPLE 63: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1268

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST No. 8879. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from a cDNA library constructed from human brain tumor

tissue taken from a cerebral meninges lesion. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56258.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56258 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST no. 2944541, EST clone no. 2944541 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 119 and is herein designated as 5 "DNA66519-1535".

The full length clone shown in Figure 119 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 89 to 91 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 509 to 511 (Figure 119; SEQ ID NO:213). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 120, SEQ 10 ID NO:214) is 140 amino acids long. PRO1268 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 15,503 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.44. Additional features include a type II transmembrane domain at about amino acids 12-28; type I transmembrane domains at about amino acids 51-66 and 107-124; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 79-82, and a region having homology with G-protein coupled receptors at about amino acids 59-99.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 15 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), revealed some homology between the PRO1268 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. CEF39B2_9. However, the percent sequence identity was determined to not be significant.

Clone DNA66519-1535 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC 20 deposit no. 203236.

20

EXAMPLE 64: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1269

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST 25 cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST Cluster No. 101920. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a 30 BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56509.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56509 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST no. 103157, EST clone no. 103157 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 121 and is herein designated as DNA66520-1536.

35 The full length clone shown in Figure 121 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 26-29 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 614-616 (Figure 121; SEQ ID NO:215). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 122, SEQ ID NO:216) is 196 amino acids long, with a signal peptide located at about amino acids 1-20. There is a potential N-

glycosylation site at about amino acids 112-115. PRO1269 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 21,731 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.97.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), revealed significant homology between the PRO1269 amino acid sequence and the amino acid sequence of Dayhoff sequence no.

5 P_W23722. In addition, sequence homology was found between the PRO1269 amino acid sequences and the amino acid sequences of the following Dayhoff sequences: MMTAG7_1, MTV026_16, NAAA_BPT3, S75616_1, and NCP_PIG.

Clone DNA66520-1536 was deposited with the ATCC on September 15, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203226.

10

EXAMPLE 65: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1327

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 173410. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56520.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56520 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3451760, the Incyte EST clone no. 3451760 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 123 and is herein designated as DNA66521-1583.

25 Clone DNA66521-1583 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 55-57 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 811-813 (Figure 123). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 252 amino acids long (Figure 124). The full-length PRO1327 protein shown in Figure 124 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,127 daltons and a pI of about 8.91. Analysis of the full-length PRO1327 sequence shown in Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 14, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 62 to about amino acid 65, from about amino acid 127 to about amino acid 130, from about amino acid 137 to about amino acid 140 and from about amino acid 143 to about amino acid 146 and a 2-oxo acid dehydrogenase acyltransferase homology block from about amino acid 61 to about amino acid 71. Clone DNA66521-1583 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203225.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1327 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: NPH1_RAT,

NPH2_MOUSE, OTU_DROME, D40750, BB61_RABIT, P_R23873, P_W09643, CAGHMGPA_1,
HUMPPR11_1 and S670958_1.

EXAMPLE 66: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1382

Using the method described in Example 1 above, Incyte EST no. 2719 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that does not encode a known protein. The nucleotide sequence of EST no. 2719 is designated herein "DNA42842". Based on the DNA42842 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1382.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

10 forward PCR primer ACGGCTCACCATGGGCTCCG (42842.f1; SEQ ID NO:221)

reverse PCR primer AGGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTCCG (42842.r1; SEQ ID NO:222)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA42842 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:
15 hybridization probe CGTGCTGGAGGGCAAGTGTCTGGTGGTGCACACTCGAAC (42842.p1; SEQ ID NO:223).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1382 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human breast carcinoma.

20 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1382 (designated herein as DNA66526-1616 [Figure 125, SEQ ID NO:219]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1382.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1382 is shown in Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219). Clone DNA66526-1616 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 25 337-339 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 940-942. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 201 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1382 protein shown in Figure 126 has an estimated molecular weight of about 21,808 daltons and a pI of about 9.04. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-27; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 29-32 and 88-91; and regions of homology with C1q proteins at about amino acids 92-126, 159-178, and 191-200.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), revealed significant homology between the PRO1382 amino acid sequence Dayhoff sequence no. CERL_RAT. Homology was also revealed between the PRO1382 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CERB_HUMAN, S76975_1, A41752, HUMC1QB2_1, A57131, CA1A_HUMAN, ACR3_MOUSE, and COLE_LEPMA.

35 Clone DNA66526-1616 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203246.

EXAMPLE 67: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1328

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST

cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 40671. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a 5 BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56749.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56749 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 4111192, the Incyte EST clone no. 4111192 was purchased and the cDNA insert 10 was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 127 and is herein designated as DNA66658-1584.

Clone DNA66658-1584 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 780-782 (Figure 127). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 257 amino acids long (Figure 128). The full-length PRO1328 protein shown 15 in Figure 128 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,472 daltons and a pI of about 9.33. Analysis of the full-length PRO1328 sequence shown in Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 32 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 119 to about amino acid 138, from about amino acid 152 to about amino acid 169 and from about amino acid 216 to about amino acid 235, a glycosaminoglycan 20 attachment site from about amino acid 120 to about amino acid 123 and sodium/nuerotransmitter symporter family protein homology block from about amino acid 31 to about amino acid 65. Clone DNA66658-1584 has been deposited with ATCC on September 15, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203229.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), evidenced significant 25 homology between the PRO1328 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEVF36H2L_2, TIP2_TOBAC, AB009466_16, ATU39485_1, P_R60153, P_R77082, S73351, C69392, LEU95008_1 and E64667.

EXAMPLE 68: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1325

30 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 139524. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LifeSeq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a 35 BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56115.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNAS6115 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3744079, the Incyte EST clone no. 3744079 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 129 and is herein designated as DNA66659-1593.

Clone DNA66659-1593 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 51-53 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2547-2549 (Figure 129). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 832 amino acids long (Figure 130). The full-length PRO1325 protein shown in Figure 130 has an estimated molecular weight of about 94,454 daltons and a pI of about 6.94. Analysis of the full-length PRO1325 sequence shown in Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 18, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 292 to about amino acid 317, from about amino acid 451 to about amino acid 470, from about amino acid 501 to about amino acid 520, from about amino acid 607 to about amino acid 627 from about amino acid 751 to about amino acid 770, a leucine zipper pattern sequence from about amino acid 497 to about amino acid 518 and potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 27 to about amino acid 30, from about amino acid 54 to about amino acid 57, from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 63, from about amino acid position 123 to about amino acid position 126, from about amino acid position 141 to about amino acid position 144, from about amino acid position 165 to about amino acid position 168, from about amino acid position 364 to about amino acid position 367, from about amino acid position 476 to about amino acid position 479, from about amino acid position 496 to about amino acid position 499, from about amino acid position 572 to about amino acid position 575, from about amino acid position 603 to about amino acid position 606 and from about amino acid position 699 to about amino acid position 702. Clone DNA66659-1593 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203269.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1325 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELR04E5_1, CELZK721_5, CELC30E1_5, CELC30E1_6, CELC30E1_2, CEY37H2C_1, CELC30E1_7, CELT07H8_7 and E64006.

EXAMPLE 69: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1340

Using the method set forth in Example 1 above, Incyte EST no. 878906 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that does not encode a known protein. The nucleotide sequence of EST no. 878906 is designated herein "DNA42809". Based on the DNA42809 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1340.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

35 forward PCR primer TCCAGGTGGACCCCACCTTCAGG (42809.f1; SEQ ID NO:270)

reverse PCR primer GGGAGGCTTATAGGCCAATCTGG (42809.r1; SEQ ID NO:271)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA42809 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe GGCTTCAGCAGCACGTGTGAAGTCGAAGTCGCAGTCACAGATATCAATGA
(42809.p1; SEQ ID NO:272)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1340 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1340 (designated herein as DNA66663-1598 [Figure 131, SEQ ID NO:228]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1340.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1340 is shown in Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228). Clone DNA66663-1598 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 128-130 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2549-2551. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 807 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1340 protein shown in Figure 132 has an estimated molecular weight of about 87,614 daltons and a pI of about 4.83. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-18; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 762-784; a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 492-494; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 517-520, 602-605 and 700-703; and cadherin extracellular repeat domains at about amino acids 307-351, 324-348, 67-103, 97-141 and 114-138.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), revealed significant homology between the PRO1340 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. I46536. Homology was also revealed between the PRO1340 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: S55396, RATPDRPT_1, CADD_CHICK, CAD1_CHICK, CADB_CHICK, I50180, CAD4_CHICK, G02878, and DSC1_MOUSE.

Clone DNA66663-1598 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203268.

25 **EXAMPLE 70: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1339**

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA40652". Within the consensus sequence assembly was Incyte EST 2479394. Based on the consensus sequence and other discoveries and information provided herein, the clone including Incyte EST 2479394 was purchased and sequenced in full. Sequencing provided the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 133 which includes the sequence encoding PRO1339.

Clone DNA66669-1597 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1272-1274 of SEQ ID NO:233. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 421 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-16 of SEQ ID NO:234. The region conserved in zinc carboxypeptidases and the N-glycosylation site are indicated in Figure 134. Clone DNA66669-1597 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203272. The full-length PRO1339 protein shown in Figure 134 has an estimated molecular weight of about 47,351 daltons and a pI of about 6.61.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1339 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): P_W01505, CBP1_HUMAN, HSA224866_1, P_R90293, YHT2_YEAST, CEF02D8_4, CEW01A8_6, P_W36815, HSU83411_1 and CBPN_HUMAN.

5

EXAMPLE 71: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1337

Using the method described in Example 1 above, a single Incyte EST was identified (EST No. 1747546) and also referred to herein as "DNA4417". To assemble a consensus sequence, repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap were used to extend the DNA4417 sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA45669". Based on the DNA45669 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1337.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

15 forward PCR primers: CAACCATGCAAGGACAGGGCAGG (45669.f1; SEQ ID NO:237) and CTTTGCTGTTGCCCTCTGTGCTCCACCATGCAAGGACAGGGCAGG (45669.r1; SEQ ID NO:238); reverse PCR primers: TGACTCGGGGTCTCCAAAACCAGC (45669.r1; SEQ ID NO:239) and GGTATAGGCAGGAAGGCAAAGTCGG (45669.r2; SEQ ID NO:240);

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45669 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

20 hybridization probe: GGCATCTTACCTTTATGGAGTACTCTTGCTGTTGCCCTCTGTGCTCC (45669.p1; SEQ ID NO:241).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to 25 isolate clones encoding the PRO1337 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1337 (designated herein as DNA66672-1586 [Figure 135, SEQ ID NO:235]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1337.

30 The entire coding sequence of PRO1337 is shown in Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235). Clone DNA66672-1586 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 60-62 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1311-1313. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 417 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1337 protein shown in Figure 136 has an estimated molecular weight of about 46,493 daltons and a pI of about 9.79.

35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236) revealed significant homology between the PRO1337 amino acid sequence and the Dayhoff sequence THBG_HUMAN. Homology was also found between the PRO1337 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences:

KAIN_HUMAN, HSACT1_1, IPSP_HUMAN, G02081, HAMHPP_1, CPI6_RAT, S31507, AB000547_1, and
KBP_MOUSE.

Clone DNA66672-1586 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203265.

5 EXAMPLE 72: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1342

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA43203. The DNA43203 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and proprietary EST DNA databases (LIFESEQTM, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA; Genentech, South San Francisco, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is designated herein as "DNA48360".

15 Based on the DNA48360 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human esophageal tissue library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the Sfil site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

20 forward PCR primer: 5'-GAAGCACCAGCCTTATCTCTTCACC-3' (48360.f1; SEQ ID NO:244)

reverse PCR primer: 5'-GTCAGAGTTGGTGGCTGTGCTAGC-3' (48360.r1; SEQ ID NO:245)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA48360 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe:

25 5'GGACCCAGGCATCTTGCTTCCAGCCACAAAGAGACAGATGAAGATGC-3 (48360.p1; SEQ ID NO:246)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1342 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

30 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 239-241, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 2027-2029 (Figure 137; SEQ ID NO:242). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 596 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 57,173 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.82. Additional features include: signal sequence at about amino acids 1-20; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 510-532; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 25-28; a glycosaminoglycan attachment site at about amino acids 325-328; and bacterial ice-nucleation protein octamer repeats at about amino acids 284-337, 404-457, 254-307, 359-412, 194-247, 239-292, 299-352, 134-187, 314-367, and 164-217.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), evidenced some homology between the PRO1342 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELZC178_2, LMSAP2GN_1, D88734_, AMYH_YEAST, MMDSPPG_1, VGLX_HSVEB, S52714, CELF59A6_5, CELK06A9_3, and YM96_YEAST.

5 Clone DNA66674-1599 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203281.

EXAMPLE 73: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1343

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above was found, by the WU-10 BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, to have no significant sequence identity to any known human encoding nucleic acid. This cDNA sequence is herein designated DNA48921. Probes were generated from the sequence of the DNA48921 molecule and used to screen a human smooth muscle cell tissue library prepared as described in paragraph 1 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less 15 than 2800 bp.

The oligonucleotide probes employed were as follows:

forward PCR primer (48921.f1) 5'-CAATATGCATCTTGCACGTCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:249)

reverse PCR primer (48921.r1) 5'-AAGCTTCTCTGCTTCCTTCCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:250)

hybridization probe (48921.p1)

20 5'-TGACCCCATTGAGAAGGTCATTGAAGGGATCAACCGAGGGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:251)

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 71-73 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 812-814 (Figure 139, SEQ ID NO:247). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 247 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 25,335 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.0. Analysis of the full-length 25 PRO1343 sequence shown in Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25 and a homologous region to circumsporozoite repeats from about amino acid 35 to about amino acid 225. Clone DNA66675-1587 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203282.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 30 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1343 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CSP_PLACC, CEF25H8_2, U88974_40, BNAMRNAA_1, BOBOPC3_1, S58135, AF061832_1, BHU52040_1, HUMPROFILE_1 and MTV023_14.

35 Additionally, an Incyte EST clone (Incyte EST clone no. 4701148) having homology to the DNA48921 sequence was obtained and the insert sequenced, thereby giving rise to the DNA66675-1587 sequence shown in Figure 139.

EXAMPLE 74: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1480

Using the methods described in Example 1 above, Incyte EST Nos. 550415 and 1628847 were identified as sequences of interest having BLAST scores of 70 or greater that did not encode known proteins. These sequences were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA1395".

5 In addition, the "DNA1395" consensus sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA40642". Based on the DNA40642 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1480.

10 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: AGCCCGTGCAGAACATCTGCTCCTGG (40642.f1; SEQ ID NO:254)

reverse PCR primers: TGAAGCCAGGGCAGCGTCCTCTGG (40642.r1; SEQ ID NO:255); GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGGC (40642.r2; SEQ ID NO:256)

15 Additionally, synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probes were constructed from the consensus DNA40642 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probes: AGAAGCCATGTGAGCAAGTCCAGTTCCAGCCAACACAGTG (40642.p1; SEQ ID NO:257); GAGCTGCAGATCTTCTCATCGGGACAGCCCGTGCAGAACATCTGCTC (40642.p2; SEQ ID NO:258).

20 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1480 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

25 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1480, designated herein as DNA67962-1649 [Figure 141, SEQ ID NO:252]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1480.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1480 is shown in Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252). Clone DNA67962-1649 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 241-243 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2752-2754. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 837 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1480 protein shown in Figure 142 has an estimated molecular weight of about 92,750 daltons and a pI of about 7.04. Additional features include: transmembrane domains at about amino acids 23-46 (type II) and 718-738; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 69-72, 96-99, 165-168, 410-413, 525-528, and 630-633; and a leucine zipper pattern at about amino acids 12-33.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), revealed significant homology between the PRO1480 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence I48746. Homology was also shown between the PRO1480 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: S66498; P_W17658; MMU69535_1; HSU60800_1; I48745; A49069; I48747; GGU28240_1; and AF022946_1.

Clone DNA67962-1649 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203291.

EXAMPLE 75: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1487

A single Merck EST, HSC2ID011, referred herein as "DNA8208", was identified as an EST of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode a known protein as described in Example 1 above. The DNA8208 sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington) to extend the sequence as far as possible using the sources of 5 EST sequences discussed above. The resulting consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA68836". Based on the DNA68836 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1487.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

10 forward PCR primer: GTGCCACTACGGGGTGTGGACGAC (54209.f1; SEQ ID NO:261) and
reverse PCR primer TCCCATTCTTCCTGGTGCAG (54209.r1; SEQ ID NO:262).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA68836 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

15 hybridization probe CCAGAAGAAGTCCTTCATGATGCTCAAGTACATGCACGACCACTAC (54209.p1;
SEQ ID NO:263)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1487 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated human fetal kidney tissue.

20 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1487 (designated herein as DNA68836-1656 (Figures 143A-B; SEQ ID NO:259) and the derived protein sequence for PRO1487 (Figure 144; SEQ ID NO:260).

The entire coding sequence of PRO1487 is shown in Figures 143A-B (SEQ ID NO:259). Clone DNA68836-1656 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide 25 positions 489-491 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2895-2897. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 802 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1487 protein shown in Figure 144 has an estimated molecular weight of about 91,812 daltons and a pI of about 9.52. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-23; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 189-192, 623-626, and 796-799; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 62-64.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), revealed significant homology between the PRO1487 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CET24D1_1, S44860, CELC02H6_1, CEC38H2_3, CELC17A2_5, CET09E11_10, CEE03H4_3, CELT22B11_3, GGU82088_1, and CEF56H6_1.

35 Clone DNA68836-1656 was deposited with the ATCC on November 3, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203455.

EXAMPLE 76: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1418

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from an Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a placenta tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA58845.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58845 sequence and an EST included in Incyte clone 1306026, that clone was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 145 and is herein designated as DNA68864-1629.

The full length clone shown in Figure 145 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138-140 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1188-1190 (Figure 145; SEQ ID NO:264). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 146, SEQ ID NO:265) is 350 amino acids long with a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-19 of SEQ ID NO:265. PRO1418 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 39,003 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.59. Clone DNA68864-1629 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203276.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1418 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): AGA1_HAEIN (immunoglobulin α1 protease precursor), P_W03740, CELT23E7_1, SSN6_YEAST, MMPININ_1, AB00993_1, P_R52601, S22624, A10377_1 and MUA1_XENLA.

EXAMPLE 77: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1472

An Incyte sequence was identified and put in a computer to determine whether it had homology with other proteins in databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and the proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1472 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA62824". Based on the DNA62824 consensus sequence and other discoveries and information provided herein, the Incyte clone including EST 1579843 (from

a duodenal tissue library) found in the assembly was purchased and sequenced in full.

Sequencing provided the entire coding sequence of PRO1472 as shown in Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266). Clone DNA68866-1644 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 134-136 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1532-1534 of SEQ ID NO:266. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 466 amino acids long. As indicated in Figure 148, the signal peptide is at about amino acid positions 1-17 and the transmembrane domains are at about positions 131-150 and 235-259 of SEQ ID NO:267. Clone DNA68866-1644 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203283. The full-length PRO1472 protein shown in Figure 148 has an estimated molecular weight of about 52,279 daltons and a pI of about 6.16.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1472 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): BUTY_HUMAN, HS45P21_1, HS45P21_3, HS45P21_5, HS45P21_4, HSU90142_1, HSU90546_1, AF033107_1, MMHC135G15_7 and HSB73_1.

15 **EXAMPLE 78: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1461**

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte EST Cluster No. 159103, and also referred to herein as "DNA10747". The DNA10747 sequence was then compared to a variety of EST databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and the LIFESEQ® database, to identify existing homologies. 20 The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs used in the assembly was derived from a library constructed from pancreatic tumor tissue. The consensus 25 sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA59553".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA59553 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 2944541, the EST clone was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 149 and is herein designated as DNA68871-1638.

The full length clone shown in Figure 149 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent 30 translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 32-34 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1301-1303 (Figure 149; SEQ ID NO:268). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 150, SEQ ID NO:269) is 423 amino acids long. PRO1461 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 47,696 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.96. Additional features include: a type II transmembrane domain at about amino acids 21-40; an ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop) at about amino acids 359-366; a trypsin family histidine 35 active site at about amino acids 228-233; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 179-184, 213-218, 317-322, and 360-365; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 75-78, 166-169 and 223-226.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), revealed significant

homology between the PRO1461 amino acid sequence Dayhoff sequence no. P_R89435. Homology was also found to exist between the PRO1461 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: AB002134_1, P_R89430, P_W22987, HEPS_MOUSE, ENTK_HUMAN, P_W22986, KAL_MOUSE, ACRO_PIG, p_R57283, and TRY7_ANOGA.

Clone DNA68871-68871 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998, and is assigned ATCC
5 deposit no. 203280.

EXAMPLE 79: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1410

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 98502. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56451.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56451 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 1257046, the Incyte EST clone 125046 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 151 and is herein designated as
20 DNA68874-1622.

Clone DNA68874-1622 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 152-154 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 866-868 (Figure 151). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 238 amino acids long (Figure 152). The full-length PRO1410 protein shown in Figure 152 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,262 daltons and a pI of about 6.44.
25 Analysis of the full-length PRO1410 sequence shown in Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 20, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 194 to about amino acid 220 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 132 to about amino acid 135. Clone DNA68874-1622 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203277

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1410 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: I48652, P_R76466, HSMHC3W36A_2, EPB4_HUMAN, P_R14256, EPA8_MOUSE, P_R77285, P_W13569, AF000560_1, and ASF1_HELAN.
35

EXAMPLE 80: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1568

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap to form an assembly as described in Example 1 above. The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA54208". Based

on the DNA54208 consensus sequence, the assembly and other information and discoveries provided herein, a clone including an EST in the assembly was ordered and sequenced. The EST is Incyte 3089490. Sequencing in full gave the sequence shown in Figure 153.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1568 is included in Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272). Clone DNA68880-1676 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide 5 positions 208-210 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1123-1125 of SEQ ID NO:272. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 305 amino acids long. The signal peptide, transmembrane regions, N-myristoylation and amidation sites are also indicated in Figure 154. Clone DNA68880-1676 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203319. The full-length PRO1568 protein shown in Figure 154 has an estimated molecular weight of about 35,383 daltons and a pI of about 5.99.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1568 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (incorporated herein): AF089749_1, AF054841_1, NAG2_HUMAN, CD63_HUMAN, CD82_HUMAN, P_W05732, P_R86834, A15_HUMAN, P_W27333 and CD37_HUMAN.

15 EXAMPLE 81: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1570

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO1570 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above to form an assembly. This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA65415". Based on the DNA65415 consensus sequence and other discoveries and information provided 20 herein, the clone including Incyte EST 3232285 (from a uterine/colon cancer tissue library) was purchased and sequenced in full which gave SEQ ID NO:274.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1570 is included in Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274). Clone DNA68885-1678 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide 25 positions 210-212 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1506-1508 of SEQ ID NO:274. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 432 amino acids long. Figure 275 shows a number of motifs. Clone DNA68885-1678 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203311. The full-length PRO1570 protein shown in Figure 156 has an estimated molecular weight of about 47,644 daltons and a pI of about 5.18.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 30 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1570 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (incorporated herein): P_W22986, TMS2_HUMAN, HEPS_HUMAN, P_R89435, AB002134_1, KAL_MOUSE, ACRO_HUMAN, GEN12917, AF045649_1, and P_W34285.

35 EXAMPLE 82: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1317

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "Consen8865". In addition, the Consen8865 consensus sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend the consensus sequence

as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA63334". Based on the DNA63334 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1317.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

- 5 forward PCR primer: CTGCTGGTGAATCTGGCGTGGAG (63334.f1; SEQ ID NO:278); and
reverse PCR primer: GTCTGGTCCTGGCTGTCCACCCAG (63334.r1; SEQ ID NO:279).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA63334 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

- hybridization probe: CATTTGTCATGTACCTGGGAACCACACAGGGTCGCTCCACAAG (63334.p1;
10 SEQ ID NO:280).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1317 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human hippocampal tissue.

- 15 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1317 (designated herein as DNA71166-1685 [Figure 157, SEQ ID NO:276]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1317.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1317 is shown in Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276). Clone DNA71166-1685 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 20 105-107 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2388-2390. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 761 amino acids long and has an estimated molecular weight of about 83,574 daltons and a pI of about 6.78.

- An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), revealed significant homology between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. I48745. Homology was also 25 revealed between the PRO1317 amino acid sequence the following Dayhoff sequences: I48746, GEN13418, P_W58540, P_217657, MUSC1_1, P_471380, U73167_5, HSU33920_1, and GG828240_1.

Clone DNA71166-1685 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203355.

30 EXAMPLE 83: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1780

The DNA63837.init sequence was obtained as described in Example 1 above and was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle) to extend the consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA63837". Based on the DNA63837 consensus sequence, 35 oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1780.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: TGCCTTGCTCACCTACCCCAAGG (63837.f1; SEQ ID NO:283)

reverse PCR primer: TCAGGGCTGGTCTCCAAAGAGAGGG (63837.r1; SEQ ID NO:284)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA63837 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

5 hybridization probe: CCCAAAGATGTCCACCTGGCTGCAAATGTGAAAATTGTGGACTGG
(63837.p1; SEQ ID NO:285)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1780 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA 10 for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human fetal kidney.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1780 (designated herein as DNA71169-1709 [Figure 159, SEQ ID NO:281]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1780.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1780 is shown in Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281). Clone DNA71169-15 1709 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 68-70 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1637-1639. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 523 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1780 protein shown in Figure 160 has an estimated molecular weight of about 59,581 daltons and a pI of about 8.68. Additional features include a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-19; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 483-504; tyrosine phosphorylation sites at about 20 amino acids 68-74 and 425-433; N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 16-21, 301-206, 370-375, and 494-499; and a leucine zipper pattern at about amino acids 493-514.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), revealed significant homology between the PRO1780 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: UDA2_RABIT, CGT_HUMAN, UD11_HUMAN, P_R26153, UDB1_RAT, HSU59209_1, AB010872_1, UDB5_MOUSE, 25 UDB8_HUMAN, and UD14_HUMAN.

Clone DNA71169-1709 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203467.

30 EXAMPLE 84: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1486

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA48897". Based on the DNA48897 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for 35 PRO1486.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'AGGCAGCCACCAGCTCTGTGCTAC3' (SEQ ID NO:288); and

reverse PCR primer 5'CAGAGAGGAAAGATGAGGAAGCCAGAG3' (SEQ ID NO:289).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA48897 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe 5'CTGTGCTACTGCCCTTGGACCTGGGGACCGAGTGTCTCTGC3' (SEQ ID NO:290).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 5 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1486 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from a human adenocarcinoma cell line.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1486 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1486.

10 The entire coding sequence of PRO1486 is included in Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286). Clone DNA71180-1655 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 472-474 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1087-1089 of SEQ ID NO:286. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 205 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-32 of SEQ ID NO:287. Regions similar to those of C1q and an N-glycosylation site are located as indicated in Figure 15 162. Clone DNA71180-1655 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203403. The full-length PRO1486 protein shown in Figure 162 has an estimated molecular weight of about 21,521 daltons and a pI of about 7.07.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), revealed sequence identity 20 between the PRO1486 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CERB_HUMAN, CERL_RAT, GEN11893, P_R22263, CA18_HUMAN, C1QC_HUMAN, AF054891_1, A57131, HUMC1Qb2_1, ACR3_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 85: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1433

25 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA45230. Based on the DNA45230 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1433.

30 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45230.f1) 5'-GCTGACCTGGTCCCATCTACTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:293)

reverse PCR primer (45230.r1) 5'-CCCACAGACACCCATGACACTTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:294)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45230 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

35 hybridization probe (45230.p1)

5'-AAGAATGAATTGTACAAAGCAGGTGATCTCGAGGAGGGCTCCTGGGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:295)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to

isolate clones encoding the PRO1433 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human adrenal gland tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1433 (designated herein as DNA71184-1634 [Figure 163, SEQ ID NO:291]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1433.

5 The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71184-1634 is shown in Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291). Clone DNA71184-1634 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 185-187 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1349-1351 (Figure 163). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 388 amino acids long (Figure 164). The full-length PRO1433 protein shown in Figure 164 has an estimated molecular weight of about 43,831 daltons and a pI of about 9.64. Analysis of the full-length PRO1433 sequence shown in Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292) evidences the presence of the following: a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 76 to about amino acid 97, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 63; from about amino acid 173 to about amino acid 176 and from about amino acid 228 to about amino acid 231 and potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 10 to about amino acid 15, from about amino acid 41 to about amino acid 46, from about amino acid 84 to about amino acid 89, from about amino acid 120 to about amino acid 125, from about amino acid 169 to about amino acid 174, from about amino acid 229 to about amino acid 234, from about amino acid 240 to about amino acid 245, from about amino acid 318 to about amino acid 323 and from about amino acid 378 to about amino acid 383. Clone DNA71184-1634 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203266.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1433 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELW01A11_4, CEF59A1_4, S67138, MTV050_3, S75135 and S12411.

25 EXAMPLE 86: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1490

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67006. Based on the DNA67006 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for 30 PRO1490.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67006.f1) 5'-CTTCCTCTGTGGGTGGACCATGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:298)

reverse PCR primer (67006.r1) 5'-GCCACCTCCATGCTAACGCGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:299)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67006 35 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (67006.p1)

5'-CCAAGGTCCTCGCTAAGAAGGAGCTGCTACGTGCCCTCATCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:300)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1490 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human adrenal gland tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for 5 PRO1490 (designated herein as DNA71213-1659 [Figure 165, SEQ ID NO:296]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1490.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71213-1659 is shown in Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296). Clone DNA71213-1659 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 272-274 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1376-1378 (Figure 165). The predicted 10 polypeptide precursor is 368 amino acids long (Figure 166). The full-length PRO1490 protein shown in Figure 166 has an estimated molecular weight of about 42,550 daltons and a pI of about 9.11. Analysis of the full-length PRO1490 sequence shown in Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 307 to about amino acid 323 and from about amino acid 335 to about amino acid 352 and tyrosine kinase 15 phosphorylation sites from about amino acid 160 to about amino acid 168 and from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 168. Clone DNA71213-1659 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203401.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), evidenced significant 20 homology between the PRO1490 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: A52744_1, S60478, P_R99249, P_R59712, YBP2_YEAST, S54641, CELT05H4_15, CELF28B3_1, CELZK40_1 and YIHG_ECOLI.

EXAMPLE 87: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1482

25 A cDNA clone (DNA71234-1651) encoding a native human PRO1482 polypeptide was identified by a yeast screen, in a human adrenal gland cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones.

The full-length DNA71234-1651 clone shown in Figure 167 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 33-35 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide 30 positions 462-464 (Figure 167). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 143 amino acids long (Figure 168). The full-length PRO1482 protein shown in Figure 168 has an estimated molecular weight of about 15,624 daltons and a pI of about 9.58. Analysis of the full-length PRO1482 sequence shown in Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 28. Clone DNA71234-1651 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 35 203402.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1482 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: A18267_3.

EXAMPLE 88: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1446

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a pancreatic islet cell library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56514.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56514 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST 2380344, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 169 and is herein designated as DNA71277-1636.

The full length clone shown in Figure 169 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 152-154 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 479-481 (Figure 169; SEQ ID NO:303). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 170, SEQ ID NO:304) is 109 amino acids long with a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-15 of SEQ ID NO:304. PRO1446 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 11,822 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.63. Clone DNA71277-1636 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203285.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1446 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): P53_CANFA, P53_FELCA, LRPI_HSV1F, OSU57338_1, S75842, P_P93722, AF002189_1, B70408, S54309 and S53365. The first in this list is further described in Kraegel, et al., *Cancer Lett.*, 92(2):181-186 (1995).

EXAMPLE 89: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1558

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST cluster sequence no. 86390. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA58842.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58842 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3746964, the Incyte EST clone no. 3746964 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 171 and is herein designated as DNA71282-1668.

Clone DNA71282-1668 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 84-86 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 870-872 (Figure 171). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 262 amino acids long (Figure 172). The full-length PRO1558 protein shown in Figure 172 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28,809 daltons and a pI of about 8.80. Analysis of the full-length PRO1558 sequence shown in Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 8 to about amino acid 30 and from about amino acid 109 to about amino acid 130, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 190 to about amino acid 193, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 238 to about amino acid 246, potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 22 to about amino acid 27, from about amino acid 28 to about amino acid 33, from about amino acid 110 to about amino acid 115, from about amino acid 205 to about amino acid 210 and from about amino acid 255 to about amino acid 260 and amidation sites from about amino acid 31 to about amino acid 34 and from about amino acid 39 to about amino acid 42. Clone DNA71282-1668 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203312.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1558 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF075724_2, MXU24657_3, CAMT_EUCGU, MSU20736_1, P_R29515, B70431, JC4004, CEY32B12A_3, CELF53B3_2 and P_R13543.

EXAMPLE 90: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1604

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched. Incyte EST No. 3550440 was identified as having homology to HDGF. EST No. 3550440 was then compared to various EST databases including public EST databases (e.g. GenBank), and the LIFESEQ® database, to identify homologous EST sequences. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)]. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA67237".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA67237 sequence and EST no. 3367060 from the LIFESEQ® database, the clone containing Incyte EST No. 3367060 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced to obtain the entire coding sequence of PRO1604 which is shown in Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307).

Clone DNA71286-1687 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 65-67 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2078-2080. The predicted

polypeptide precursor is 671 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1604 protein shown in Figure 174 has an estimated molecular weight of about 74,317 daltons and a pI of about 7.62. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-13; potential cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 156-159, 171-174, and 451-454; potential N-myristylation sites at about amino acids 46-51, 365-370, and 367-372; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 661-663.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), revealed significant homology between the PRO1604 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. P_W37483. Homology was also shown between the PRO1604 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences:
10 AF063020_1, P_R66727, P_W37482, JC5661, CEC25A1_11, CEU33058_1, I38073, MST2_DROHY, and HSATRX36_1.

Clone DNA71286-1687 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203357.

EXAMPLE 91: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1491

15 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67202. Based on the DNA67202 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1491.

20 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67202.f1) 5'-CAACGCAGCCGTGATAAACAAAGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:311)

reverse PCR primer (67202.r1) 5'-GCTTGGACATGTACCAGGCCGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:312)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67202 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

25 hybridization probe (67202.p1)

5'-GGCCAGACTGATTGCTCAATTCTGGAAAGTGATGGGGCAGATAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:313)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human aortic endothelial cell tissue.

30 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1491 (designated herein as DNA71883-1660 [Figure 175, SEQ ID NO:309]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1491.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71883-1660 is shown in Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309). Clone DNA71883-1660 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 107-109 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2438-2440 (Figure 175). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 777 amino acids long (Figure 176). The full-length PRO1491 protein shown in Figure 35 176 has an estimated molecular weight of about 89,651 daltons and a pI of about 7.97. Analysis of the full-length PRO1491 sequence shown in Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 36, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 139 to about amino acid 142, from about amino acid 607 to about amino acid 610 and from about amino

acid 724 to about amino acid 727, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 571 to about amino acid 576 and a gram-positive coccidioides surface protein anchoring hexapeptide sequence from about amino acid 32 to about amino acid 37. Clone DNA71883-1660 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203475.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1491 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GGU28240_1, MUSC1_1, D49423, MMSEMH_1, AB002329_1, AF022947_1, HSU33920_1, HUMLUCA19_1, G01856 and AF022946_1.

10 EXAMPLE 92: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1431

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESSEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST (isolated from adult brain stem tissue) was identified (1370141, DNA66505) which showed homology to SH3. RNA for construction of cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow. A full length cDNA corresponding to the isolated EST was isolated using an *in vitro* cloning technique (DNA73401-1633) in pRK5.

The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones encoding human PRO1431 were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XbaI and NotI.

A cDNA clone was sequenced in entirety. The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73401-1633 (SEQ ID NO:314) is shown in Figure 177. Clone DNA73401-1633 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at about nucleotide positions 630-632 and a stop codon at about nucleotide positions 1740-1742. The predicted polypeptide precursor encoded by DNA73401-1633 is 370 amino acids long. Clone DNA73401 (designated as DNA73402-1633) has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203273.

Based sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN computer program) of the full-length sequence, PRO1431 shows significant amino acid sequence identity to SH17_HUMAN, an SH3 containing protein known as SH3P17. Additional significant identity scores were found with D89164_1, AF032118_1, EXLP_TOBAC, YHR4_YEAST, S46992, RATP130CAS_2, AF043259_1, RATP130CAS_1 and MYSC_ACACA.

EXAMPLE 93: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1563

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67191. Based on the DNA67191 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1563.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67191.f1) 5'-CCCTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:318)

reverse PCR primer (67191.r1) 5'-CTGTGCTTCGGTGCAGCCAGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:319)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67191 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

5 hybridization probe (67191.p1)

5'-CCACAGATGTGGTACTGCCTGGGGCAGTCAGCTTGCCTACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:320)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1563 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA 10 for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human bone marrow tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1563 (designated herein as DNA73492-1671 [Figures 179A-B, SEQ ID NO:316]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1563.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73492-1671 is shown in Figures 179A-B (SEQ ID NO:316).

15 Clone DNA73492-1671 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 419-421 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2930-2932 (Figures 179A-B). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 837 amino acids long (Figure 180). The full-length PRO1563 protein shown in Figure 180 has an estimated molecular weight of about 90,167 daltons and a pI of about 8.39. Analysis of the full-length PRO1563 sequence shown in Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317) evidences the presence 20 of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 48, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 68 to about amino acid 71, glycosaminoglycan attachment sites from about amino acid 188 to about amino acid 191 and from about amino acid 772 to about amino acid 775, a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 182 to about amino acid 185, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 730 to about amino acid 736; potential N-myristylation sites 25 from about amino acid 5 to about amino acid 10, from about amino acid 19 to about amino acid 24, from about amino acid 121 to about amino acid 126, from about amino acid 125 to about amino acid 130, from about amino acid 130 to about amino acid 135, from about amino acid 147 to about amino acid 152, from about amino acid 167 to about amino acid 172, from about amino acid 168 to about amino acid 173, from about amino acid 174 to about amino acid 179, from about amino acid 323 to about amino acid 328, from about amino acid 352 to 30 about amino acid 357, from about amino acid 539 to about amino acid 544, from about amino acid 555 to about amino acid 560, from about amino acid 577 to about amino acid 582, from about amino acid 679 to about amino acid 684, from about amino acid 682 to about amino acid 687, and from about amino acid 763 to about amino acid 768, amidation sites from about amino acid 560 to about amino acid 563 and from about amino acid 834 to about amino acid 837, leucine zipper pattern sequences from about amino acid 17 to about amino acid 38 and 35 from about amino acid 24 to about amino acid 45 and a neutral zinc metallopeptidase, zinc-binding region signature sequence from about amino acid 358 to about amino acid 367. Clone DNA73492-1671 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203324.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1563 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AB014588_1, D67076_1, AB001735_1, P_W47028, AB002364_1, P_W47029, GEN13695, P_R40823, AF005665_1 and DISA_TRIGA.

5

EXAMPLE 94: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1565

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67183. Based on an observed homology between the DNA67183 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST clone no. 2510320, Incyte EST clone no. 2510320 was purchased and its insert was obtained and sequenced. That insert sequence is shown in Figure 181 and is herein designated DNA73727-1673 (SEQ ID NO:321).

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73727-1673 is shown in Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321). Clone DNA73727-1673 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 59-61 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1010-1012 (Figure 181). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 317 amino acids long (Figure 182). The full-length PRO1565 protein shown in Figure 182 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,130 daltons and a pI of about 5.18. Analysis of the full-length PRO1565 sequence shown in Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 40, a potential type II transmembrane domain from about amino acid 25 to about amino acid 47, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 94 to about 20 amino acid 97 and from about amino acid 180 to about amino acid 183, glycosaminoglycan attachment sites from about amino acid 92 to about amino acid 95, from about amino acid 70 to about amino acid 73, from about amino acid 85 to about amino acid 88, from about amino acid 133 to about amino acid 136, from about amino acid 148 to about amino acid 151, from about amino acid 192 to about amino acid 195 and from about amino acid 239 to about amino acid 242, potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 33 to about amino acid 38, from about amino acid 95 to about amino acid 100, from about amino acid 116 to about amino acid 121, from about amino acid 215 to about amino acid 220 and from about amino acid 272 to about amino acid 277, a microbodies C-terminal targeting signal sequence from about amino acid 315 to about amino acid 317 and a cytochrome C family heme-binding site signature sequence from about amino acid 9 to about amino acid 14. Clone DNA73727-1673 has been deposited with ATCC on November 3, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203459.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1565 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF051425_1, P_R65490, P_R65488, GRPE_STAAU, RNU31330_1, ACCD_BRANA, D50558_1, HUMAMYAB3_1, P_W34452 and P_P50629.

EXAMPLE 95: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1571

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described

in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA69559. Based on homology observed between the DNA69559 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3140760, Incyte EST clone no. 3140760 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 183 and is herein designated as DNA73730-1679.

Clone DNA73730-1679 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90-92 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 807-809 (Figure 183). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 239 amino acids long (Figure 184). The full-length PRO1571 protein shown in Figure 184 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,699 daltons and a pI of about 8.99. Analysis of the full-length PRO1571 sequence shown in Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21 and transmembrane domains from about amino acid 82 to about amino acid 103, from about amino acid 115 to about amino acid 141 and from about amino acid 160 to about amino acid 182. Clone DNA73730-1679 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203320.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1571 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF072128_1, AB000712_1, AB000714_1, AF007189_1, AF000959_1, AF068863_1, P_W15288, PM22_HUMAN, P_R30056 and LSU46824_1.

EXAMPLE 96: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1572

Using the method described in Example 1 above, a consensus sequence was obtained. The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA69560". Based on the DNA69560 consensus sequence and other information provided herein, a clone including another EST (Incyte DNA3051424) from the assembly was purchased and sequenced.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1573 is included in Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325). Clone DNA73734-1680 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90-92 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 873-875. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 261 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-23 and the transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 81-100, 121-141, and 173-194 of SEQ ID NO:326. One or more of the transmembrane domains can be deleted or inactivated. The locations of a N-glycosylation site, N-myristoylation sites, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site are indicated in Figure 186. Clone DNA73734-1680 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203363. The full-length PRO1572 protein shown in Figure 186 has an estimated molecular weight of about 27,856 daltons and a pI of about 8.5.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1572 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (incorporated herein): AF072127_1, HSU89916_1, AB000713_1, AB000714_1, AB000712_1, AF000959_1, AF072128_1, AF068863_1, P_W29881, and P_W58869.

EXAMPLE 97: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1573

EST 3628990 was identified in an Incyte Database, (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) and extended in a comparison to other sequences in databases to form an assembly. The alignment search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA69561".

Based on the DNA69561 consensus sequence and other information provided herein, a clone including another EST (Incyte DNA3752657) from the assembly was purchased and sequenced. This clone came from 10 a breast tumor tissue library.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1573 is included in Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327). Clone DNA73735-1681 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 97-99 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 772-774. The predicted polypeptide precursor 15 is 225 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-17 and the transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 82-101, 118-145, and 164-188 of SEQ ID NO:328. One or more of the transmembrane domains can be deleted or inactivated. A phosphorylation site, amidation site, and N-myristylation sites are shown in Figure 188. Clone DNA73735-1681 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203356. The full-length PRO1573 protein shown in Figure 188 has an estimated molecular weight of about 20 24,845 daltons and a pI of about 9.07.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1573 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (incorporated herein): AF007189_1, AB000714_1, AB000713_1, AB000712_1, A39484, AF000959_1, AF072127_, AF072128_1, 25 AF068863_1 and AF077739_1.

EXAMPLE 98: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1488

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ[®], Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and EST No. 3639112H1 was identified as having homology to CPE-R. EST No. 3639112H1 30 is designated herein as "DNA69562". EST clone 3639112H1, which was derived from a lung tissue library of a 20-week old fetus who died from Patau's syndrome, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The entire nucleotide sequence of PRO1488 is shown in Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329), and is designated herein as DNA73736-1657. DNA73736-1657 contains a single open reading frame 35 with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 6-8 and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 666-668 (Figure 189; SEQ ID NO:329). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 220 amino acids long.

The full-length PRO1488 protein shown in Figure 190 has an estimated molecular weight of about 23,292 daltons and a pI of about 8.43. Four transmembrane domains have been identified as being located at about amino acid positions 8-30, 82-102, 121-140, and 166-186.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), revealed significant homology between the PRO1488 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence AB000712_1. Homology was also found between the PRO1488 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: AB000714_1, AF007189_1, AF000959_1, P_W63697, MMU82758_1, AF072127_1, AF072128_1, HSU89916_1, 5 AF068863_1, CEAFO00418_1, and AF077739_1.

Clone DNA73736-1657 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203466.

EXAMPLE 99: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1489

10 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA69563. Based upon an observed sequence similarity between the DNA69563 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3376608, Incyte EST clone no. 3376608 was purchased and its insert obtained and sequenced. That insert is herein designated DNA73737-1658.

15 The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73737-1658 is shown in Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331). Clone DNA73737-1658 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 264-266 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 783-785 (Figure 191). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 173 amino acids long (Figure 192). The full-length PRO1489 protein shown in Figure 192 has an estimated molecular weight of about 18,938 daltons and a pI of about 9.99. Analysis of the full-length PRO1489 sequence shown in Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332) evidences the presence of the following: 20 transmembrane domains from about amino acid 31 to about amino acid 51, from about amino acid 71 to about amino acid 90 and from about amino acid 112 to about amino acid 133 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 161 to about amino acid 164. Clone DNA73737-1658 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203412.

25 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1489 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF007189_1, AB000712_1, AF000959_1, MMU82758_1, AF035814_1, AF072127_1, AF072128_1, HSU89916_1, AF068863_1 and PPU50051_1.

30 EXAMPLE 100: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1474

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified. This EST showed homology to pancreatic secretory trypsin inhibitor.

35 The clone which included this EST was purchased from Incyte (it came from a uterine cervical tissue library) and sequenced in full to reveal the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:333, which encodes PRO1474.

The entire nucleotide sequence of PRO1474 is shown in Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333). Clone DNA73739-1645 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 45-47 and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 300-302 (Figure 193; SEQ ID NO:333). The predicted

polypeptide precursor is 85 amino acids long. As indicated in Figure 194, the Kazal serine protease inhibitor family signature begins at about amino acid 45 of SEQ ID NO:334. Also indicated in Figure 194 is a region conserved in integrin alpha chains (beginning at about amino acid 32 of SEQ ID NO:334). Clone DNA73739-1645 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203270. The full-length PRO1474 protein shown in Figure 194 has an estimated molecular weight of about 9,232 daltons and a pI of about 7.94.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1474 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (all ovomucoids, data incorporated herein by reference): IOVO_FRAER, IOVO_FRAAF, IOVO_FRACO, IOVO_CYRMO, IOVO_STRCA, H61492, C61589, IOVO_POLPL, D61589, and IOVO_TURME.

10

EXAMPLE 101: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1508

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 34523, also referred herein as "DNA10047". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public and private EST databases (e.g., GenBank and (LIFESEQ®) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The 20 consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA55723".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55723 sequence a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 2989064, the EST clone 2989064 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 195 and is herein designated as "DNA73742-1662".

25 The full length clone shown in Figure 195 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 70 to 72 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 514 to 516 (Figure 195; SEQ ID NO:335). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 196, SEQ ID NO:335) is 148 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1508 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-30; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation motif at about amino acids 96-103; and N-myristylation motifs at about amino acids 27-32, 28-33, and 140-145. PRO1508 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 17,183 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.77. Clone DNA73742-1662 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203316.

30 35 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), revealed some homology between the PRO1508 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSAJ3728_1; P_R74962; P_R74941; AF053074_1; F69515; S20706; RPB1_PLAFD; A20587_1; A51861_1; and S75947.

EXAMPLE 102: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1555

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST cluster no. 521, and also referred to herein as "DNA10316". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and the LIFESEQ® database to identify 5 existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA56374".

10 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56374 sequence and an EST sequence contained within Incyte EST no.2855769, EST no.2855769 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. EST no. 2855769 was derived from a library constructed from female breast fat tissue. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 197 and is herein designated as DNA73744-1665.

15 The full length clone shown in Figure 197 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90 to 92 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 828 to 830 (Figure 197; SEQ ID NO:337). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 198, SEQ ID NO:338) is 246 amino acids long. PRO1555 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 26,261 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.65. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-31; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 11-31 and 195-217; a potential N-glycosylation site 20 at about amino acids 111-114; potential casein kinase II phosphorylation sites at about amino acids 2-5, 98-101, and 191-194; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 146-151, and 192-197.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), revealed some homology 25 between the PRO1555 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: YKA4_CAEEL, AB014541_1, HVSX99518_2, SSU63019_1, GEN14286, MMU68267_1, XP2_XENLA, ICP4_HSV11, P_W40200, and AE001360_1.

Clone DNA73744-1665 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203322.

EXAMPLE 103: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1485

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA44791". Based on the DNA44791 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for 35 PRO1485.

PCR primers (2 forward and 2 reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1: 5'CCCTCCAAGGATGACAAAGGCAGC 3' (SEQ ID NO:341);

forward PCR primer 2: 5'GGTCAGCAGCTTCTTGCCCTAAATCAGG 3' (SEQ ID NO:342);

reverse PCR primer 1: 5'ATCTCAGGCCGCATCCTGTCAGCC 3' (SEQ ID NO:343); and

reverse PCR primer 2: 5'GTGGATGCCTGCAAGAAGGTTGGG 3' (SEQ ID NO:344).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA44791 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe 5'AGCTTCTTGCCCTAAATCAGGCCAGCCTCATCAGTCGCTGTGAC 3' (SEQ ID

5 NO:345)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1485 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human testis.

10 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1485 (designated herein as DNA73746-1654 [Figure 199, SEQ ID NO:339]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1485.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1485 is shown in Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339). Clone DNA73746-1654 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 15 151-153 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 595-597 of SEQ ID NO:339. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 148 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-18 of SEQ ID NO:340. The lysozyme C signature, CAAX box, and an N-glycosylation site are shown in Figure 200. Clone DNA73746-1654 has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203411. The full-length PRO1485 protein shown in Figure 200 has an estimated molecular weight of about 16,896 daltons and a pI of 20 about 6.05.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1485 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: LYC_PHACO, P_R76684, 2HFL_Y, JC2144, JC5544, JC5555, JC5369, LYC2_PIG, P_R12113, and JC5380.

25

EXAMPLE 104: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1564

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA67213. Based on the DNA67213 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained 30 the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1564.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (67213.f1) 5'-GGAGAGGTGGTGGCCATGGACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:348)

reverse PCR primer (67213.r1) 5'-CTGTCACTGCAAGGAGCCAACACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:349)

35 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA67213 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (67213.p1)

5'-TATGTCGCTGCGAGGTGGTAAAAACCTCGAACTGTCTTCAAGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:350)

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In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1564 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human breast carcinoma tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for 5 PRO1564 (designated herein as DNA73760-1672 [Figure 201, SEQ ID NO:346]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1564.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA73760-1672 is shown in Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346). Clone DNA73760-1672 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 462-464 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2379-2381 (Figure 201). The predicted 10 polypeptide precursor is 639 amino acids long (Figure 202). The full-length PRO1564 protein shown in Figure 202 has an estimated molecular weight of about 73,063 daltons and a pI of about 6.84. Analysis of the full-length PRO1564 sequence shown in Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 28, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 11 to about amino acid 36, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 107 to about amino acid 110 15 and from about amino acid 574 to about amino acid 577, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 50 to about amino acid 57, potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 158 to about amino acid 163, from about amino acid 236 to about amino acid 241, from about amino acid 262 to about amino acid 267, from about amino acid 270 to about amino acid 275, from about amino acid 380 to about amino acid 385 and from about amino acid 513 to about amino acid 518, an amidation site from about amino acid 110 to about amino 20 acid 113 and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site from about amino acid 15 to about amino acid 25. Clone DNA73760-1672 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203314.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), evidenced significant 25 homology between the PRO1564 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MMU73819_1, HSY08564_1, P_W34470, P_R66402, PAGT_HUMAN, CEGLY5B_1, CEGLY6A_1, CEGLY6B_1, AP000006_308 and E69322.

EXAMPLE 105: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1755

30 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST Cluster No. 141872. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of ESTs from the databases listed above to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) 35 or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA55731".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55731 sequence and a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 257323, the EST clone was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. Incyte clone 257323 was derived from a library constructed using RNA isolated from the hNT2 cell line (Stratagene library no. STR9372310), which was derived from a human teratocarcinoma that exhibited properties characteristic of a committed neuronal precursor at an early stage of development. The sequence of this cDNA 5 insert is shown in Figure 203 and is herein designated "DNA76396-1698". Alternatively, the DNA76396-1698 sequence can be obtained by preparing oligonucleotide probes and primers and isolating the sequence from an appropriate library (e.g. STR9372310).

The full length clone shown in Figure 203 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 58 to 60 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide 10 positions 886 to 888 (Figure 203; SEQ ID NO:351). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 204, SEQ ID NO:352) is 276 amino acids long. PRO1755 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 29,426 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.40. Additional features include: a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-31; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 178-198; a cAMP and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 210-213; potential N-myristylation sites at about amino 15 acids 117-122, 154-149, and 214-219; and a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 149-151.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), revealed some homology between the PRO1755 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: APG-BRANA, P_R37743, NAU88587_1, YHL1_EBV, P_W31855, CET10B10_4, AF039404_1, PRP1_HUMAN, AF038575_1, and 20 AF053091_1.

Clone DNA76396-1698 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203471.

EXAMPLE 106: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1757

25 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of three EST sequences from the Incyte database, designated Incyte EST clones no. 2007947, 2014962 and 1912034. These EST sequences were then clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated as DNA56054.

30 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56054 sequence and a sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 2007947, the Incyte EST clone no. 2007947 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 205 and is herein designated as DNA76398-1699.

35 Clone DNA76398-1699 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 59-61 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 422-424 (Figure 205). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 121 amino acids long (Figure 206). The full-length PRO1757 protein shown in Figure 206 has an estimated molecular weight of about 12,073 daltons and a pI of about 4.11. Analysis of the full-length PRO1757 sequence shown in Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354) evidences the presence of the

following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 91 to about amino acid 110, a glycosaminoglycan attachment site from about amino acid 44 to about amino acid 47, a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 116 to about amino acid 119 and a potential N-myristylation site from about amino acid 91 to about amino acid 96. Clone DNA76398-1699 has been deposited with ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203474.

5 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1757 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: JQ0964, COLL_HSVS7, HSU70136_1, AF003473_1, D89728_1, MTF1_MOUSE, AF029777_1, HSU88153_1 and
10 P_W05321.

EXAMPLE 107: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1758

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST cluster No. 20926. This EST cluster sequence
15 was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) from the databases mentioned above, to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle,
20 Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56260.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56260 sequence and a sequence contained within EST no. 2936330 from the LIFESEQ® database, the EST clone, which originated from a library constructed from thymus tissue of a fetus that died from anencephalus, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 207 and is herein designated as
25 DNA76399-1700.

The full length clone shown in Figure 207 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 78 to 80 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 549-551 (Figure 207; SEQ ID NO:355). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 208, SEQ ID NO:356) is 157 amino acids long. PRO1758 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 17,681 daltons
30 and an estimated pI of approximately 7.65. Additional features include: a signal peptide from about amino acids 1-15; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 24-27; a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 27-30; a casein kinase II phosphorylation site at about amino acids 60-63; potential N-myristylation sites at about amino acids 17-22, 50-55, 129-134, and 133-138; a cell attachment sequence at about amino acids 153-155; and a cytochrome c family heme-binding site signature at about amino
35 acids 18-23.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), revealed significant homology between the PRO1758 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no AC005328_2. Homology was

also found between the PRO1758 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence no. CELC46F2_1.

Clone DNA76399-1700 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203472.

EXAMPLE 108: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1575

5 A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA35699". Based on the DNA35699 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1575.

10 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primers: CCAGCAGTGCCATACCCATAGC (35699.f1; SEQ ID NO:359);
TGACCGAGTGGGATACACTGC (35699.f2; SEQ ID NO:360)

reverse PCR primer: GCTCTACGGAAACTTCTGCTGTGG (35699.r1; SEQ ID NO:361)

15 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35699 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: ATTCCCAGGCGTGTCAATTGGGATCAGCACTGATTCTGAGGTTCTGACAC
(35699.p1; SEQ ID NO:362)

20 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1575 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human pancreatic tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1575 (designated herein as DNA76401-1683 [Figure 209, SEQ ID NO:357]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1575.

25 The entire coding sequence of PRO1575 is shown in Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357). Clone DNA76401-1683 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 22-24 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 841-843. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 273 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1575 protein shown in Figure 210 has an estimated molecular weight of about 30,480 daltons and a pI of about 4.60. Additional features include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-20; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 143-162; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 100-103; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 84-89, 103-108, 154-159, and 201-206.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), revealed significant homology between the PRO1575 amino acid sequence and Dayhoff sequence A12005_1. Homology was also revealed between the PRO1575 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: P_P80615; P_R25297; P_R51696; A47300; PDI_DROME; P_R49829; P_R63807; DMALPADAP_1; and DRZNF6_1.

35 Clone DNA76401-1683 was deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203360.

EXAMPLE 109: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1787

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap to form an assembly as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA45123". Based on homology of DNA45123 to Incyte EST 3618549 identified in the assembly, as well as other discoveries and information provided herein, the clone including this EST was purchased and sequenced. DNA sequencing of the clone gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1787 and the derived protein sequence for PRO1787.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1787 is included in Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363). Clone DNA76510-2504 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 163-165 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 970-972 of SEQ ID NO:363. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, transmembrane domain, N-glycosylation sites, N-myristoylation sites and a kinase phosphorylation site are indicated in Figure 212. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 269 amino acids long. Clone DNA76510-2504 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203477. The full-length PRO1787 protein shown in Figure 212 has an estimated molecular weight of about 29,082 daltons and a pI of about 9.02.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1787 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MYP0_RAT, MYP0_HUMAN, MYP0_BOVIN, GEN12838, HSSCN2B2_1, AF007783_1, HSU90716_1, P_W42015, XLU43330_1 and AF060231_1.

EXAMPLE 110: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1781

Initial DNA sequences referred to herein as DNA58070 and DNA56340 were identified using a yeast screen, in a human SK-Lu-1 adenocarcinoma cell line cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones. These sequences were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence using the computer program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA59575".

Based on the DNA59575 consensus sequence, the following oligonucleotides, were synthesized for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1781 from a human fetal lung cDNA library: TGGAAAAGAAGTCTGGTCAGAAGGTTAGG (SEQ ID NO:367), CATTGGCTTCATTCTCCTGCTCTG (SEQ ID NO:368), AAAACCTCAGAACAACTCATTTCACCC (SEQ ID NO:369) and GTCTCACCATGGTTGCTTGCCAAATTGTGGGAAGCAGGG (SEQ ID NO:370).

The full length DNA76522-2500 clone shown in Figure 213 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 21 to 23 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1141-1143 (Figure 213; SEQ ID NO:365). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 214, SEQ ID NO:366) is 373 amino acids long. PRO1781 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 41,221 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.54. Additional features include: a possible signal peptide at about amino acids 1-19; a transmembrane domain at about amino acids 39-60; a tyrosine phosphorylation site at about amino acids 228-236; potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 16-21, 17-22, 43-48, 45-50, 47-52, 49-54, 53-58, 58-63, 59-64, 62-67, 126-131, and 142-147; amidation sites at about amino acids 22-25

and 280-283; and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site at about amino acids 12-22.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), revealed some homology between the PRO1781 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEY4510D_5, AP000001_146, P_R10676, DAC_STRSQ, CEC40H5_5, P_R35204, KPU58495_1, KPN16781_1, AF010403_1, and AF056116_14.

Clone DNA76522-2500 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203469.

EXAMPLE 111: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1556

10 Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated EST Cluster No. 103158, and also referred to herein as "DNA10398". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and the LIFESEQ® database, to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 15 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56417.

20 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA56417 sequence and a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 959332, EST no. 959332 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 215 and is herein designated as DNA76529-1666.

25 The full length clone shown in Figure 215 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 85 to 87 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 892 to 894 (Figure 215; SEQ ID NO:371). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 216, SEQ ID NO:372) is 269 amino acids long. PRO1556 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 28,004 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.80. Additional features include: a signal peptide sequence at about amino acids 1-24; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 11-25 and 226-243; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 182-185, potential cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 70-73; and potential N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 29-34, 35-39, 117-122, 121-126, 125-130, 154-159, 166-171, 241-246, 246-251, 247-252, 249-254, 250-255, 251-256, 252-257, 253-258, 254-259, 255-260, 256-261, 257-262, and 259-264.

30 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), revealed some homology between the PRO1556 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: T8F5_4, R23B_MOUSE, CANS_HUMAN, P_W41640, DSU51091_1, TP2B_CHICK, DVU20660_1, S43296, P_R23962, and BRN1_HUMAN.

Clone DNA76529-1666 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203315.

EXAMPLE 112: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1759

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated DNA10571. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from pooled eosinophils of allergic asthmatic patients. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA57313.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57313 sequence and the Incyte EST 2434255, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 217 and is herein designated as DNA76531-1701.

The full length clone shown in Figure 217 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 125-127 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1475-1477 (Figure 217; SEQ ID NO:373). The approximate locations of the signal peptide and transmembrane domains are indicated in Figure 218, whereas the approximate locations for N-myristylation sites, a lipid attachment site, an amidation site and a kinase phosphorylation site are indicated in Figure 218. The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 218, SEQ ID NO:374) is 450 amino acids long. PRO1759 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49,765 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.14. Clone DNA76531-1701 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203465.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1759 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: OPDE_PSEAE, TH11_TRYBB, S67684, RGT2_YEAST, S68362, ATSUGTRPR_1, P_W17836 (Patent application WO9715668-A2), F69587, A48076, and A45611.

EXAMPLE 113: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1760

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a prostate tumor library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein

designated DNA58798.

In light of the sequence homology between DNA58798 sequence and the Incyte EST 3358745, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 219 and is herein designated as DNA76532-1702.

The full length clone shown in Figure 219 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent 5 translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 60-62 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 624-626 (Figure 219; SEQ ID NO:375). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 220, SEQ ID NO:376) is 188 amino acids long. Motifs are further indicated in Figure 220. PRO1760 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 21,042 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.36. Clone DNA76532-1702 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203473.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), revealed sequence identity 10 between the PRO1760 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELT07F12_2, T22J18_16, ATF1C12_3, APE3_YEAST, P_W22471, SAU56908_1, SCPA_STRPY, ATAC00423817, SAPURCLUS_2 and AF041468_9.

15 **EXAMPLE 114: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1561**
A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap and repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend a sequence as far as possible using the EST sequences discussed above as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA40630. Based on the 20 DNA40630 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1561.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (40630.f1) 5'-CTGCCTCCACTGCTCTGTGCTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:379)

25 reverse PCR primer (40630.r1) 5'-CAGAGCAGTGGATTTCCCTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:380)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA40630 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (40630.p1)

5'-CTGAACAAGATGGTCAAGCAAGTGACTGGAAAATGCCCATCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:381)

30 In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1561 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human breast tumor tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for 35 PRO1561 (designated herein as DNA76538-1670 [Figure 221, SEQ ID NO:377]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1561.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA76538-1670 is shown in Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377). Clone DNA76538-1670 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide

positions 29-31 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 377-379 (Figure 221). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 116 amino acids long (Figure 222). The full-length PRO1561 protein shown in Figure 222 has an estimated molecular weight of about 12,910 daltons and a pI of about 6.41. Analysis of the full-length PRO1561 sequence shown in Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 17, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 5 1 to about amino acid 24, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 86 to about amino acid 89, potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 20 to about amino acid 25 and from about amino acid 45 to about amino acid 50 and a phospholipase A2 histidine active site from about amino acid 63 to about amino acid 70. Clone DNA76538-1670 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203313.

10 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1561 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_R63053, P_R25416, P_R63055, P_P93363, P_R63046, PA2A_VIPAA, P_W58476, GEN13747, PA2X_HUMAN and PA2A_CRODU.

15 In addition to the above, a sequence homology search evidenced significant homology between the DNA40630 consensus sequence and Incyte EST clone no. 1921092. As such, Incyte EST clone no. 1921092 was purchased and the insert obtained and sequenced, thereby giving rise to the DNA76538-1670 sequence shown in Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377).

20 EXAMPLE 115: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1567

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA47580. The DNA47580 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 25 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA57246".

30 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57246 sequence and EST no. 1793996 from the LIFESEQ™ database, the clone containing the EST no. 1793996, which originates from a library constructed from prostate tumor tissue, was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382) and is herein designated as DNA76541-1675.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent 35 translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 109-111, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 643-645 (Fig. 223; SEQ ID NO:382). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 178 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 19,600 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.89. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-22; a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 167-170; a

protein kinase C phosphorylation site at about amino acids 107-109; and potential N-myristylation sites at about amino acids 46-51, 72-77, and 120-125.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1567 amino acid sequence and human colon specific gene CSG6 polypeptide 5 designated Dayhoff sequence "P_W06549". Homology was also found between the PRO1567 amino acid sequence and the following additional Dayhoff sequences: HUAC002301_1, P_246880, A49685, SPBP_RAT, S42924, SPBP_MOUSE, I52115, MMU03711_1, and AF041468_31.

Clone DNA 76541-1675 has been deposited with the ATCC on October 27, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203409.

10

EXAMPLE 116: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1693

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA38251. Based on the DNA38251 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained 15 the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1693.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (38251.f1) 5'-CTGGGATCTGAACAGTTCGGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:386)

reverse PCR primer (38251.r1) 5'-GGTCCCCAGGACATGGTCTGTCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:387)

20 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA38251 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (38251.p1)

5'-GCTGAGTTACATTACGGTCTAACCTCCCTGAGAACCATCCCTGTGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:388)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 25 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1693 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for 30 PRO1693 (designated herein as DNA77301-1708 [Figure 225, SEQ ID NO:384]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1693.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA77301-1708 is shown in Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384). Clone DNA77301-1708 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 508-510 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2047-2049 (Figure 225). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 513 amino acids long (Figure 226). The full-length PRO1693 protein shown in Figure 35 226 has an estimated molecular weight of about 58,266 daltons and a pI of about 9.84. Analysis of the full-length PRO1693 sequence shown in Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 33, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 420 to about amino acid 442, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 126 to about amino acid 129,

from about amino acid 357 to about amino acid 360, from about amino acid 496 to about amino acid 499 and from about amino acid 504 to about amino acid 507, a cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 465 to about amino acid 468, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 142 and potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 11 to about amino acid 16, from about amino acid 33 to about amino acid 38, from about amino acid 245 to 5 about amino acid 250, from about amino acid 332 to about amino acid 337, from about amino acid 497 to about amino acid 502 and from about amino acid 507 to about amino acid 512. Clone DNA77301-1708 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203407.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), evidenced significant 10 homology between the PRO1693 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AB007876_1, ALS_MOUSE, HSCHON03_1, P_R85889, AF062006_1, AB014462_1, A58532, MUSLRRPA_1, AB007865_1 and AF030435_1.

EXAMPLE 117: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1784

15 A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA43862. Based on the DNA43862 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human fetal kidney library prepared as described in paragraph 1 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

20 PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (f1) 5'-CTTTTCAGTGTACCTCAGCGATCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:391); and
reverse PCR primer (r1) 5'-CCAAAACATGGAGCAGGAACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:392).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA43862 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

25 hybridization probe (p1)
5'-CCAGTTGGTGTCTCGGACCTACCATGCGAAGAACATGAAATGTGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:393).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1784 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

30 A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 68-70, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 506-508 (Fig. 227; SEQ ID NO:389). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 146 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 16,116 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.99. The approximate locations of the signal peptide, transmembrane domain and N-myristylation site are indicated in Figure 228. Clone 35 DNA77303-2502 has been deposited with the ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203479.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO1784 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: RNU87224_1,

RNAF000114_1, P_W31947, S18038, AE001300_8, AF039833_1, P_W39833_1, P_W39788, HSU87223_1, NTU06712_1, and P_W31946.

EXAMPLE 118: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1605

A cDNA clone (DNA77648-1688) encoding a native human PRO1605 polypeptide was identified by 5 a yeast screen, in a human fetal kidney cDNA library that preferentially represents the 5' ends of the primary cDNA clones.

The full-length DNA77648-1688 clone shown in Figure 229 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 425-427 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide 10 positions 845-847 (Figure 229). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 140 amino acids long (Figure 230). The full-length PRO1605 protein shown in Figure 230 has an estimated molecular weight of about 15,668 daltons and a pI of about 10.14. Analysis of the full-length PRO1605 sequence shown in Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 26. Clone DNA77648-1688 has been deposited with ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203408.

15 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1605 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: GNTS_HUMAN, P_R48975, P_W22519, MM26SPROT_1, HSU86782_1, CH60_LEPIN, HMCT_HELPY, F65126, HIU08875_1 and P_R41724.

20 EXAMPLE 119: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1788
The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST 25 databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Incyte Clone No. 2968304 was identified as a sequence of interest having a BLAST score of 70 or greater that did not encode known proteins. The nucleotide sequence of Incyte Clone No. 2968304 is designated herein as "DNA6612".

30 In addition, the DNA6612 sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington) to extend the sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. The extended consensus sequence is designated herein as "DNA49648". Based on the DNA49648 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of 35 the full-length coding sequence for PRO1788.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: CCCTGCCAGCCGAGAGCTTCACC (49648.f1; SEQ ID NO:398)

reverse PCR primer: GGTTGGTGCCCCAAAGGTCCAGC (49648.r1; SEQ ID NO:399)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA49648 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe: CAACCCCAAGCTTAACCTGGGCAGGAGCTGAGGTGTTTCAGGCC (49648_p1; SEQ ID NO:400)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 5 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1788 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for 10 PRO1788 (designated herein as DNA77652-2505 [Figure 231, SEQ ID NO:396]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1788.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1788 is shown in Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396). Clone DNA77652-2505 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 15 64-66 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1123-1125. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 353 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1788 protein shown in Figure 232 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,847 daltons and a pI of about 6.80. Additional features of PRO1788 include: a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-16; transmembrane domains at about amino acids 215-232 and 287-304; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 74-77 and 137-140; a glycosaminoglycan attachment site at about amino acids 45-48; a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site at about amino acids 318-325; N-myristoylation sites at about amino acids 13-18, 32-37, 88-93, 214-219, and 223-228; and a leucine zipper pattern at about amino acids 284-305.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), revealed significant homology between the PRO1788 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF030435_1; AF062006_1; DMTARTAN_1; GARP_HUMAN; S42799; P_R71294; HSU88879_1; DROWHEELER_1; A58532; and AF068920_1.

Clone DNA77652-2505 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998, and is assigned ATCC 25 deposit no. 203480.

EXAMPLE 120: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1801

A proprietary expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo 30 Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified which showed homology to the IL-19 protein. This EST sequence is Incyte EST clone no. 819592 and is herein designated DNA79293. Based on the DNA79293 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1801.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

35 forward PCR primer 5'-CTCCTGTGGTCTCCAGATTTCAGGCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:403)

reverse PCR primer 5'-AGTCCTCCTTAAGATTCTGATGTCAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:404)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolated the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available

reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRK8 or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XbaI and NotI sites.

5 DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1801 (designated herein as DNA83500-2506 [Figure 233, SEQ ID NO:401]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1801.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA83500-2506 is shown in Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401). Clone 10 DNA83500-2506 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 109-111 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 892-894 (Figure 233). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 261 amino acids long (Figure 234). The full-length PRO1801 protein shown in Figure 234 has an estimated molecular weight of about 29,667 daltons and a pI of about 8.76. Analysis of the full-length PRO1801 sequence shown in Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402) evidences the presence of the following: a 15 signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 42, cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites from about amino acid 192 to about amino acid 195 and from about amino acid 225 to about amino acid 228 and potential N-myristylation sites from about amino acid 42 to about amino acid 47, from about amino acid 46 to about amino acid 51 and from about amino acid 136 to about amino acid 141. Clone DNA83500-2506 has been deposited with ATCC on October 29, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203391.

20 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1801 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W37935, HGS_B477, P_R32277, IL10_MACFA, P_W46585, P_R39714, P_R71471, P_R10159, IL10_RAT and P_W57201.

25 EXAMPLE 121: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human UCP4

EST databases, which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ™, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA), were searched for sequences having homologies to human UCP3. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., *Methods 30 in Enzymology*, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the UCP3 protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program AssemblIGN and MacVector (Oxford Molecular Group, Inc.).

A DNA sequence ("fromDNA") was assembled relative to other EST sequences using AssemblIGN 35 software. In addition, the fromDNA sequence was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and AssemblIGN to extend the sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above. Based on this DNA sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequences for UCP4 by PCR. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often

designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer: CGCGGATCCCGTTATCGTCTTGCGCTACTGC (SEQ ID NO:407)

5 reverse PCR primer GCGGAATTCTTAAAATGGACTGACTCCACTCATC (SEQ ID NO:408)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from brain tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolated the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and 10 cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRKSD that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clone isolated by PCR as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for UCP4 (designated herein as DNA77568-1626 [Figure 235, SEQ ID NO:405] and the derived protein 15 sequence for UCP4.

The entire coding sequence of UCP4 is shown in Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405). Clone DNA77568-1626 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 27-29, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 996-998. (See Figure 235; SEQ ID NO:405). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 323 amino acids long. It is presently believed that UCP4 is a membrane-bound protein and contains at least 6 transmembrane regions. These putative transmembrane regions in the 20 UCP4 amino acid sequence are illustrated in Figure 236. Clone DNA77568-1626, contained in the pcDNA3 vector (Invitrogen) has been deposited with ATCC and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203134. UCP4 polypeptide is obtained or obtainable by expressing the molecule encoded by the cDNA insert of the deposited 25 ATCC 203134 vector. Digestion of the vector with BamHI and EcoRI restriction enzymes will yield an approximate 972 plus 34 bp insert. The full-length UCP4 protein shown in Figure 236 has an estimated molecular weight of about 36,061 daltons and a pI of about 9.28.

EXAMPLE 122: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO193

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described 30 in Example 1 above. Based on this consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO193.

A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-GTTTGAGGAAGCTGGGATAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:411); and

35 reverse PCR primer 5'-CCAAACTCGAGCACCTGTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:412).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe

5'-ATGGCAGGCTTCCTAGATAATTTCGTGGCCAGAATGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:413).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO193 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human retina tissue (LIB94).

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO193 [herein designated as DNA23322-1393] (SEQ ID NO:409) and the derived protein sequence for PRO193.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA23322-1393 is shown in Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409). Clone 10 DNA23322-1393 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138-140 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 612-614 (Figure 237). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 158 amino acids long (Figure 238). The full-length PRO193 protein shown in Figure 238 has an estimated molecular weight of about 17,936 and a pI of about 5.32. Clone DNA23322-1393 has been deposited with the ATCC. Regarding the sequence, it is understood that the deposited clone contains the 15 correct sequence, and the sequences provided herein are based on known sequencing techniques.

Still analyzing the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:410, transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 23-42, 60-80, 97-117 and 128-148 of SEQ ID NO:410. A cell attachment sequence is at about amino acids 81-83 of SEQ ID NO:410. A peroxidase proximal heme-ligand domain is at about amino acids 81-83 of SEQ ID NO:410. The corresponding nucleotides can be routinely determined given the sequences provided herein.

20

EXAMPLE 123: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1130

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA34360. Based on the DNA34360 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1130.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (34360.f1) 5'-GCCATAGTCACGACATGGATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:416)

forward PCR primer (34360.f2) 5'-GGATGGCCAGAGCTGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:417)

30 forward PCR primer (34360.f3) 5'-AAAGTACAAGTGTGGCCTCATCAAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:418)

reverse PCR primer (34360.r1) 5'-TCTGACTCCTAACAGTCAGGCAGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:419)

reverse PCR primer (34360.r2) 5'-ATTCTCTCACAGACAGCTGGTTC'3' (SEQ ID NO:420)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA34360 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

35 hybridization probe (34360.p1)

5'-GTACAAGTGTGGCCTCATCAAGCCCTGCCAGCCAACACTTTGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:421)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to

isolate clones encoding the PRO1130 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human aortic endothelial cell tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1130 (designated herein as DNA59814-1486 [Figure 239, SEQ ID NO:414]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1130.

5 The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA59814-1486 is shown in Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414). Clone DNA59814-1486 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 312-314 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 984-986 (Figure 239). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 224 amino acids long (Figure 240). The full-length PRO1130 protein shown in Figure 240 has an estimated molecular weight of about 24,963 daltons and a pI of about 9.64. Analysis of the full-length PRO1130 sequence shown in Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15, an ATP/GTP-binding site motif A from about amino acid 184 to about amino acid 191 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 107 to about amino acid 110. Clone DNA59814-1486 has been deposited with ATCC on October 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203359.

10 15 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1130 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W06547, 216_HUMAN, D87120_1, MMU72677_1, LAU04889_1, and D69319.

20 EXAMPLE 124: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1335

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35727. Based on the DNA35727 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for 25 PRO1335.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (35727.f1) 5'-GTAAAGTCGCTGGCCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:424)

forward PCR primer (35727.f2) 5'-CCCGATCTGCCTGCTGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:425)

reverse PCR primer (35727.r1) 5'-CTGCACTGTATGCCATTATTGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:426)

30 Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35727 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (35727.p1)

5'-CAGAAACCCATGATAACCCTACTGAACACCGAATCCCCTGGAAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:427)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was 35 screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1335 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human retina tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1335 (designated herein as DNA62812-1594 [Figure 241, SEQ ID NO:422]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1335.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA62812-1594 is shown in Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422). Clone DNA62812-1594 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 271-273 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1282-1284 (Figure 241). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 337 amino acids long (Figure 242). The full-length PRO1335 protein shown in Figure 242 has an estimated molecular weight of about 37,668 daltons and a pI of about 6.27. Analysis of the full-length PRO1335 sequence shown in Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 15, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 291 to about amino acid 310, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 213 to about amino acid 216 and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to eukaryotic-type carbonic anhydrase proteins from about amino acid 197 to about amino acid 245, from about amino acid 104 to about amino acid 140 and from about amino acid 22 to about amino acid 69. Clone DNA62812-1594 has been deposited with ATCC on September 9, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203248.

15 An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1335 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF037335_1, I38013, PTPG_MOUSE, CAH2_HUMAN, 1CAC, CAH7_HUMAN, CAH3_HUMAN, CAH1_HUMAN, CAH5_HUMAN and P_R41746.

20 **EXAMPLE 125: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1329**

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, designated Incyte Cluster No. 167544, also referred herein as "DNA10680". This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs was derived from a cDNA library constructed from RNA isolated from synovial membrane tissue removed from the elbow of a female with rheumatoid arthritis. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA58836".

35 In light of the sequence homology between the DNA58836 sequence and a sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 368774, EST clone 368774 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 243 and is herein designated as DNA66660-1585.

The full length clone shown in Figure 243 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90 to 92 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 717 to 719 (Figure 243; SEQ ID NO:428). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 244, SEQ ID NO:429) is 209 amino acids long, with a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-16. PRO1329 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 21,588 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.50. Clone 5 DNA66660-1585 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203279.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429), revealed some homology between the PRO1329 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELK06A9_3, 10 PROA_XANCP, CXU21300_4, MTV037_17, SYN1_RAT, I56542, S60743, BNOLE3_1, AB001573_1, and P_P80671.

EXAMPLE 126: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1550

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST 15 sequence from the Merck database, designated CELT15B7_12, also referred herein as "DNA10022". This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public and proprietary EST databases (e.g., GenBank and LIFESEQ[®]) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater 20 that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA55708".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55708 sequence and a sequence contained within 25 Incyte EST no. 3411659, the EST clone 3411659 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 245 and is herein designated as "DNA76393-1664".

The full length clone shown in Figure 245 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent 30 translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138 to 140 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 867 to 869 (Figure 245; SEQ ID NO:430). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 246, SEQ ID NO:431) is 243 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1550 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-30; a hydrophobic domain at about amino acids 195-217; and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 186-189. PRO1550 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 26,266 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.43. Clone DNA76393-1664 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203323.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence 35 alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431), revealed some homology between the PRO1550 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELF59E12_11; CA24_ASCSU; AF018082_1; CA13_BOVIN; CA54_HUMAN; CA34_HUMAN; HUMCOL7A1X_1;

P_W09643; AF053538_1; and HSEMCXIV2_1.

EXAMPLE 127: Use of PRO as a hybridization probe

The following method describes use of a nucleotide sequence encoding PRO as a hybridization probe.

- DNA comprising the coding sequence of full-length or mature PRO as disclosed herein is employed as
5 a probe to screen for homologous DNAs (such as those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO) in human tissue cDNA libraries or human tissue genomic libraries.

Hybridization and washing of filters containing either library DNAs is performed under the following high stringency conditions. Hybridization of radiolabeled PRO-derived probe to the filters is performed in a solution of 50% formamide, 5x SSC, 0.1% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH
10 6.8, 2x Denhardt's solution, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42°C for 20 hours. Washing of the filters is performed in an aqueous solution of 0.1x SSC and 0.1% SDS at 42°C.

DNAs having a desired sequence identity with the DNA encoding full-length native sequence PRO can then be identified using standard techniques known in the art.

15 EXAMPLE 128: Expression of PRO in *E. coli*

This example illustrates preparation of an unglycosylated form of PRO by recombinant expression in *E. coli*.

The DNA sequence encoding PRO is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers should contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected
20 expression vector. A variety of expression vectors may be employed. An example of a suitable vector is pBR322 (derived from *E. coli*; see Bolivar et al., *Gene*, 2:95 (1977)) which contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance. The vector is digested with restriction enzyme and dephosphorylated. The PCR amplified sequences are then ligated into the vector. The vector will preferably include sequences which encode
25 for an antibiotic resistance gene, a trp promoter, a polyhis leader (including the first six STII codons, polyhis sequence, and enterokinase cleavage site), the PRO coding region, lambda transcriptional terminator, and an argU gene.

The ligation mixture is then used to transform a selected *E. coli* strain using the methods described in Sambrook et al., *supra*. Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and antibiotic resistant colonies are then selected. Plasmid DNA can be isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis and DNA
30 sequencing.

Selected clones can be grown overnight in liquid culture medium such as LB broth supplemented with antibiotics. The overnight culture may subsequently be used to inoculate a larger scale culture. The cells are then grown to a desired optical density, during which the expression promoter is turned on.

After culturing the cells for several more hours, the cells can be harvested by centrifugation. The cell
35 pellet obtained by the centrifugation can be solubilized using various agents known in the art, and the solubilized PRO protein can then be purified using a metal chelating column under conditions that allow tight binding of the protein.

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PRO may be expressed in *E. coli* in a poly-His tagged form, using the following procedure. The DNA encoding PRO is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers will contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector, and other useful sequences providing for efficient and reliable translation initiation, rapid purification on a metal chelation column, and proteolytic removal with enterokinase. The PCR-amplified, poly-His tagged sequences are then ligated into an expression vector, which is used to transform an *E. coli* host based on strain 52 (W3110 fuhA(tonA) lon galE rpoHts(htpRts) clpP(lacIq)). Transformants are first grown in LB containing 50 mg/ml carbenicillin at 30°C with shaking until an O.D.600 of 3-5 is reached. Cultures are then diluted 50-100 fold into CRAP media (prepared by mixing 3.57 g (NH₄)₂SO₄, 0.71 g sodium citrate•2H₂O, 1.07 g KCl, 5.36 g Difco yeast extract, 5.36 g Sheffield hycase SF in 500 mL water, as well as 110 mM MPOS, pH 7.3, 0.55% (w/v) glucose and 7 mM MgSO₄) and grown for approximately 20-30 hours at 30°C with shaking. Samples are removed to verify expression by SDS-PAGE analysis, and the bulk culture is centrifuged to pellet the cells. Cell pellets are frozen until purification and refolding.

E. coli paste from 0.5 to 1 L fermentations (6-10 g pellets) is resuspended in 10 volumes (w/v) in 7 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 8 buffer. Solid sodium sulfite and sodium tetrathionate is added to make final concentrations of 0.1M and 0.02 M, respectively, and the solution is stirred overnight at 4°C. This step results in a denatured protein with all cysteine residues blocked by sulfitolization. The solution is centrifuged at 40,000 rpm in a Beckman Ultracentrifuge for 30 min. The supernatant is diluted with 3-5 volumes of metal chelate column buffer (6 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4) and filtered through 0.22 micron filters to clarify. The clarified extract is loaded onto a 5 ml Qiagen Ni-NTA metal chelate column equilibrated in the metal chelate column buffer. The column is washed with additional buffer containing 50 mM imidazole (Calbiochem, Utrol grade), pH 7.4. The protein is eluted with buffer containing 250 mM imidazole. Fractions containing the desired protein are pooled and stored at 4°C. Protein concentration is estimated by its absorbance at 280 nm using the calculated extinction coefficient based on its amino acid sequence.

The proteins are refolded by diluting the sample slowly into freshly prepared refolding buffer consisting of: 20 mM Tris, pH 8.6, 0.3 M NaCl, 2.5 M urea, 5 mM cysteine, 20 mM glycine and 1 mM EDTA. Refolding volumes are chosen so that the final protein concentration is between 50 to 100 micrograms/ml. The refolding solution is stirred gently at 4°C for 12-36 hours. The refolding reaction is quenched by the addition of TFA to a final concentration of 0.4% (pH of approximately 3). Before further purification of the protein, the solution is filtered through a 0.22 micron filter and acetonitrile is added to 2-10% final concentration. The refolded protein is chromatographed on a Poros R1/H reversed phase column using a mobile buffer of 0.1% TFA with elution with a gradient of acetonitrile from 10 to 80%. Aliquots of fractions with A280 absorbance are analyzed on SDS polyacrylamide gels and fractions containing homogeneous refolded protein are pooled. Generally, the properly refolded species of most proteins are eluted at the lowest concentrations of acetonitrile since those species are the most compact with their hydrophobic interiors shielded from interaction with the reversed phase resin. Aggregated species are usually eluted at higher acetonitrile concentrations. In addition to resolving misfolded forms of proteins from the desired form, the reversed phase step also removes endotoxin from the samples.

Fractions containing the desired folded PRO polypeptide are pooled and the acetonitrile removed using a gentle stream of nitrogen directed at the solution. Proteins are formulated into 20 mM Hepes, pH 6.8 with 0.14 M sodium chloride and 4 % mannitol by dialysis or by gel filtration using G25 Superfine (Pharmacia) resins equilibrated in the formulation buffer and sterile filtered.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

5

EXAMPLE 129: Expression of PRO in mammalian cells

This example illustrates preparation of a potentially glycosylated form of PRO by recombinant expression in mammalian cells.

The vector, pRK5 (see EP 307,247, published March 15, 1989), is employed as the expression vector.

- 10 Optionally, the PRO DNA is ligated into pRK5 with selected restriction enzymes to allow insertion of the PRO DNA using ligation methods such as described in Sambrook et al., *supra*. The resulting vector is called pRK5-PRO.

In one embodiment, the selected host cells may be 293 cells. Human 293 cells (ATCC CCL 1573) are grown to confluence in tissue culture plates in medium such as DMEM supplemented with fetal calf serum and 15 optionally, nutrient components and/or antibiotics. About 10 µg pRK5-PRO DNA is mixed with about 1 µg DNA encoding the VA RNA gene [Thimmappaya et al., *Cell*, 31:543 (1982)] and dissolved in 500 µl of 1 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.227 M CaCl₂. To this mixture is added, dropwise, 500 µl of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM NaPO₄, and a precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25°C. The precipitate is suspended and added to the 293 cells and allowed to settle for about four hours at 37°C. The 20 culture medium is aspirated off and 2 ml of 20% glycerol in PBS is added for 30 seconds. The 293 cells are then washed with serum free medium, fresh medium is added and the cells are incubated for about 5 days.

Approximately 24 hours after the transfections, the culture medium is removed and replaced with culture medium (alone) or culture medium containing 200 µCi/ml ³⁵S-cysteine and 200 µCi/ml ³⁵S-methionine. After 25 a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected, concentrated on a spin filter, and loaded onto a 15% SDS gel. The processed gel may be dried and exposed to film for a selected period of time to reveal the presence of PRO polypeptide. The cultures containing transfected cells may undergo further incubation (in serum free medium) and the medium is tested in selected bioassays.

In an alternative technique, PRO may be introduced into 293 cells transiently using the dextran sulfate method described by Somparyrac et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 75:7575 (1981). 293 cells are grown to 30 maximal density in a spinner flask and 700 µg pRK5-PRO DNA is added. The cells are first concentrated from the spinner flask by centrifugation and washed with PBS. The DNA-dextran precipitate is incubated on the cell pellet for four hours. The cells are treated with 20% glycerol for 90 seconds, washed with tissue culture medium, and re-introduced into the spinner flask containing tissue culture medium, 5 µg/ml bovine insulin and 0.1 µg/ml bovine transferrin. After about four days, the conditioned media is centrifuged and filtered to remove 35 cells and debris. The sample containing expressed PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as dialysis and/or column chromatography.

In another embodiment, PRO can be expressed in CHO cells. The pRK5-PRO can be transfected into CHO cells using known reagents such as CaPO₄ or DEAE-dextran. As described above, the cell cultures can

be incubated, and the medium replaced with culture medium (alone) or medium containing a radiolabel such as ^{35}S -methionine. After determining the presence of PRO polypeptide, the culture medium may be replaced with serum free medium. Preferably, the cultures are incubated for about 6 days, and then the conditioned medium is harvested. The medium containing the expressed PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method.

5 Epitope-tagged PRO may also be expressed in host CHO cells. The PRO may be subcloned out of the pRK5 vector. The subclone insert can undergo PCR to fuse in frame with a selected epitope tag such as a poly-his tag into a Baculovirus expression vector. The poly-his tagged PRO insert can then be subcloned into a SV40 driven vector containing a selection marker such as DHFR for selection of stable clones. Finally, the CHO cells can be transfected (as described above) with the SV40 driven vector. Labeling may be performed, as described 10 above, to verify expression. The culture medium containing the expressed poly-His tagged PRO can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as by Ni^{2+} -chelate affinity chromatography.

PRO may also be expressed in CHO and/or COS cells by a transient expression procedure or in CHO cells by another stable expression procedure.

15 Stable expression in CHO cells is performed using the following procedure. The proteins are expressed as an IgG construct (immunoadhesin), in which the coding sequences for the soluble forms (e.g. extracellular domains) of the respective proteins are fused to an IgG1 constant region sequence containing the hinge, CH2 and CH2 domains and/or is a poly-His tagged form.

20 Following PCR amplification, the respective DNAs are subcloned in a CHO expression vector using standard techniques as described in Ausubel et al., Current Protocols of Molecular Biology, Unit 3.16, John Wiley and Sons (1997). CHO expression vectors are constructed to have compatible restriction sites 5' and 3' of the DNA of interest to allow the convenient shuttling of cDNA's. The vector used expression in CHO cells is as described in Lucas et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 24:9 (1774-1779 (1996), and uses the SV40 early promoter/enhancer to drive expression of the cDNA of interest and dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). DHFR expression permits selection for stable maintenance of the plasmid following transfection.

25 Twelve micrograms of the desired plasmid DNA is introduced into approximately 10 million CHO cells using commercially available transfection reagents Superfect^{*} (Quiagen), Dospex^{*} or Fugene^{*} (Boehringer Mannheim). The cells are grown as described in Lucas et al., supra. Approximately 3×10^7 cells are frozen in an ampule for further growth and production as described below.

30 The ampules containing the plasmid DNA are thawed by placement into water bath and mixed by vortexing. The contents are pipetted into a centrifuge tube containing 10 mLs of media and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. The supernatant is aspirated and the cells are resuspended in 10 mL of selective media (0.2 μm filtered PS20 with 5% 0.2 μm diafiltered fetal bovine serum). The cells are then aliquoted into a 100 mL spinner containing 90 mL of selective media. After 1-2 days, the cells are transferred into a 250 mL spinner filled with 150 mL selective growth medium and incubated at 37°C. After another 2-3 days, 250 mL, 500 mL 35 and 2000 mL spinners are seeded with 3×10^5 cells/mL. The cell media is exchanged with fresh media by centrifugation and resuspension in production medium. Although any suitable CHO media may be employed, a production medium described in U.S. Patent No. 5,122,469, issued June 16, 1992 may actually be used. A 3L production spinner is seeded at 1.2×10^6 cells/mL. On day 0, the cell number pH ie determined. On day

1, the spinner is sampled and sparging with filtered air is commenced. On day 2, the spinner is sampled, the temperature shifted to 33°C, and 30 mL of 500 g/L glucose and 0.6 mL of 10% antifoam (e.g., 35% polydimethylsiloxane emulsion, Dow Corning 365 Medical Grade Emulsion) taken. Throughout the production, the pH is adjusted as necessary to keep it at around 7.2. After 10 days, or until the viability dropped below 70%, the cell culture is harvested by centrifugation and filtering through a 0.22 µm filter. The filtrate was either
5 stored at 4°C or immediately loaded onto columns for purification.

For the poly-His tagged constructs, the proteins are purified using a Ni-NTA column (Qiagen). Before purification, imidazole is added to the conditioned media to a concentration of 5 mM. The conditioned media is pumped onto a 6 ml Ni-NTA column equilibrated in 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, buffer containing 0.3 M NaCl and 5 mM imidazole at a flow rate of 4-5 mL/min. at 4°C. After loading, the column is washed with additional
10 equilibration buffer and the protein eluted with equilibration buffer containing 0.25 M imidazole. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into a storage buffer containing 10 mM Hepes, 0.14 M NaCl and 4% mannitol, pH 6.8, with a 25 mL G25 Superfine (Pharmacia) column and stored at -80°C.

Immunoadhesin (Fc-containing) constructs are purified from the conditioned media as follows. The conditioned medium is pumped onto a 5 mL Protein A column (Pharmacia) which had been equilibrated in 20
15 mM Na phosphate buffer, pH 6.8. After loading, the column is washed extensively with equilibration buffer before elution with 100 mM citric acid, pH 3.5. The eluted protein is immediately neutralized by collecting 1 mL fractions into tubes containing 275 µL of 1 M Tris buffer, pH 9. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into storage buffer as described above for the poly-His tagged proteins. The homogeneity is assessed by SDS polyacrylamide gels and by N-terminal amino acid sequencing by Edman degradation.

20 Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

EXAMPLE 130: Expression of PRO in Yeast

The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO in yeast.

First, yeast expression vectors are constructed for intracellular production or secretion of PRO from
25 the ADH2/GAPDH promoter. DNA encoding PRO and the promoter is inserted into suitable restriction enzyme sites in the selected plasmid to direct intracellular expression of PRO. For secretion, DNA encoding PRO can be cloned into the selected plasmid, together with DNA encoding the ADH2/GAPDH promoter, a native PRO signal peptide or other mammalian signal peptide, or, for example, a yeast alpha-factor or invertase secretory signal/leader sequence, and linker sequences (if needed) for expression of PRO.

30 Yeast cells, such as yeast strain AB110, can then be transformed with the expression plasmids described above and cultured in selected fermentation media. The transformed yeast supernatants can be analyzed by precipitation with 10% trichloroacetic acid and separation by SDS-PAGE, followed by staining of the gels with Coomassie Blue stain.

35 Recombinant PRO can subsequently be isolated and purified by removing the yeast cells from the fermentation medium by centrifugation and then concentrating the medium using selected cartridge filters. The concentrate containing PRO may further be purified using selected column chromatography resins.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

EXAMPLE 131: Expression of PRO in Baculovirus-Infected Insect Cells

The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO in Baculovirus-infected insect cells.

The sequence coding for PRO is fused upstream of an epitope tag contained within a baculovirus expression vector. Such epitope tags include poly-his tags and immunoglobulin tags (like Fc regions of IgG). A variety of plasmids may be employed, including plasmids derived from commercially available plasmids such 5 as pVL1393 (Novagen). Briefly, the sequence encoding PRO or the desired portion of the coding sequence of PRO such as the sequence encoding the extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein or the sequence encoding the mature protein if the protein is extracellular is amplified by PCR with primers complementary to the 5' and 3' regions. The 5' primer may incorporate flanking (selected) restriction enzyme sites. The product is then digested with those selected restriction enzymes and subcloned into the expression vector.

10 Recombinant baculovirus is generated by co-transfected the above plasmid and BaculoGold™ virus DNA (Pharmingen) into *Spodoptera frugiperda* ("Sf9") cells (ATCC CRL 1711) using lipofectin (commercially available from GIBCO-BRL). After 4 - 5 days of incubation at 28°C, the released viruses are harvested and used for further amplifications. Viral infection and protein expression are performed as described by O'Reilley et al., Baculovirus expression vectors: A Laboratory Manual, Oxford: Oxford University Press (1994).

15 Expressed poly-his tagged PRO can then be purified, for example, by Ni²⁺-chelate affinity chromatography as follows. Extracts are prepared from recombinant virus-infected Sf9 cells as described by Rupert et al., Nature, 362:175-179 (1993). Briefly, Sf9 cells are washed, resuspended in sonication buffer (25 mL Hepes, pH 7.9; 12.5 mM MgCl₂; 0.1 mM EDTA; 10% glycerol; 0.1% NP-40; 0.4 M KCl), and sonicated twice for 20 seconds on ice. The sonicates are cleared by centrifugation, and the supernatant is diluted 50-fold 20 in loading buffer (50 mM phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.8) and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter. A Ni²⁺-NTA agarose column (commercially available from Qiagen) is prepared with a bed volume of 5 mL, washed with 25 mL of water and equilibrated with 25 mL of loading buffer. The filtered cell extract is loaded onto the column at 0.5 mL per minute. The column is washed to baseline A₂₈₀ with loading buffer, at which point fraction collection is started. Next, the column is washed with a secondary wash buffer (50 mM 25 phosphate; 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 6.0), which elutes nonspecifically bound protein. After reaching A₂₈₀ baseline again, the column is developed with a 0 to 500 mM Imidazole gradient in the secondary wash buffer. One mL fractions are collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and silver staining or Western blot with Ni²⁺-NTA-conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Qiagen). Fractions containing the eluted His₁₀-tagged PRO are pooled and dialyzed against loading buffer.

30 Alternatively, purification of the IgG tagged (or Fc tagged) PRO can be performed using known chromatography techniques, including for instance, Protein A or protein G column chromatography.

Many of the PRO polypeptides disclosed herein were successfully expressed as described above.

EXAMPLE 132: Preparation of Antibodies that Bind PRO

35 This example illustrates preparation of monoclonal antibodies which can specifically bind PRO.

Techniques for producing the monoclonal antibodies are known in the art and are described, for instance, in Goding, supra. Immunogens that may be employed include purified PRO, fusion proteins containing PRO, and cells expressing recombinant PRO on the cell surface. Selection of the immunogen can be made by

the skilled artisan without undue experimentation.

Mice, such as Balb/c, are immunized with the PRO immunogen emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant and injected subcutaneously or intraperitoneally in an amount from 1-100 micrograms. Alternatively, the immunogen is emulsified in MPL-TDM adjuvant (Ribi Immunochemical Research, Hamilton, MT) and injected into the animal's hind foot pads. The immunized mice are then boosted 10 to 12 days later with additional immunogen emulsified in the selected adjuvant. Thereafter, for several weeks, the mice may also be boosted with additional immunization injections. Serum samples may be periodically obtained from the mice by retro-orbital bleeding for testing in ELISA assays to detect anti-PRO antibodies.

After a suitable antibody titer has been detected, the animals "positive" for antibodies can be injected with a final intravenous injection of PRO. Three to four days later, the mice are sacrificed and the spleen cells are harvested. The spleen cells are then fused (using 35% polyethylene glycol) to a selected murine myeloma cell line such as P3X63AgU.1, available from ATCC, No. CRL 1597. The fusions generate hybridoma cells which can then be plated in 96 well tissue culture plates containing HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine) medium to inhibit proliferation of non-fused cells, myeloma hybrids, and spleen cell hybrids.

The hybridoma cells will be screened in an ELISA for reactivity against PRO. Determination of "positive" hybridoma cells secreting the desired monoclonal antibodies against PRO is within the skill in the art.

The positive hybridoma cells can be injected intraperitoneally into syngeneic Balb/c mice to produce ascites containing the anti-PRO monoclonal antibodies. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in tissue culture flasks or roller bottles. Purification of the monoclonal antibodies produced in the ascites can be accomplished using ammonium sulfate precipitation, followed by gel exclusion chromatography. Alternatively, affinity chromatography based upon binding of antibody to protein A or protein G can be employed.

EXAMPLE 133: Purification of PRO Polypeptides Using Specific Antibodies

Native or recombinant PRO polypeptides may be purified by a variety of standard techniques in the art of protein purification. For example, pro-PRO polypeptide, mature PRO polypeptide, or pre-PRO polypeptide is purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for the PRO polypeptide of interest. In general, an immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling the anti-PRO polypeptide antibody to an activated chromatographic resin.

Polyclonal immunoglobulins are prepared from immune sera either by precipitation with ammonium sulfate or by purification on immobilized Protein A (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Piscataway, N.J.). Likewise, monoclonal antibodies are prepared from mouse ascites fluid by ammonium sulfate precipitation or chromatography on immobilized Protein A. Partially purified immunoglobulin is covalently attached to a chromatographic resin such as CnBr-activated SEPHAROSE™ (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology). The antibody is coupled to the resin, the resin is blocked, and the derivative resin is washed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Such an immunoaffinity column is utilized in the purification of PRO polypeptide by preparing a fraction from cells containing PRO polypeptide in a soluble form. This preparation is derived by solubilization of the whole cell or of a subcellular fraction obtained via differential centrifugation by the addition of detergent or by other methods well known in the art. Alternatively, soluble PRO polypeptide containing a signal sequence may

be secreted in useful quantity into the medium in which the cells are grown.

A soluble PRO polypeptide-containing preparation is passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed under conditions that allow the preferential absorbance of PRO polypeptide (e.g., high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent). Then, the column is eluted under conditions that disrupt antibody/PRO polypeptide binding (e.g., a low pH buffer such as approximately pH 2-3, or a high concentration 5 of a chaotropic such as urea or thiocyanate ion), and PRO polypeptide is collected.

EXAMPLE 134: Drug Screening

This invention is particularly useful for screening compounds by using PRO polypeptides or binding fragment thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The PRO polypeptide or fragment employed 10 in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids expressing the PRO polypeptide or fragment. Drugs are screened against such transformed cells in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between PRO 15 polypeptide or a fragment and the agent being tested. Alternatively, one can examine the diminution in complex formation between the PRO polypeptide and its target cell or target receptors caused by the agent being tested.

Thus, the present invention provides methods of screening for drugs or any other agents which can affect a PRO polypeptide-associated disease or disorder. These methods comprise contacting such an agent with an PRO polypeptide or fragment thereof and assaying (I) for the presence of a complex between the agent and 20 the PRO polypeptide or fragment, or (ii) for the presence of a complex between the PRO polypeptide or fragment and the cell, by methods well known in the art. In such competitive binding assays, the PRO polypeptide or fragment is typically labeled. After suitable incubation, free PRO polypeptide or fragment is separated from that present in bound form, and the amount of free or uncomplexed label is a measure of the ability of the particular agent to bind to PRO polypeptide or to interfere with the PRO polypeptide/cell complex.

Another technique for drug screening provides high throughput screening for compounds having suitable 25 binding affinity to a polypeptide and is described in detail in WO 84/03564, published on September 13, 1984. Briefly stated, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. As applied to a PRO polypeptide, the peptide test compounds are reacted with PRO polypeptide and washed. Bound PRO polypeptide is detected by methods well known in the art. 30 Purified PRO polypeptide can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. In addition, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on the solid support.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing 35 antibodies capable of binding PRO polypeptide specifically compete with a test compound for binding to PRO polypeptide or fragments thereof. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with PRO polypeptide.

EXAMPLE 135: Rational Drug Design

The goal of rational drug design is to produce structural analogs of biologically active polypeptide of interest (*i.e.*, a PRO polypeptide) or of small molecules with which they interact, *e.g.*, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors. Any of these examples can be used to fashion drugs which are more active or stable forms of the PRO polypeptide or which enhance or interfere with the function of the PRO polypeptide *in vivo* (*c.f.*, Hodgson,

5 Bio/Technology, 9: 19-21 (1991)).

In one approach, the three-dimensional structure of the PRO polypeptide, or of an PRO polypeptide-inhibitor complex, is determined by x-ray crystallography, by computer modeling or, most typically, by a combination of the two approaches. Both the shape and charges of the PRO polypeptide must be ascertained to elucidate the structure and to determine active site(s) of the molecule. Less often, useful information regarding 10 the structure of the PRO polypeptide may be gained by modeling based on the structure of homologous proteins. In both cases, relevant structural information is used to design analogous PRO polypeptide-like molecules or to identify efficient inhibitors. Useful examples of rational drug design may include molecules which have improved activity or stability as shown by Braxton and Wells, Biochemistry, 31:7796-7801 (1992) or which act as 15 inhibitors, agonists, or antagonists of native peptides as shown by Athauda *et al.*, J. Biochem., 113:742-746 (1993).

It is also possible to isolate a target-specific antibody, selected by functional assay, as described above, and then to solve its crystal structure. This approach, in principle, yields a pharmacore upon which subsequent drug design can be based. It is possible to bypass protein crystallography altogether by generating anti-idiotypic 20 antibodies (anti-ids) to a functional, pharmacologically active antibody. As a mirror image of a mirror image, the binding site of the anti-ids would be expected to be an analog of the original receptor. The anti-id could then be used to identify and isolate peptides from banks of chemically or biologically produced peptides. The isolated peptides would then act as the pharmacore.

By virtue of the present invention, sufficient amounts of the PRO polypeptide may be made available 25 to perform such analytical studies as X-ray crystallography. In addition, knowledge of the PRO polypeptide amino acid sequence provided herein will provide guidance to those employing computer modeling techniques in place of or in addition to x-ray crystallography.

EXAMPLE 136: Stimulation of Endothelial Cell Proliferation (Assay 8)

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides of the present invention show the ability 30 to stimulate adrenal cortical capillary endothelial cell (ACE) growth. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of conditions or disorders where angiogenesis would be beneficial including, for example, wound healing, and the like (as would agonists of these PRO polypeptides). Antagonists of the PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of cancerous tumors.

35 Bovine adrenal cortical capillary endothelial (ACE) cells (from primary culture, maximum of 12-14 passages) were plated in 96-well plates at 500 cells/well per 100 microliter. Assay media included low glucose DMEM, 10% calf serum, 2 mM glutamine, and 1X penicillin/streptomycin/fungizone. Control wells included the following: (1) no ACE cells added; (2) ACE cells alone; (3) ACE cells plus VEGF (5 ng/ml); and (4) ACE

cells plus FGF (5ng/ml). The control or test sample, (in 100 microliter volumes), was then added to the wells (at dilutions of 1%, 0.1% and 0.01%, respectively). The cell cultures were incubated for 6-7 days at 37°C/5% CO₂. After the incubation, the media in the wells was aspirated, and the cells were washed 1X with PBS. An acid phosphatase reaction mixture (100 microliter; 0.1M sodium acetate, pH 5.5, 0.1% Triton X-100, 10 mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate) was then added to each well. After a 2 hour incubation at 37°C, the reaction was stopped by addition of 10 microliters 1N NaOH. Optical density (OD) was measured on a microplate reader at 405 nm.

The activity of a PRO polypeptide was calculated as the fold increase in proliferation (as determined by the acid phosphatase activity, OD 405 nm) relative to (1) cell only background, and (2) relative to maximum stimulation by VEGF. VEGF (at 3-10 ng/ml) and FGF (at 1-5 ng/ml) were employed as an activity reference for maximum stimulation. Results of the assay were considered "positive" if the observed stimulation was ≥ 50% increase over background. VEGF (5 ng/ml) control at 1% dilution gave 1.24 fold stimulation; FGF (5 ng/ml) control at 1% dilution gave 1.46 fold stimulation.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1244, PRO1286 and PRO1303.

15 **EXAMPLE 137: Inhibitory Activity in Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction (MLR) Assay (Assay 67)**

This example shows that one or more of the polypeptides of the invention are active as inhibitors of the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes. Compounds which inhibit proliferation of lymphocytes are useful therapeutically where suppression of an immune response is beneficial.

20 The basic protocol for this assay is described in Current Protocols in Immunology, unit 3.12; edited by J E Coligan, A M Kruisbeek, D H Marglies, E M Shevach, W Strober, National Institutes of Health, Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

25 More specifically, in one assay variant, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are isolated from mammalian individuals, for example a human volunteer, by leukopheresis (one donor will supply stimulator PBMCs, the other donor will supply responder PBMCs). If desired, the cells are frozen in fetal bovine serum and DMSO after isolation. Frozen cells may be thawed overnight in assay media (37°C, 5% CO₂) and then washed and resuspended to 3x10⁶ cells/ml of assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate). The stimulator PBMCs are prepared by irradiating the cells (about 3000 Rads).

30 The assay is prepared by plating in triplicate wells a mixture of:
100:1 of test sample diluted to 1% or to 0.1%,
50 :1 of irradiated stimulator cells, and
50 :1 of responder PBMC cells.

35 100 microliters of cell culture media or 100 microliter of CD4-IgG is used as the control. The wells are then incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 4 days. On day 5, each well is pulsed with tritiated thymidine (1.0 mC/well; Amersham). After 6 hours the cells are washed 3 times and then the uptake of the label is evaluated.

In another variant of this assay, PBMCs are isolated from the spleens of Balb/c mice and C57B6 mice. The cells are teased from freshly harvested spleens in assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate) and the

cells plus 3 ng/ml VEGF; (5) ACE cells plus 3 ng/ml VEGF plus 1 ng/ml TGF-beta; and (6) ACE cells plus 3 ng/ml VEGF plus 5 ng/ml LIF. The test samples, poly-his tagged PRO polypeptides (in 100 microliter volumes), were then added to the wells (at dilutions of 1%, 0.1% and 0.01%, respectively). The cell cultures were incubated for 6-7 days at 37°C/5% CO₂. After the incubation, the media in the wells was aspirated, and the cells were washed 1X with PBS. An acid phosphatase reaction mixture (100 microliter; 0.1M sodium acetate, pH 5.5, 0.1% Triton X-100, 10 mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate) was then added to each well. After a 2 hour incubation at 37°C, the reaction was stopped by addition of 10 microliters 1N NaOH. Optical density (OD) was measured on a microplate reader at 405 nm.

The activity of PRO polypeptides was calculated as the percent inhibition of VEGF (3 ng/ml) stimulated proliferation (as determined by measuring acid phosphatase activity at OD 405 nm) relative to the cells without stimulation. TGF-beta was employed as an activity reference at 1 ng/ml, since TGF-beta blocks 70-90% of VEGF-stimulated ACE cell proliferation. The results are indicative of the utility of the PRO polypeptides in cancer therapy and specifically in inhibiting tumor angiogenesis. Numerical values (relative inhibition) are determined by calculating the percent inhibition of VEGF stimulated proliferation by the PRO polypeptides relative to cells without stimulation and then dividing that percentage into the percent inhibition obtained by TGF-β at 1 ng/ml which is known to block 70-90% of VEGF stimulated cell proliferation. The results are considered positive if the PRO polypeptide exhibits 30% or greater inhibition of VEGF stimulation of endothelial cell growth (relative inhibition 30% or greater).

The following polypeptide tested positive in this assay: PRO1246.

20 **EXAMPLE 140: Human Venous Endothelial Cell Calcium Flux Assay (Assay 68)**

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides show the ability to stimulate calcium flux in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems). Calcium influx is a well documented response upon binding of certain ligands to their receptors. A test compound that results in a positive response in the present calcium influx assay can be said to bind to a specific receptor and activate a biological signaling pathway in human endothelial cells. This will ultimately lead, for example, to cell division, inhibition of cell proliferation, endothelial tube formation, cell migration, apoptosis, etc.

Human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems) in growth media (50:50 without glycine, 1% glutamine, 10mM Hepes, 10% FBS, 10 ng/ml bFGF), were plated on 96-well microtiter ViewPlates-96 (Packard Instrument Company Part #6005182) microtiter plates at a cell density of 2 x 10⁴ cells/well. The day after plating, the cells were washed three times with buffer (HBSS plus 10 mM Hepes), leaving 100 µl/well. Then 100 µl/well of 8 µM Fluo-3 (2x) was added. The cells were incubated for 1.5 hours at 37°C/5% CO₂. After incubation, the cells were then washed 3x with buffer (described above) leaving 100 µl/well. Test samples of the PRO polypeptides were prepared on different 96-well plates at 5x concentration in buffer. The positive control corresponded to 50 µM ionomycin (5x); the negative control corresponded to Protein 32. Cell plate and sample plates were run on a FLIPR (Molecular Devices) machine. The FLIPR machine added 25 µl of test sample to the cells, and readings were taken every second for one minute, then every 3 seconds for the next three minutes.

The fluorescence change from baseline to the maximum rise of the curve (Δ change) was calculated, and replicates averaged. The rate of fluorescence increase was monitored, and only those samples which had a Δ change greater than 1000 and a rise within 60 seconds, were considered positive.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1246 and PRO1561.

5 EXAMPLE 141: Skin Vascular Permeability Assay (Assay 64)

This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention stimulate an immune response and induce inflammation by inducing mononuclear cell, eosinophil and PMN infiltration at the site of injection of the animal. Compounds which stimulate an immune response are useful therapeutically where stimulation of an immune response is beneficial. This skin vascular permeability assay is conducted as follows. Hairless guinea pigs 10 weighing 350 grams or more are anesthetized with ketamine (75-80 mg/Kg) and 5 mg/Kg xylazine intramuscularly (IM). A sample of purified polypeptide of the invention or a conditioned media test sample is injected intradermally onto the backs of the test animals with 100 μ l per injection site. It is possible to have about 10-30, preferably about 16-24, injection sites per animal. One μ l of Evans blue dye (1% in physiologic buffered saline) is injected intracardially. Blemishes at the injection sites are then measured (mm diameter) at 15 1 hr and 6 hr post injection. Animals were sacrificed at 6 hrs after injection. Each skin injection site is biopsied and fixed in formalin. The skins are then prepared for histopathologic evaluation. Each site is evaluated for inflammatory cell infiltration into the skin. Sites with visible inflammatory cell inflammation are scored as positive. Inflammatory cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic. At least a minimal perivascular infiltrate at the injection site is scored as positive, no infiltrate at the site of injection is scored as 20 negative.

The following polypeptide tested positive in this assay: PRO1283, PRO1325 and PRO1343.

EXAMPLE 142: Induction of c-fos in Endothelial Cells (Assay 34)

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides show the ability to induce c-fos in 25 endothelial cells. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of conditions or disorders where angiogenesis would be beneficial including, for example, wound healing, and the like (as would agonists of these PRO polypeptides). Antagonists of the PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of cancerous tumors.

30 Human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems) in growth media (50% Ham's F12 w/o GHT: low glucose, and 50% DMEM without glycine: with NaHCO₃, 1% glutamine, 10 mM HEPES, 10% FBS, 10 ng/ml bFGF) were plated on 96-well microtiter plates at a cell density of 1x10⁴ cells/well. The day after plating, the cells were starved by removing the growth media and treating the cells with 100 μ l/well test samples and controls (positive control = growth media; negative control = Protein 32 buffer = 10 mM 35 HEPES, 140 mM NaCl, 4% (w/v) mannitol, pH 6.8). The cells were incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C, in 5% CO₂. The samples were removed, and the first part of the bDNA kit protocol (Chiron Diagnostics, cat. #6005-037) was followed, where each capitalized reagent/buffer listed below was available from the kit.

PBMCs are isolated by overlaying these cells over Lympholyte M (Organon Teknika), centrifuging at 2000 rpm for 20 minutes, collecting and washing the mononuclear cell layer in assay media and resuspending the cells to 1×10^7 cells/ml of assay media. The assay is then conducted as described above.

Any decreases below control is considered to be a positive result for an inhibitory compound, with decreases of less than or equal to 80% being preferred. However, any value less than control indicates an inhibitory effect for the test protein.

5 The following polypeptide tested positive in this assay: PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410.

EXAMPLE 138: Stimulation of Heart Neonatal Hypertrophy (Assay 1)

This assay is designed to measure the ability of PRO polypeptides to stimulate hypertrophy of neonatal heart. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of various cardiac insufficiency disorders.

10 Cardiac myocytes from 1-day old Harlan Sprague Dawley rats were obtained. Cells (180 μ l at 7.5 \times 10^4 /ml, serum < 0.1 %, freshly isolated) are added on day 1 to 96-well plates previously coated with DMEM/F12 + 4% FCS. Test samples containing the test PRO polypeptide are added directly to wells on day 2 in 20 μ L volumes. Cells are stained with crystal violet after an additional two days and scored visually by the next day.

15 Incubator conditions require 5% CO₂.

Activity reference: phenylephrine at 1-100 μ M, PGF-2 alpha at 0.1-1.0 μ M, endothelin-1 at 1-10 nM, CT1 (LIF) at 1-10 nM. No PBS is included, since calcium concentration is critical for assay response. Assay media included: DMEM/F12 (with 2.44 gm bicarbonate), 10 μ g/ml transferrin, 1 μ g/ml insulin, 1 μ g/ml aprotinin, 2 mmol/L glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin G, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin. Protein buffer containing mannitol (4%) gave a positive signal (score 3.5) at 1/10 (0.4%) and 1/100 (0.04%), but not at 1/1000 (0.004%). Therefore, the test sample buffer containing mannitol is not run. A secondary assay consists of measuring the ANP levels (ng/ml) by ELISA in conditioned media from the cells. An increase in the ANP message can be measured by PCR from cells after a few hours.

25 Results are assessed by visually observing cell size: a score = 3.5 or greater is considered positive for conditioned media; a score of 3.0 or greater is considered positive for purified protein.

The following purified PRO polypeptide was observed to stimulate neonatal heart hypertrophy in this assay: PRO1246.

30 **EXAMPLE 139: Inhibition of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) Stimulated Proliferation of Endothelial Cell Growth (Assay 9)**

The ability of various PRO polypeptides to inhibit VEGF stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells was tested. Polypeptides testing positive in this assay are useful for inhibiting endothelial cell growth in mammals where such an effect would be beneficial, e.g., for inhibiting tumor growth.

35 Specifically, bovine adrenal cortical capillary endothelial cells (ACE) (from primary culture, maximum of 12-14 passages) were plated in 96-well plates at 500 cells/well per 100 microliter. Assay media included low glucose DMEM, 10% calf serum, 2 mM glutamine, and 1X penicillin/streptomycin/fungizone. Control wells included the following: (1) no ACE cells added; (2) ACE cells alone; (3) ACE cells plus 5 ng/ml FGF; (4) ACE

Briefly, the amounts of the TM Lysis Buffer and Probes needed for the tests were calculated based on information provided by the manufacturer. The appropriate amounts of thawed Probes were added to the TM Lysis Buffer. The Capture Hybridization Buffer was warmed to room temperature. The bDNA strips were set up in the metal strip holders, and 100 μ l of Capture Hybridization Buffer was added to each b-DNA well needed, followed by incubation for at least 30 minutes. The test plates with the cells were removed from the incubator, 5 and the media was gently removed using the vacuum manifold. 100 μ l of Lysis Hybridization Buffer with Probes were quickly pipetted into each well of the microtiter plates. The plates were then incubated at 55°C for 15 minutes. Upon removal from the incubator, the plates were placed on the vortex mixer with the microtiter adapter head and vortexed on the #2 setting for one minute. 80 μ l of the lysate was removed and added to the bDNA wells containing the Capture Hybridization Buffer, and pipetted up and down to mix. The plates were 10 incubated at 53°C for at least 16 hours.

On the next day, the second part of the bDNA kit protocol was followed. Specifically, the plates were removed from the incubator and placed on the bench to cool for 10 minutes. The volumes of additions needed were calculated based upon information provided by the manufacturer. An Amplifier Working Solution was prepared by making a 1:100 dilution of the Amplifier Concentrate (20 fm/ μ l) in AL Hybridization Buffer. The 15 hybridization mixture was removed from the plates and washed twice with Wash A. 50 μ l of Amplifier Working Solution was added to each well and the wells were incubated at 53°C for 30 minutes. The plates were then removed from the incubator and allowed to cool for 10 minutes. The Label Probe Working Solution was prepared by making a 1:100 dilution of Label Concentrate (40 pmoles/ μ l) in AL Hybridization Buffer. After 20 the 10-minute cool-down period, the amplifier hybridization mixture was removed and the plates were washed twice with Wash A. 50 μ l of Label Probe Working Solution was added to each well and the wells were incubated at 53°C for 15 minutes. After cooling for 10 minutes, the Substrate was warmed to room temperature. Upon addition of 3 μ l of Substrate Enhancer to each ml of Substrate needed for the assay, the plates were 25 allowed to cool for 10 minutes, the label-hybridization mixture was removed, and the plates were washed twice with Wash A and three times with Wash D. 50 μ l of the Substrate Solution with Enhancer was added to each well. The plates were incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C and RLU was read in an appropriate luminometer.

The replicates were averaged and the coefficient of variation was determined. The measure of activity of the fold increase over the negative control (Protein 32/HEPES buffer described above) value was indicated by chemiluminescence units (RLU). The results are considered positive if the PRO polypeptide exhibits at least a two-fold value over the negative buffer control. Negative control = 1.00 RLU at 1.00% dilution. Positive 30 control = 8.39 RLU at 1.00% dilution.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1274, PRO1294, PRO1304 and PRO1130.

EXAMPLE 143: Gene Amplification

This example shows that the PRO1295-, PRO1293-, PRO1265-, PRO1303-, PRO1269-, PRO1410-, 35 PRO1317-, PRO1780-, PRO1555-, PRO1755-, PRO1558-, PRO1759- and PRO1788-encoding genes are amplified in the genome of certain human lung, colon and/or breast cancers and/or cell lines. Amplification is associated with overexpression of the gene product, indicating that the polypeptides are useful targets for

therapeutic intervention in certain cancers such as colon, lung, breast and other cancers. Therapeutic agents may take the form of antagonists of PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 and PRO1788 polypeptides, for example, murine-human chimeric, humanized or human antibodies against a PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 or PRO1788 polypeptide.

5 The starting material for the screen was genomic DNA isolated from a variety of cancers. The DNA is quantitated precisely, *e.g.*, fluorometrically. As a negative control, DNA was isolated from the cells of ten normal healthy individuals which was pooled and used as assay controls for the gene copy in healthy individuals (not shown). The 5' nuclease assay (for example, TaqManTM) and real-time quantitative PCR (for example, ABI Prizm 7700 Sequence Detection SystemTM (Perkin Elmer, Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA)), were
10 used to find genes potentially amplified in certain cancers. The results were used to determine whether the DNA encoding PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 and PRO1788 is over-represented in any of the primary lung or colon cancers or cancer cell lines or breast cancer cell lines that were screened. The primary lung cancers were obtained from individuals with tumors of the type and stage as indicated in Table 7. An explanation of the abbreviations used
15 for the designation of the primary tumors listed in Table 7 and the primary tumors and cell lines referred to throughout this example has been given hereinbefore.

The results of the TaqManTM are reported in delta (Δ) Ct units. One unit corresponds to 1 PCR cycle or approximately a 2-fold amplification relative to normal, two units corresponds to 4-fold, 3 units to 8-fold amplification and so on. Quantitation was obtained using primers and a TaqManTM fluorescent probe derived
20 from the PRO1295-, PRO1293-, PRO1265-, PRO1303-, PRO1269-, PRO1410-, PRO1317-, PRO1780-, PRO1555-, PRO1755-, PRO1558-, PRO1759- and PRO1788-encoding gene. Regions of PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 and PRO1788 which are most likely to contain unique nucleic acid sequences and which are least likely to have spliced out introns are preferred for the primer and probe derivation, *e.g.*, 3'-untranslated regions. The
25 sequences for the primers and probes (forward, reverse and probe) used for the PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 and PRO1788 gene amplification analysis were as follows:

- PRO1295 (DNA59218-1559)**
- forward: 5'-AGGACTTGCCTCAGGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:432)
reverse: 5'-CGCAGGACAGTTGTGAAAATA-3' (SEQ ID NO:433)
probe: 5'-ATGACGCTCGTCCAAGGCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:434)
- 5 PRO1293 (DNA60618-1557)**
- forward: 5'-CCCACCTGTACCACCATGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:435)
probe: 5'-ACTCCAGGCACCATCTGTTCTCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:436)
reverse: 5'-AAGGGCTGGCATTCAAGTU-3' (SEQ ID NO:437)
- 10 PRO1265 (DNA60764-1533)**
- forward: 5'-TGACCTGGCAAAGGAAGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:438)
probe: 5'-CAGCCACCCCTCCAGTCCAAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:439)
reverse: 5'-GGTCGTGTTTGGAGAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:440)
- 15 PRO1303 (DNA65409-1566)**
- forward: 5'-CTGGCCCTCAGAGCACCAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:441)
probe: 5'-TCCTCCATCACTTCCCCTAGCTCCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:442)
reverse: 5'-CTGGCAGGAGTTAAAGTTCCAAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:443)
- 20 PRO1269 (DNA66520-1536)**
- forward: 5'-AAAGGACACCGGGATGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:444)
probe: 5'-AGCGTACACTCTCTCCAGGCAACCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:445)
reverse: 5'-CAATTCTGGATGAGGTGGTAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:446)
- 25 PRO1410 (DNA68874-1622)**
- forward: 5'-CAGGACTGAGCGTTGTTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:447)
probe: 5'-CAAAGCGCCAAGTACCGGACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:448)
reverse: 5'-CCAGACCTCAGCCAGGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:449)
- 30 PRO1317 (DNA71166-1685)**
- forward: 5'-CCCTAGCTGACCCCTTCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:450)
reverse: 5'-TCTGACAAGCAGTTTCTGAATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:451)
probe: 5'-CTCTCCCCCTCCCTTCTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:452)
- 35 PRO1780 (DNA71169-1709)**
- forward: 5'-CTCTGGTCCCCACAGTGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:453)
probe: 5'-CCATGCCTGCTCAGCCAAGAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:454)
reverse: 5'-CAGGAAATCTGGAACCTACAGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:455)

PRO1555 (DNA73744-1665)

forward: 5'-CCTTGAAAAGGACCCAGTTT-3' (SEQ ID NO:456)
probe: 5'-ATGAGTCGCACCTGCTGTTCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:457)
reverse: 5'-TAGCAGCTGCCCTTGGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:458)
forward: 5'-AACAGCAGGTGCGACTCATCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:459)
5 probe: 5'-TGCTAGGCGACGACACCCAGACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:460)
reverse: 5'-TGGACACGTGGCAGTGGGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:461)

PRO1755 (DNA76396-1698)

10 forward: 5'-TCATGGTCTCGTCCCATTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:462)
probe: 5'-CACCAATTGTTCTCTGCTCTCCCCATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:463)
reverse: 5'-CCGGCATCCTGGAGTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:464)

PRO1788 (DNA77652-2505)

15 forward: 5'-TCCCCATTAGCACAGGAGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:465)
probe: 5'-AGGCTCTGCCTGTCCTGCTGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:466)
reverse: 5'-GCCAGAGTCCCACTTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:467)

PRO1558 (DNA71282-1668)

20 forward: 5'-ACTGCTCCGCCTACTACGA -3' (SEQ ID NO:468)
probe: 5'-AGGCATCCTCGCCGTCCCTCA -3' (SEQ ID NO:469)
reverse: 5'-AAGGCCAAGGTGAGTCCAT -3' (SEQ ID NO:470)
forward: 5'-CGAGTGTGTGCGAAACCTAA -3' (SEQ ID NO:471)
probe: 5'-TCAGGGTCTACATCAGCCTCCTGC -3' (SEQ ID NO:472)
reverse: 5'-AAGGCCAAGGTGAGTCCAT -3' (SEQ ID NO:473)

25

PRO1759 (DNA76531-1701)

forward: 5'-CCTACTGAGGAGCCCTATGC -3' (SEQ ID NO:474)
probe: 5'-CCTGAGCTGTAACCCCACCCAGG -3' (SEQ ID NO:231)
reverse: 5'-AGAGTCTGTCCCAGCTATCTTGT -3' (SEQ ID NO:232)

30

The 5' nuclease assay reaction is a fluorescent PCR-based technique which makes use of the 5' exonuclease activity of Taq DNA polymerase enzyme to monitor amplification in real time. Two oligonucleotide primers are used to generate an amplicon typical of a PCR reaction. A third oligonucleotide, or probe, is designed to detect nucleotide sequence located between the two PCR primers. The probe is non-extensible by Taq DNA polymerase enzyme, and is labeled with a reporter fluorescent dye and a quencher fluorescent dye. Any laser-induced emission from the reporter dye is quenched by the quenching dye when the two dyes are located close together as they are on the probe. During the amplification reaction, the Taq DNA polymerase enzyme cleaves the probe in a template-dependent manner. The resultant probe fragments disassociate in

solution, and signal from the released reporter dye is free from the quenching effect of the second fluorophore. One molecule of reporter dye is liberated for each new molecule synthesized, and detection of the unquenched reporter dye provides the basis for quantitative interpretation of the data.

The 5' nuclease procedure is run on a real-time quantitative PCR device such as the ABI Prism 7700TM Sequence Detection. The system consists of a thermocycler, laser, charge-coupled device (CCD) camera and computer. The system amplifies samples in a 96-well format on a thermocycler. During amplification, laser-induced fluorescent signal is collected in real-time through fiber optics cables for all 96 wells, and detected at the CCD. The system includes software for running the instrument and for analyzing the data.

5' Nuclease assay data are initially expressed as Ct, or the threshold cycle. This is defined as the cycle at which the reporter signal accumulates above the background level of fluorescence. The ΔC_t values are used 10 as quantitative measurement of the relative number of starting copies of a particular target sequence in a nucleic acid sample when comparing cancer DNA results to normal human DNA results.

Table 7 describes the stage, T stage and N stage of various primary tumors which were used to screen the PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 and PRO1788 compounds of the invention.

Table 7
Primary Lung and Colon Tumor Profiles

<u>Primary Tumor</u>	<u>Stage</u>	<u>Other Stage</u>	<u>Dukes Stage</u>	<u>T Stage</u>	<u>N Stage</u>
Human lung tumor AdenoCa (SRCC724) [LT1]	IIA			T1	N1
5 Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC725) [LT1a]	IIB			T3	N0
Human lung tumor AdenoCa (SRCC726) [LT2]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor AdenoCa (SRCC727) [LT3]	IIIA			T1	N2
Human lung tumor AdenoCa (SRCC728) [LT4]	IB			T2	N0
10 Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC729) [LT6]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor Aden/SqCCa (SRCC730) [LT7]	IA			T1	N0
10 Human lung tumor AdenoCa (SRCC731) [LT9]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC732) [LT10]	IIB			T2	N1
15 Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC733) [LT11]	IIIA			T1	N1
Human lung tumor AdenoCa (SRCC734) [LT12]	IV			T2	N0
15 Human lung tumor Adeno/SqCCa (SRCC735) [LT13]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC736) [LT15]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC737) [LT16]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC738) [LT17]	IIB			T2	N1
Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC739) [LT18]	IB			T2	N0
20 Human lung tumor SqCCa (SRCC740) [LT19]	IB			T2	N0
Human lung tumor LCCa (SRCC741) [LT21]	IIB			T3	N1
Human lung AdenoCa (SRCC811) [LT22]	IA			T1	N0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC742) [CT2]	M1	D	pT4		N0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC743) [CT3]		B	pT3		N0
25 Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC744) [CT8]		B	T3		N0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC745) [CT10]		A	pT2		N0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC746) [CT12]	MO, R1	B	T3		N0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC747) [CT14]	pMO, RO	B	pT3		pN0
30 Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC748) [CT15]	M1, R2	D	T4		N2
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC749) [CT16]	pMO	B	pT3		pN0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC750) [CT17]		C1	pT3		pN1
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC751) [CT1]	MO, R1	B	pT3		N0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC752) [CT4]		B	pT3		M0
35 Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC753) [CT5]	G2	C1	pT3		pN0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC754) [CT6]	pMO, RO	B	pT3		pN0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC755) [CT7]	G1	A	pT2		pN0
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC756) [CT9]	G3	D	pT4		pN2
Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC757) [CT11]		B	T3		N0
40 Human colon AdenoCa (SRCC758) [CT18]	MO, RO	B	pT3		pN0

DNA Preparation:

DNA was prepared from cultured cell lines, primary tumors, and normal human blood. The isolation was performed using purification kit, buffer set and protease and all from Qiagen, according to the manufacturer's instructions and the description below.

Cell culture lysis:

Cells were washed and trypsinized at a concentration of 7.5×10^8 per tip and pelleted by centrifuging at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C, followed by washing again with 1/2 volume of PBS and recentrifugation. The pellets were washed a third time, the suspended cells collected and washed 2x with PBS. The cells were then suspended into 10 ml PBS. Buffer C1 was equilibrated at 4°C. Qiagen protease #19155 was diluted into 6.25 ml cold ddH₂O to a final concentration of 20 mg/ml and equilibrated at 4°C. 10 ml of G2 Buffer was prepared by diluting Qiagen RNase A stock (100 mg/ml) to a final concentration of 200 µg/ml.

Buffer C1 (10 ml, 4°C) and ddH₂O (40 ml, 4°C) were then added to the 10 ml of cell suspension, mixed by inverting and incubated on ice for 10 minutes. The cell nuclei were pelleted by centrifuging in a Beckman swinging bucket rotor at 2500 rpm at 4°C for 15 minutes. The supernatant was discarded and the nuclei were suspended with a vortex into 2 ml Buffer C1 (at 4°C) and 6 ml ddH₂O, followed by a second 4°C centrifugation at 2500 rpm for 15 minutes. The nuclei were then resuspended into the residual buffer using 200 µl per tip.

5 G2 buffer (10 ml) was added to the suspended nuclei while gentle vortexing was applied. Upon completion of buffer addition, vigorous vortexing was applied for 30 seconds. Quiagen protease (200 µl, prepared as indicated above) was added and incubated at 50°C for 60 minutes. The incubation and centrifugation were repeated until the lysates were clear (e.g., incubating additional 30-60 minutes, pelleting at 3000 x g for 10 min., 4°C).

Solid human tumor sample preparation and lysis:

10 Tumor samples were weighed and placed into 50 ml conical tubes and held on ice. Processing was limited to no more than 250 mg tissue per preparation (1 tip/preparation). The protease solution was freshly prepared by diluting into 6.25 ml cold ddH₂O to a final concentration of 20 mg/ml and stored at 4°C. G2 buffer (20 ml) was prepared by diluting DNase A to a final concentration of 200 mg/ml (from 100 mg/ml stock). The tumor tissue was homogenated in 19 ml G2 buffer for 60 seconds using the large tip of the polytron in a laminar-flow TC hood in order to avoid inhalation of aerosols, and held at room temperature. Between samples, the polytron was cleaned by spinning at 2 x 30 seconds each in 2L ddH₂O, followed by G2 buffer (50 ml). If tissue was still present on the generator tip, the apparatus was disassembled and cleaned.

15 Quiagen protease (prepared as indicated above, 1.0 ml) was added, followed by vortexing and incubation at 50°C for 3 hours. The incubation and centrifugation were repeated until the lysates were clear (e.g., incubating additional 30-60 minutes, pelleting at 3000 x g for 10 min., 4°C).

Human blood preparation and lysis:

20 Blood was drawn from healthy volunteers using standard infectious agent protocols and citrated into 10 ml samples per tip. Quiagen protease was freshly prepared by dilution into 6.25 ml cold ddH₂O to a final concentration of 20 mg/ml and stored at 4°C. G2 buffer was prepared by diluting RNase A to a final concentration of 200 µg/ml from 100 mg/ml stock. The blood (10 ml) was placed into a 50 ml conical tube and 10 ml C1 buffer and 30 ml ddH₂O (both previously equilibrated to 4°C) were added, and the components mixed by inverting and held on ice for 10 minutes. The nuclei were pelleted with a Beckman swinging bucket rotor at 2500 rpm, 4°C for 15 minutes and the supernatant discarded. With a vortex, the nuclei were suspended into 2 ml C1 buffer (4°C) and 6 ml ddH₂O (4°C). Vortexing was repeated until the pellet was white. The nuclei 25 were then suspended into the residual buffer using a 200 µl tip. G2 buffer (10 ml) was added to the suspended nuclei while gently vortexing, followed by vigorous vortexing for 30 seconds. Quiagen protease was added (200 µl) and incubated at 50°C for 60 minutes. The incubation and centrifugation were repeated until the lysates were 30 clear (e.g., incubating additional 30-60 minutes, pelleting at 3000 x g for 10 min., 4°C).

Purification of cleared lysates:

35 (1) Isolation of genomic DNA:

Genomic DNA was equilibrated (1 sample per maxi tip preparation) with 10 ml QBT buffer. QF elution buffer was equilibrated at 50°C. The samples were vortexed for 30 seconds, then loaded onto equilibrated tips and drained by gravity. The tips were washed with 2 x 15 ml QC buffer. The DNA was eluted into 30 ml

silanized, autoclaved 30 ml Corex tubes with 15 ml QF buffer (50°C). Isopropanol (10.5 ml) was added to each sample, the tubes covered with parafin and mixed by repeated inversion until the DNA precipitated. Samples were pelleted by centrifugation in the SS-34 rotor at 15,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C. The pellet location was marked, the supernatant discarded, and 10 ml 70% ethanol (4°C) was added. Samples were pelleted again by centrifugation on the SS-34 rotor at 10,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C. The pellet location was marked and the supernatant discarded. The tubes were then placed on their side in a drying rack and dried 10 minutes at 37°C, taking care not to overdry the samples.

After drying, the pellets were dissolved into 1.0 ml TE (pH 8.5) and placed at 50°C for 1-2 hours. Samples were held overnight at 4°C as dissolution continued. The DNA solution was then transferred to 1.5 ml tubes with a 26 gauge needle on a tuberculin syringe. The transfer was repeated 5x in order to shear the DNA.

10 Samples were then placed at 50°C for 1-2 hours.

(2) Quantitation of genomic DNA and preparation for gene amplification assay:

The DNA levels in each tube were quantified by standard A_{260}/A_{280} spectrophotometry on a 1:20 dilution (5 μ l DNA + 95 μ l ddH₂O) using the 0.1 ml quartz cuvettes in the Beckman DU640 spectrophotometer. A_{260}/A_{280} ratios were in the range of 1.8-1.9. Each DNA sample was then diluted further to approximately 200 ng/ml in TE (pH 8.5). If the original material was highly concentrated (about 700 ng/ μ l), the material was placed at 50°C for several hours until resuspended.

Fluorometric DNA quantitation was then performed on the diluted material (20-600 ng/ml) using the manufacturer's guidelines as modified below. This was accomplished by allowing a Hoeffer DyNA Quant 200 fluorometer to warm-up for about 15 minutes. The Hoechst dye working solution (#H33258, 10 μ l, prepared within 12 hours of use) was diluted into 100 ml 1 x TNE buffer. A 2 ml cuvette was filled with the fluorometer solution, placed into the machine, and the machine was zeroed. pGEM 3Zf(+) (2 μ l, lot #360851026) was added to 2 ml of fluorometer solution and calibrated at 200 units. An additional 2 μ l of pGEM 3Zf(+) DNA was then tested and the reading confirmed at 400 +/- 10 units. Each sample was then read at least in triplicate. When 3 samples were found to be within 10% of each other, their average was taken and this value was used as the quantification value.

The fluorometrically determined concentration was then used to dilute each sample to 10 ng/ μ l in ddH₂O. This was done simultaneously on all template samples for a single TaqMan plate assay, and with enough material to run 500-1000 assays. The samples were tested in triplicate with Taqman™ primers and probe both B-actin and GAPDH on a single plate with normal human DNA and no-template controls. The diluted samples were used provided that the CT value of normal human DNA subtracted from test DNA was +/- 1 Ct. The diluted, lot-qualified genomic DNA was stored in 1.0 ml aliquots at -80°C. Aliquots which were subsequently to be used in the gene amplification assay were stored at 4°C. Each 1 ml aliquot is enough for 8-9 plates or 64 tests.

Gene amplification assay:

The PRO1295, PRO1293, PRO1265, PRO1303, PRO1269, PRO1410, PRO1317, PRO1780, PRO1555, PRO1755, PRO1558, PRO1759 and PRO1788 compounds of the invention were screened in the following primary tumors and the resulting ΔC_t values which are ≥ 1.0 are reported in Table 8.

Table 8

ΔCt values in lung and colon primary tumors and cell line models

Primary Tumors or Cell lines	PRO 1293	PRO 1269	PRO 1410	PRO 1755	PRO 1780	PRO 1788	PRO 1303	PRO 1555	PRO 1265	PRO 1317	PRO 1295	PRO 1558	PRO 1759
LT1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.15	---	---	---
LT1-a	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.49	---	---	---
LT3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.04	---	---	---	---
LT4	---	---	---	---	1.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LT7	---	---	---	---	1.02	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LT9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.26	---	---	---
LT10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.68	---	---	---
LT12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.17	---	---	---	---
LT13	---	---	1.12 1.42	---	---	---	1.42	4.20 4.45	2.24	---	---	---	---
LT15	--	1.22 1.82	2.10	---	---	---	1.17	1.36 1.15	3.51	1.16	---	---	---
LT16	--	1.14 1.45	1.44 1.36	1.36	---	---	1.42	3.71 3.99	3.32	---	---	---	---
LT17	--	1.26	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.02	1.74	---	---	---
LT18	--	---	---	1.18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT2	--	---	2.36	2.35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT3	--	---	1.09	---	---	1.35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT8	--	---	---	1.64	---	1.26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT10	--	---	1.41	2.05	---	1.37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT12	--	---	---	1.15	---	1.24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT14	--	---	1.46	1.40	---	2.58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT15	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.34 1.62	---	---	---	---	---
CT16	--	---	---	---	---	---	1.13	1.04 1.05	---	---	---	---	---
CT17	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	1.16	---	---	---	---	---
CT1	--	---	---	---	---	1.09	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT4	--	---	---	---	---	1.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT5	--	---	2.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT9	--	---	---	---	---	1.52	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CT11	--	---	1.29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AS49	--	--	---	---	---	---	1.20	2.17 2.11	---	---	---	---	---

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Calu-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.39	--	--	--	--	--
Calu-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.12	--	--	--	--	--
H441	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.06	--	--	--	--	--
H460	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.88	--	--	--	--	--
SKMES 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.90	--	--	--	--	--
SW620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.24	--	--	--	--	--
Colo320	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.21	--	--	--	--	--
								2.24					
HT29	--	--	1.22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
HCT116	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.46	--	--	--	--	--
								2.66					
LT22	--	--	--	1.26	1.07	--	--	--	--	2.69	--	--	--
HF- 000716	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.63	--	--	--	--	--
HF- 000733	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.73	--	--	--	--	--
HF- 000611	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.99	--	--	--	--	--
HF- 000539	2.33	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.13	--	--	1.49	--	--
HF- 000575	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.55	--	--	--	--	--
HF- 000698	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.32	--	--	--	--	--
HF- 000545	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.59	--	--	1.11	--	--
HF- 000631	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.68	--	--	--	--	--
HF- 000840	--	1.71	--	--	--	--	--	1.37	--	--	1.27	--	--
HF- 000842	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.63	--	--	1.97	1.39	1.11
HF- 000795	--	1.13	--	--	--	--	--	1.99	--	--	--	1.01	1.32
HF- 001294	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.50	--
HF- 001296	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.88	1.51
HF- 001299	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.37	--

PRO1265

PRO1265 (DNA60764-1533) was also reexamined along with selected tumors from the above initial screen with framework mapping. Table 9 indicates the chromosomal mapping of the framework markers that were used in the present example. The framework markers are located approximately every 20 megabases and were used to control aneuploidy.

5 PRO1265 was also reexamined with epicenter mapping. The markers indicated in Table 10 are located in close proximity (in the genome) to DNA60764-1533, and are used to assess the relative amplification in the immediate vicinity of Chromosome 19 wherein the molecule is located. The distance between individual markers is measured in centirays (cR), which is a radiation breakage unit approximately equal to a 1% chance of a breakage between two markers. One cR is very roughly equivalent to 20 kilobases. The marker SHGC-33698
10 is closest to DNA60764-1533.

Table 9
Framework Markers Along Chromosome 19

Map Position on Chromosome 19	Stanford Human Genome Center Marker Name
S12	AFMa107xc9
S50	SHGC-31335
S105	SHGC-34102
S155	SHGC-16175

Table 10
Epicenter Markers Along Chromosome 19 used for DNA60764-1533

Map Position on Chromosome 19	Stanford Human Genome Center Marker Name	Distance to next Marker (cR)
DNA34353	—	maps to S158
DNA40620	—	maps to S160
DNA54002	—	maps to S160
S160	SHGC-34723	21
DNA60764	—	—
S161	SHGC-30929	15
S162	SHGC-10328	17
S163	AFMa115wg5	—

The ΔCt values of the above described framework markers along Chromosome 19 relative to PRO1265 are indicated for selected tumors in Table 11.

Table 11
Amplification of framework markers relative to DNA60764-1533 (ΔCt)

Tumor	Framework Markers				
	S12	DNA60764-1533	S50	S105	S155
LT1	0.16	0.06	-0.42	0.11	-1.56
LT1a	0.05	-0.27	0.17	0.40	0.00
LT2	0.48	0.41	0.52	0.13	-0.36
LT3	0.27	0.83	0.11	0.50	1.04
LT4	0.48	0.67	0.20	0.56	-0.35
LT6	0.72	0.74	0.32	0.35	0.24
LT7	0.82	0.85	0.95	0.95	0.75
LT9	0.72	0.61	0.19	0.64	-0.35
LT10	0.82	0.98	0.62	0.53	0.32
LT11	0.13	0.25	0.55	-0.34	0.70
LT12	0.04	0.60	0.21	-0.17	2.17
LT13	-0.06	0.57	-0.30	-0.05	2.24
LT15	-0.03	-0.77	0.12	-0.04	3.51
LT16	0.46	1.37	0.51	0.23	3.32
LT17	0.37	0.74	0.21	0.22	1.02
LT18	0.39	0.57	0.11	0.16	0.52
LT22	0.79	0.76	-0.05	0.16	0.59

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

PRO1269 (DNA66520-1536):

The ΔCt values for DNA66520-1536 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of >1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA66520-1536 encoding PRO1269 occurred in primary lung tumors: LT15, LT16 and LT17. Because amplification of DNA66520-1536 occurs in various lung tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (e.g., antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA66520-1536 (PRO1269) would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

PRO1410 (DNA68874-1622):

The ΔCt values for DNA68874-1622 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of >1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. the

above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA68874-1622 encoding PRO1410 occurred:
10 (1) in primary lung tumors: LT13, LT15 and LT16; (2) in primary colon tumors: CT2, CT3, CT5, CT10,
CT11, and CT14; and (3) in colon cell line HT29. Because amplification of DNA68874-1622 occurs in various
lung and colon tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result,
antagonists (e.g., antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA68874-1622 (PRO1410) would be
5 expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

PRO1755 (DNA76396-1698):

The ΔCt values for DNA76396-1698 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was
typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The
10 above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA76396-1698 encoding PRO1755 occurred:
(1) in primary lung tumors: LT16, LT18 and LT22; and (2) in primary colon tumors: CT2, CT8, CT10, CT12,
and CT14. Because amplification of DNA76396-1698 occurs in various lung and colon tumors, it is highly
probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (e.g., antibodies)
directed against the protein encoded by DNA76396-1698 (PRO1755) would be expected to have utility in cancer
15 therapy.

PRO1780 (DNA71169-1709):

The ΔCt values for DNA71169-1709 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was
typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The
20 above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA71169-1709 encoding PRO1780 occurred
in primary lung tumors: LT4, LT7 and LT22. Because amplification of DNA71169-1709 occurs in various lung
tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists
(e.g., antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA71169-1709 (PRO1780) would be expected to
have utility in cancer therapy.

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PRO1788 (DNA77652-2505):

The ΔCt values for DNA77652-2505 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was
typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The
above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA77652-2505 encoding PRO1788 occurred
30 in primary colon tumors: CT1, CT3, CT4, CT8, CT9, CT10, CT12, and CT14. Because amplification of
DNA77652-2505 occurs in various colon tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor
formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (e.g., antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by
DNA77652-2505 (PRO1788) would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

35 PRO1295 (DNA59218-1559):

The ΔCt values for DNA59218-1559 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was
typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The
above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA59218-1559 encoding PRO1295 occurred:

(1) in primary lung tumors: HF-000631 and HF-000840; (2) colon tumor centers: HF-000539 and HF-000698; and (3) in breast tumor center HF-000545. Because amplification of DNA59218-1559 occurs in various tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (*e.g.*, antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA59218-1559 (PRO1295) would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

5

PRO1293 (DNA60618-1557):

The ΔCt values for DNA60618-1557 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA60618-1557 encoding PRO1293 occurred:

10 (1) in primary lung tumor HF-000840; and (2) in colon tumor centers: HF-000539 and HF-000795. Because amplification of DNA60618-1557 occurs in various lung and colon tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (*e.g.*, antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA60618-1557 (PRO1293) would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

15 PRO1303 (DNA65409-1566):

The ΔCt values for DNA65409-1566 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA65409-1566 encoding PRO1303 occurred:

20 (1) in primary lung tumors: LT13, LT15 and LT16; (2) in lung cell line A549; and (3) in colon tumor CT16. Because amplification of DNA65409-1566 occurs in various tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (*e.g.*, antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA65409-1566 (PRO1566) would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

PRO1555 (DNA73744-1665):

25 The ΔCt values for DNA73744-1665 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of > 1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA73744-1665 encoding PRO1555 occurred:

30 (1) in primary lung tumors: LT13, LT15, LT16, HF-000631, HF-000840, and HF-000842; (2) in lung cell lines: A549, Calu-1, Calu-6, H441, H460, and SKMES1; (3) in primary colon tumors: CT15, CT16, CT17, and colon tumor centers HF-000539 and HF-000575; (4) in colon cell lines: SW620, Colo320 and HCT116; (5) in breast tumor center HF-000545; (6) in kidney tumor center HF-000611; and (7) in testis tumor margin HF-000716 and testis tumor center HF-000733. Because amplification of DNA73744-1665 occurs in various tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (*e.g.*, antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA73744-1665 (PRO1555) would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

PRO1265 (DNA60764-1533):

The ΔCt values for DNA60764-1533 in a variety of lung tumors are reported above. A ΔCt value of

>1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring; as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The above data indicates that significant amplification of DNA60765-1533 occurred in primary lung tumors LT3, LT12, LT13, LT15, LT16 and LT17. The ΔCt values of these hits are 1.03, 2.17, 2.24, 3.51, 3.32 and 1.02. This represents an increase in gene copy of approximately 2.04, 4.50, 4.72, 11.39, 9.99 and 2.03.

5 Amplification has also been confirmed framework mapping for DNA60764-1533 in LT16. The reported ΔCt value was 1.37, which represents a 2.58 fold increase in gene copy relative to normal tissue. Epicenter mapping has also confirmed amplification of DNA60764-1533 in LT12, LT13, LT15, LT16, CT1, CT4, CT5, CT7 and CT11. These tumors report ΔCt values of 2.35, 2.37, 3.88, 3.32 in the lung tumors and 1.74, 1.86, 3.28, 1.29 and 2.32 in the colon tumors. Relative to normal tissue, this represents an increase in gene copy of 10 approximately 5.10, 5.17, 14.72 and 9.98 in the lung tumors and 3.34, 3.63, 9.71, 2.45 and 4.99 in the colon tumors.

In contrast, the amplification of the closest known framework markers, epicenter markers and the comparison sequences does not occur to a greater extent than that of DNA60764-1533. This strongly suggests that DNA60764-1533 is the gene responsible for the amplification of the particular region in Chromosome 19.
15 Because amplification of DNA60764-1533 occurs in various lung and colon tumors, it is highly probable to play a significant role in tumor formation or growth. As a result, antagonists (e.g., antibodies) directed against the protein encoded by DNA60764-1533 would be expected to have utility in cancer therapy.

PRO1317 (DNA71166-1685):

20 The ΔCt values for DNA71166-1685 in a variety of tumors are reported above. A ΔCt of >1 was typically used as the threshold value for amplification scoring, as this represents a doubling of gene copy. The above data indicates that significant amplification of nucleic acid DNA71166-1685 encoding PRO1317 occurred in primary lung tumors LT1, LT1a, LT9, LT10, LT15, LT17 and LT22. Because amplification of DNA71166-1685 occurs in various tumors, it is likely associated with tumor formation and/or growth. As a result, 25 antagonists (e.g., antibodies) directed against PRO1317 would be expected to be useful in cancer therapy.

Summary

Because amplification of the various DNA's as described above occurs in various tumors, they are likely associated with tumor formation and/or growth. As a result, antagonists (e.g., antibodies) directed against these 30 polypeptides would be expected to be useful in cancer therapy.

EXAMPLE 144: Stimulatory Activity in Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction (MLR) Assay (Assay 24)

This example shows that certain polypeptides of the invention are active as a stimulator of the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes. Compounds which stimulate proliferation of lymphocytes are useful 35 therapeutically where enhancement of an immune response is beneficial. A therapeutic agent may take the form of antagonists of the polypeptide of the invention, for example, murine-human chimeric, humanized or human antibodies against the polypeptide.

The basic protocol for this assay is described in Current Protocols in Immunology, unit 3.12; edited by J E Coligan, A M Kruisbeek, D H Marglies, E M Shevach, W Strober, National Institutes of Health, Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

More specifically, in one assay variant, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are isolated from mammalian individuals, for example a human volunteer, by leukopheresis (one donor will supply stimulator PBMCs, the other donor will supply responder PBMCs). If desired, the cells are frozen in fetal bovine serum and DMSO after isolation. Frozen cells may be thawed overnight in assay media (37°C, 5% CO₂) and then washed and resuspended to 3x10⁶ cells/ml of assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate). The stimulator PBMCs are prepared by irradiating the cells (about 3000 Rads).

10 The assay is prepared by plating in triplicate wells a mixture of:

100:1 of test sample diluted to 1% or to 0.1%,

50 :1 of irradiated stimulator cells, and

50 :1 of responder PBMC cells.

15 100 microliters of cell culture media or 100 microliter of CD4-IgG is used as the control. The wells are then incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ for 4 days. On day 5, each well is pulsed with tritiated thymidine (1.0 mCi/well; Amersham). After 6 hours the cells are washed 3 times and then the uptake of the label is evaluated.

20 In another variant of this assay, PBMCs are isolated from the spleens of Balb/c mice and C57B6 mice. The cells are teased from freshly harvested spleens in assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate) and the PBMCs are isolated by overlaying these cells over Lympholyte M (Organon Teknika), centrifuging at 2000 rpm for 20 minutes, collecting and washing the mononuclear cell layer in assay media and resuspending the cells to 1x10⁷ cells/ml of assay media. The assay is then conducted as described above.

Positive increases over control are considered positive with increases of greater than or equal to 180% being preferred. However, any value greater than control indicates a stimulatory effect for the test protein.

25 The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1246 and PRO1343.

EXAMPLE 145: Mouse Kidney Mesangial Cell Proliferation Assay (Assay 92)

This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention act to induce proliferation of mammalian kidney mesangial cells and, therefore, are useful for treating kidney disorders associated with decreased mesangial cell function such as Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schönlein-Henoch purpura, celiac disease, dermatitis herpetiformis or Crohn disease. The assay is performed as follows. On day one, mouse kidney mesangial cells are plated on a 96 well plate in growth media (3:1 mixture of Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium and Ham's F12 medium, 95% fetal bovine serum, 5% supplemented with 14 mM HEPES) and grown overnight. On day 2, PRO polypeptides are diluted at 2 concentrations(1% and 0.1%) in serum-free medium and added to the cells. Control samples are serum-free medium alone. On day 4, 20μl of the Cell Titer 96 Aqueous one solution reagent (Progema) was added to each well and the colormetric reaction was allowed to proceed for 2 hours. The absorbance (OD) is then measured at 490 nm. A positive in the assay is anything that gives an absorbance reading which is at least 15% above the control reading.

The following polypeptide tested positive in this assay: PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382.

EXAMPLE 146: Induction of Pancreatic β -Cell Precursor Differentiation (Assay 89)

This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention act to induce differentiation of pancreatic β -cell precursor cells into mature pancreatic β -cells and, therefore, are useful for treating various insulin deficient states in mammals, including diabetes mellitus. The assay is performed as follows. The assay uses a primary culture of mouse fetal pancreatic cells and the primary readout is an alteration in the expression of markers that represent either β -cell precursors or mature β -cells. Marker expression is measured by real time quantitative PCR (RTQ-PCR); wherein the marker being evaluated is insulin.

The pancreata are dissected from E14 embryos (CD1 mice). The pancreata are then digested with collagenase/dispase in F12/DMEM at 37°C for 40 to 60 minutes (collagenase/dispase, 1.37 mg/ml, Boehringer Mannheim, #1097113). The digestion is then neutralized with an equal volume of 5% BSA and the cells are washed once with RPMI1640. At day 1, the cells are seeded into 12-well tissue culture plates (pre-coated with laminin, 20 μ g/ml in PBS, Boehringer Mannheim, #124317). Cells from pancreata from 1-2 embryos are distributed per well. The culture medium for this primary culture is 14F/1640. At day 2, the media is removed and the attached cells washed with RPMI/1640. Two mls of minimal media are added in addition to the protein to be tested. At day 4, the media is removed and RNA prepared from the cells and marker expression analyzed by real time quantitative RT-PCR. A protein is considered to be active in the assay if it increases the expression of the relevant β -cell marker as compared to untreated controls.

14F/1640 is RPMI1640 (Gibco) plus the following:

20 group A 1:1000
 group B 1:1000
 recombinant human insulin 10 μ g/ml
 Aprotinin (50 μ g/ml) 1:2000 (Boehringer manheim #981532)
 Bovine pituitary extract (BPE) 60 μ g/ml

25 Gentamycin 100 ng/ml

Group A : (in 10ml PBS)

Transferrin, 100mg (Sigma T2252)
Epidermal Growth Factor, 100 μ g (BRL 100004)
Triiodothyronine, 10 μ l of 5x10⁻⁶ M (Sigma T5516)
30 Ethanolamine, 100 μ l of 10⁻¹ M (Sigma E0135)
 Phosphoethalamine, 100 μ l of 10⁻¹ M (Sigma P0503)
 Selenium, 4 μ l of 10⁻¹ M (Aesar #12574)

Group C : (in 10ml 100% ethanol)

Hydrocortisone, 2 μ l of 5X10⁻³ M (Sigma #H0135)
35 Progesterone, 100 μ l of 1X10⁻³ M (Sigma #P6149)
 Forskolin, 500 μ l of 20mM (Calbiochem #344270)

Minimal media:

RPMI 1640 plus transferrin (10 µg/ml), insulin (1 µg/ml), gentamycin (100 ng/ml), aprotinin (50 µg/ml) and BPE (15 µg/ml).

Defined media:

RPMI 1640 plus transferrin (10 µg/ml), insulin (1 µg/ml), gentamycin (100 ng/ml) and aprotinin (50 µg/ml).

- 5 The following polypeptides were positive in this assay: PRO1275 and PRO1474.

EXAMPLE 147: Fetal Hemoglobin Induction in an Erythroblastic Cell Line (Assay 107)

This assay is useful for screening PRO polypeptides for the ability to induce the switch from adult hemoglobin to fetal hemoglobin in an erythroblastic cell line. Molecules testing positive in this assay are expected to be useful for therapeutically treating various mammalian hemoglobin-associated disorders such as the various thalassemias. The assay is performed as follows. Erythroblastic cells are plated in standard growth medium at 1000 cells/well in a 96 well format. PRO polypeptides are added to the growth medium at a concentration of 0.2% or 2% and the cells are incubated for 5 days at 37°C. As a positive control, cells are treated with 100µM hemin and as a negative control, the cells are untreated. After 5 days, cell lysates are prepared and analyzed for the expression of gamma globin (a fetal marker). A positive in the assay is a gamma globin level at least 2-fold above the negative control.

The following polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1304, PRO1306, PRO1418, PRO1410 and PRO1575.

20 **EXAMPLE 148: Detection of Polypeptides That Affect Glucose and/or FFA Uptake in Skeletal Muscle (Assay 106)**

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides show the ability to affect glucose or FFA uptake by skeletal muscle cells. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial including, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.

In a 96 well format, PRO polypeptides to be assayed are added to primary rat differentiated skeletal muscle, and allowed to incubate overnight. Then fresh media with the PRO polypeptide and +/- insulin are added to the wells. The sample media is then monitored to determine glucose and FFA uptake by the skeletal muscle cells. The insulin will stimulate glucose and FFA uptake by the skeletal muscle, and insulin in media without the PRO polypeptide is used as a positive control, and a limit for scoring. As the PRO polypeptide being tested may either stimulate or inhibit glucose and FFA uptake, results are scored as positive in the assay if greater than 1.5 times or less than 0.5 times the insulin control.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive as either stimulators or inhibitors of glucose and/or FFA uptake in this assay: PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555 and PRO1787.

EXAMPLE 149: Detection of PRO Polypeptides That Affect Glucose or FFA Uptake by Primary Rat Adipocytes (Assay 94)

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides show the ability to affect glucose or FFA uptake by adipocyte cells. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by adipocytes would be beneficial including, for example, obesity, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.

In a 96 well format, PRO polypeptides to be assayed are added to primary rat adipocytes, and allowed to incubate overnight. Samples are taken at 4 and 16 hours and assayed for glycerol, glucose and FFA uptake. After the 16 hour incubation, insulin is added to the media and allowed to incubate for 4 hours. At this time, a sample is taken and glycerol, glucose and FFA uptake is measured. Media containing insulin without the PRO polypeptide is used as a positive reference control. As the PRO polypeptide being tested may either stimulate or inhibit glucose and FFA uptake, results are scored as positive in the assay if greater than 1.5 times or less than 0.5 times the insulin control.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive as stimulators of glucose and/or FFA uptake in this assay: PRO1265, PRO1283, PRO1279, PRO1303, PRO1306, PRO1325, PRO1565 and PRO1567.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive as inhibitors of glucose and/or FFA uptake in this assay: PRO1194, PRO1190, PRO1326, PRO1343, PRO1480, PRO1474, PRO1575 and PRO1760.

EXAMPLE 150: Chondrocyte Re-differentiation Assay (Assay 110)

This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention act to induce redifferentiation of chondrocytes, therefore, are expected to be useful for the treatment of various bone and/or cartilage disorders such as, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. The assay is performed as follows. Porcine chondrocytes are isolated by overnight collagenase digestion of articular cartilage of metacarpophalangeal joints of 4-6 month old female pigs. The isolated cells are then seeded at 25,000 cells/cm² in Ham F-12 containing 10% FBS and 4 µg/ml gentamycin. The culture media is changed every third day and the cells are then seeded in 96 well plates at 5,000 cells/well in 100 µl of the same media without serum and 100 µl of the test PRO polypeptide, 5 nM staurosporin (positive control) or medium alone (negative control) is added to give a final volume of 200 µl/well. After 5 days of incubation at 37°C, a picture of each well is taken and the differentiation state of the chondrocytes is determined. A positive result in the assay occurs when the redifferentiation of the chondrocytes is determined to be more similar to the positive control than the negative control.

The following polypeptide tested positive in this assay: PRO1265, PRO1250, PRO1430, PRO1356, PRO1275, PRO1274, PRO1286, PRO1273, PRO1283, PRO1279, PRO1306, PRO1325, PRO1343, PRO1418, PRO1565, PRO1474, PRO1787, PRO1556 and PRO1801.

EXAMPLE 151: Induction of Pancreatic β-Cell Precursor Proliferation (Assay 117)

This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention act to induce an increase in the number of pancreatic β-cell precursor cells and, therefore, are useful for treating various insulin deficient states in mammals, including diabetes mellitus. The assay is performed as follows. The assay uses a primary culture of mouse fetal pancreatic cells and the primary readout is an alteration in the expression of markers that represent

either β -cell precursors or mature β -cells. Marker expression is measured by real time quantitative PCR (RTQ-PCR); wherein the marker being evaluated is a transcription factor called Pdx1.

The pancreata are dissected from E14 embryos (CD1 mice). The pancreata are then digested with collagenase/dispase in F12/DMEM at 37°C for 40 to 60 minutes (collagenase/dispase, 1.37 mg/ml, Boehringer Mannheim, #1097113). The digestion is then neutralized with an equal volume of 5% BSA and the cells are washed once with RPMI1640. At day 1, the cells are seeded into 12-well tissue culture plates (pre-coated with laminin, 20 μ g/ml in PBS, Boehringer Mannheim, #124317). Cells from pancreata from 1-2 embryos are distributed per well. The culture medium for this primary culture is 14F/1640. At day 2, the media is removed and the attached cells washed with RPMI/1640. Two mls of minimal media are added in addition to the protein to be tested. At day 4, the media is removed and RNA prepared from the cells and marker expression analyzed by real time quantitative RT-PCR. A protein is considered to be active in the assay if it increases the expression of the relevant β -cell marker as compared to untreated controls.

14F/1640 is RPMI1640 (Gibco) plus the following:

group A 1:1000

group B 1:1000

15 recombinant human insulin 10 μ g/ml

Aprotinin (50 μ g/ml) 1:2000 (Boehringer manheim #981532)

Bovine pituitary extract (BPE) 60 μ g/ml

Gentamycin 100 ng/ml

Group A : (in 10ml PBS)

20 Transferrin, 100mg (Sigma T2252)

Epidermal Growth Factor, 100 μ g (BRL 100004)

Triiodothyronine, 10 μ l of 5 \times 10 $^{-6}$ M (Sigma T5516)

Ethanolamine, 100 μ l of 10 $^{-1}$ M (Sigma E0135)

Phosphoethalamine, 100 μ l of 10 $^{-1}$ M (Sigma P0503)

25 Selenium, 4 μ l of 10 $^{-1}$ M (Aesar #12574)

Group C : (in 10ml 100% ethanol)

Hydrocortisone, 2 μ l of 5 \times 10 $^{-3}$ M (Sigma #H0135)

Progesterone, 100 μ l of 1 \times 10 $^{-3}$ M (Sigma #P6149)

Forskolin, 500 μ l of 20mM (Calbiochem #344270)

30 Minimal media:

RPMI 1640 plus transferrin (10 μ g/ml), insulin (1 μ g/ml), gentamycin (100 ng/ml), aprotinin (50 μ g/ml) and BPE (15 μ g/ml).

Defined media:

35 RPMI 1640 plus transferrin (10 μ g/ml), insulin (1 μ g/ml), gentamycin (100 ng/ml) and aprotinin (50 μ g/ml).

The following polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1382 and PRO1561.

EXAMPLE 152: Proliferation of Rat Utricular Supporting Cells (Assay 54)

This assay shows that certain polypeptides of the invention act as potent mitogens for inner ear supporting cells which are auditory hair cell progenitors and, therefore, are useful for inducing the regeneration of auditory hair cells and treating hearing loss in mammals. The assay is performed as follows. Rat UEC-4 utricular epithelial cells are aliquoted into 96 well plates with a density of 3000 cells/well in 200 μ l of serum-containing medium at 33°C. The cells are cultured overnight and are then switched to serum-free medium at 37°C. Various dilutions of PRO polypeptides (or nothing for a control) are then added to the cultures and the cells are incubated for 24 hours. After the 24 hour incubation, 3 H-thymidine (1 μ Ci/well) is added and the cells are then cultured for an additional 24 hours. The cultures are then washed to remove unincorporated radiolabel, the cells harvested and Cpm per well determined. Cpm of at least 30% or greater in the PRO polypeptide treated cultures as compared to the control cultures is considered a positive in the assay.

The following polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1340.

EXAMPLE 153: Chondrocyte Proliferation Assay (Assay 111)

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides of the present invention show the ability to induce the proliferation and/or redifferentiation of chondrocytes in culture. PRO polypeptides testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of various bone and/or cartilage disorders such as, for example, sports injuries and arthritis.

Porcine chondrocytes are isolated by overnight collagenase digestion of articular cartilage of the metacarpophalangeal joint of 4-6 month old female pigs. The isolated cells are then seeded at 25,000 cells/cm² in Ham F-12 containing 10% FBS and 4 μ g/ml gentamycin. The culture media is changed every third day and the cells are reseeded to 25,000 cells/cm² every five days. On day 12, the cells are seeded in 96 well plates at 5,000 cells/well in 100 μ l of the same media without serum and 100 μ l of either serum-free medium (negative control), staurosporin (final concentration of 5 nM; positive control) or the test PRO polypeptide are added to give a final volume of 200 μ l/well. After 5 days at 37°C, 20 μ l of Alamar blue is added to each well and the plates are incubated for an additional 3 hours at 37°C. The fluorescence is then measured in each well (Ex:530 nm; Em: 590 nm). The fluorescence of a plate containing 200 μ l of the serum-free medium is measured to obtain the background. A positive result in the assay is obtained when the fluorescence of the PRO polypeptide treated sample is more like that of the positive control than the negative control.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1347, PRO1279, PRO1410 and PRO1474.

EXAMPLE 154: Inhibition of Heart Neonatal Hypertrophy Induced by LIF+ET-1 (Assay 74)

This assay is designed to determine whether PRO polypeptides of the present invention show the ability to inhibit neonatal heart hypertrophy induced by LIF and endothelin-1 (ET-1). A test compound that provides a positive response in the present assay would be useful for the therapeutic treatment of cardiac insufficiency diseases or disorders characterized or associated with an undesired hypertrophy of the cardiac muscle.

Cardiac myocytes from 1-day old Harlan Sprague Dawley rats (180 μ l at 7.5 x 10⁴/ml, serum < 0.1, freshly isolated) are introduced on day 1 to 96-well plates previously coated with DMEM/F12 + 4% FCS. Test

PRO polypeptide samples or growth medium alone (negative control) are then added directly to the wells on day 2 in 20 μ l volume. LIF + ET-1 are then added to the wells on day 3. The cells are stained after an additional 2 days in culture and are then scored visually the next day. A positive in the assay occurs when the PRO polypeptide treated myocytes are visually smaller on the average or less numerous than the untreated myocytes.

The following PRO polypeptides tested positive in this assay: PRO1760.

5

EXAMPLE 155: Tissue Expression Distribution

Oligonucleotide probes were constructed from some of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences shown in the accompanying figures for use in quantitative PCR amplification reactions. The oligonucleotide probes were chosen so as to give an approximately 200-600 base pair amplified fragment from the 3' end of its associated template in a standard PCR reaction. The oligonucleotide probes were employed in standard quantitative PCR amplification reactions with cDNA libraries isolated from different human adult and/or fetal tissue sources and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis so as to obtain a quantitative determination of the level of expression of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid in the various tissues tested. Knowledge of the expression pattern or the differential expression of the PRO polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid in various different human tissue types provides a diagnostic marker useful for tissue typing, with or without other tissue-specific markers, for determining the primary tissue source of a metastatic tumor, and the like. These assays provided the following results.

	<u>DNA Molecule</u>	<u>Tissues With Significant Expression</u>	<u>Tissues Lacking Significant Expression</u>
20	DNA19902-1669	HUVEC cells, colon tumor	dendritic cells, lymphoblast cells, heart
	DNA23322-1393	uterus, colon tumor, prostate	cartilage
	DNA26846-1397	lymphoblast cells	uterus, heart, cartilage
10	DNA56107-1415	spleen, substantia nigra, colon tumor	cartilage
	DNA56406-1704	THP-1 macrophages, uterus, spleen	endothelial cells, prostate, cartilage
	DNA56529-1647	liver, kidney, brain	adenocarcinoma, lung, bone marrow
15	DNA56862-1343	endothelial cells, substantia nigra	colon tumor, lymphoblast cells, uterus
		hippocampus	
	DNA57254-1477	kidney	lung, placenta, brain
	DNA58730-1607	bone marrow, kidney	lung, brain
	DNA58732-1650	lung, bone marrow	brain, liver
25	DNA58828-1519	adenocarcinoma	lung, retina, small intestine
	DNA58852-1637	uterus	colon tumor, heart, brain
	DNA59212-1627	uterus	prostate, cartilage, heart
	DNA59219-1613	spleen, dendrocytes, prostate, uterus	substantia nigra, colon tumor, heart
	DNA59817-1703	bone marrow	lung, small intestine, placenta
30	DNA60278-1530	prostate, colon tumor	uterus, cartilage
	DNA60608-1577	kidney, bone marrow	breast carcinoma, small intestine, lung
	DNA60611-1524	breast carcinoma	lung, small intestine, retina
	DNA60740-1615	breast carcinoma, adenocarcinoma	lung, small intestine, brain
35	DNA62809-1531	THP-1 macrophages	uterus, spleen, brain, colon tumor
	DNA62815-1576	colon tumor, uterus, prostate	spleen, brain, heart, cartilage
	DNA62845-1684	liver, bone marrow	adenocarcinoma, lung, brain
	DNA64849-1604	kidney	lung, pancreas, liver, thyroid
	DNA64863-1573	lung, brain, kidney, bone marrow	liver, pancreas
	DNA64881-1602	uterus	heart, spleen, brain, endothelial cells
40	DNA64902-1667	uterus	prostate, brain, heart, spleen
	DNA64952-1568	lung, brain	pancreas
	DNA65403-1565	spleen, dendrocytes, THP-1 macrophages	endothelial cells, colon tumor, lymphoblasts

	DNA65408-1578	prostate, spleen, dendrocytes	uterus, heart, substantia nigra.
	DNA65423-1595	testis	breast carcinoma, retina, small intestine
	DNA66512-1564	heart, uterus, prostate, cartilage	endothelial cells
	DNA66519-1535	dendrocytes, lymphoblasts, uterus	substantia nigra, prostate, spleen
5	DNA66521-1583	uterus, heart, hippocampus	cartilage, dendrocytes, spleen
	DNA66658-1584	prostate, uterus, hippocampus, spleen	colon tumor, cartilage, heart
	DNA66672-1586	spleen	heart, prostate, brain, uterus
	DNA66674-1599	uterus, prostate	heart, brain, spleen, cartilage, colon
	DNA68836-1656	kidney	tumor
10	DNA68871-1638	uterus, colon tumor, prostate	lung, brain, bone marrow, liver
	DNA68880-1676	heart, endothelial cells, brain, uterus	heart, cartilage, brain, spleen
	DNA68885-1678	uterus, colon tumor, prostate	THP-1 macrophages
	DNA71180-1655	brain	brain, heart, cartilage, endothelial cells
	DNA71184-1634	breast carcinoma, bone marrow, testis	lung, bone marrow, liver, kidney
15	DNA71234-1651	kidney, bone marrow	brain, adrenal gland
	DNA71277-1636	prostate, cartilage, heart, uterus	lung, brain, placenta
	DNA71286-1687	uterus, prostate, brain, cartilage	colon tumor, substantia nigra,
	DNA71883-1660	aortic endothelial cells	endothelial cells
20	DNA73492-1671	breast carcinoma, aortic endothelial cells	heart
	DNA73734-1680	bone marrow	lung, retina, small intestine, kidney
	DNA73735-1681	prostate	lung, brain, testis
	DNA73736-1657	spleen, substantia nigra, hippocampus,	heart, cartilage, brain, uterus
25	DNA73737-1658	cartilage	brain, heart, cartilage, spleen
	DNA73742-1662	uterus	prostate, heart, uterus, dendrocytes
	DNA73746-1654	spleen, uterus, prostate	prostate, heart, spleen, cartilage
30	DNA73760-1672	prostate	dendrocytes, colon tumor, endothelial
	DNA76393-1664	breast carcinoma	cells
	DNA76398-1699	endothelial cells, cartilage, uterus	uterus, heart, brain, cartilage, spleen
	DNA76399-1700	hippocampus, prostate, THP-1	retina, brain, kidney, liver, testis
35	DNA76522-2500	macrophages	brain, prostate
	DNA77301-1708	IM-9 lymphoblasts	heart, uterus, spleen, dendrocytes
	DNA77648-1688	colon tumor	prostate, spleen, heart, cartilage, uterus
	DNA77568-1626	brain	uterus, prostate, brain, heart, cartilage
40	DNA58727-1474	HUVEC, dendrocytes, uterus	lung, small intestine, kidney, liver
	DNA61185-1646	colon tumor, HUVEC	brain, lung
	DNA61608-1606	colon tumor, dendrocytes, spleen, testis	lung, liver, placenta, heart
	DNA66304-1546	prostate, testis	substantia nigra, hippocampus, prostate,
45	DNA71213-1659	brain, spleen, HUVEC, colon tumor	colon tumor
	DNA62812-1594	heart	uterus, dendrocytes, substantia nigra
	DNA66660-1585	colon tumor, HUVEC, testis, placenta,	substantia nigra, placenta
50	DNA66669-1597	uterus	uterus, brain, heart, colon tumor,
	DNA68866-1644	heart, placenta, adrenal gland, uterus	adrenal gland
55	DNA73730-1679	testis, colon tumor, prostate, spleen,	prostate, uterus, heart, cartilage
		testis, adrenal gland, uterus, prostate,	placenta, testis, uterus, adrenal gland,
		uterus	bone marrow, prostate
			bone marrow
			cartilage, testis, colon tumor, HUVEC,
			bone marrow, prostate, spleen
			cartilage, adrenal gland, HUVEC,
			placenta
			cartilage, colon tumor, heart, placenta,
			spleen

Deposit of Material

The following materials have been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209, USA (ATCC):

Table 12

<u>Material</u>	<u>ATCC Dep. No.</u>	<u>Deposit Date</u>
5 DNA19902-1669	203454	November 3, 1998
DNA26846-1397	203406	October 27, 1998
DNA56107-1415	203405	October 27, 1998
DNA56406-1704	203478	November 17, 1998
DNA56529-1647	203293	September 29, 1998
10 DNA56531-1648	203286	September 29, 1998
DNA56862-1343	203174	September 1, 1998
DNA57254-1477	203289	September 29, 1998
DNA57841-1522	203458	November 3, 1998
DNA58727-1474	203171	September 1, 1998
15 DNA58730-1607	203221	September 15, 1998
DNA58732-1650	203290	September 29, 1998
DNA58828-1519	203172	September 1, 1998
DNA58852-1637	203271	September 22, 1998
DNA59212-1627	203245	September 9, 1998
20 DNA59218-1559	203287	September 29, 1998
DNA59219-1613	203220	September 15, 1998
DNA59586-1520	203288	September 29, 1998
DNA59817-1703	203470	November 17, 1998
DNA60278-1530	203170	September 1, 1998
25 DNA60608-1577	203126	August 18, 1998
DNA60611-1524	203175	September 1, 1998
DNA60618-1557	203292	September 29, 1998
DNA60740-1615	203456	November 3, 1998
DNA60764-1533	203452	November 10, 1998
30 DNA60775-1532	203173	September 1, 1998
DNA61185-1646	203464	November 17, 1998
DNA61608-1606	203239	September 9, 1998
DNA62808-1326	203358	October 20, 1998
DNA62809-1531	203237	September 9, 1998
35 DNA62815-1578	203247	September 9, 1998
DNA62845-1684	203361	October 20, 1998
DNA64842-1632	203278	September 22, 1998
DNA64849-1604	203468	November 17, 1998
DNA64863-1573	203251	September 9, 1998
40 DNA64881-1602	203240	September 9, 1998
DNA64883-1526	203253	Serptember 9, 1998
DNA64885-1529	203457	November 3, 1998
DNA64886-1601	203241	September 9, 1998
DNA64888-1542	203249	September 9, 1998
45 DNA64889-1541	203250	September 9, 1998
DNA64897-1628	203216	September 15, 1998
DNA64902-1667	203317	October 6, 1998
DNA64903-1553	203223	September 15, 1998
DNA64905-1558	203233	September 15, 1998
50 DNA64950-1590	203224	September 15, 1998
DNA64952-1568	203222	September 15, 1998
DNA65402-1540	203252	September 9, 1998
DNA65403-1565	203230	September 15, 1998
DNA65404-1551	203244	September 9, 1998
55 DNA65405-1547	203476	November 17, 1998

	DNA65406-1567	203219	September 15, 1998
	DNA65408-1578	203217	September 15, 1998
	DNA65409-1566	203232	September 15, 1998
	DNA65410-1569	203231	September 15, 1998
	DNA65423-1595	203227	September 15, 1998
5	DNA66304-1546	203321	October 6, 1998
	DNA66511-1411	203228	September 15, 1998
	DNA66512-1564	203218	September 15, 1998
	DNA66519-1535	203236	September 15, 1998
	DNA66520-1536	203226	September 15, 1998
10	DNA66521-1583	203225	September 15, 1998
	DNA66526-1616	203246	September 9, 1998
	DNA66658-1584	203229	September 15, 1998
	DNA66659-1593	203269	September 22, 1998
	DNA66663-1598	203268	September 22, 1998
15	DNA66669-1597	203272	September 22, 1998
	DNA66672-1586	203265	September 22, 1998
	DNA66674-1599	203281	September 22, 1998
	DNA66675-1587	203282	September 22, 1998
	DNA67962-1649	203291	September 29, 1998
20	DNA68836-1656	203455	November 3, 1998
	DNA68864-1629	203276	September 22, 1998
	DNA68866-1644	203283	September 22, 1998
	DNA68871-1638	203280	September 22, 1998
	DNA68874-1622	203277	September 22, 1998
25	DNA68880-1676	203319	October 6, 1998
	DNA68885-1570	203311	October 6, 1998
	DNA71166-1685	203355	October 20, 1998
	DNA71169-1709	203467	November 17, 1998
	DNA71180-1655	203403	October 27, 1998
30	DNA71184-1634	203266	September 22, 1998
	DNA71213-1659	203401	October 27, 1998
	DNA71234-1651	203402	October 27, 1998
	DNA71277-1636	203285	September 22, 1998
	DNA71282-1668	203312	October 6, 1998
35	DNA71286-1604	203357	October 20, 1998
	DNA71883-1660	203475	November 17, 1998
	DNA73401-1633	203273	September 22, 1998
	DNA73492-1671	203324	October 6, 1998
	DNA73727-1673	203459	November 3, 1998
40	DNA73730-1679	203320	October 6, 1998
	DNA73734-1680	203363	October 20, 1998
	DNA73735-1681	203356	October 20, 1998
	DNA73736-1657	203466	November 17, 1998
	DNA73737-1658	203412	October 27, 1998
45	DNA73739-1645	203270	September 22, 1998
	DNA73742-1662	203316	October 6, 1998
	DNA73744-1665	203322	October 6, 1998
	DNA73746-1654	203411	October 27, 1998
	DNA73760-1672	203314	October 6, 1998
50	DNA76396-1698	203471	November 17, 1998
	DNA76398-1699	203474	November 17, 1998
	DNA76399-1700	203472	November 17, 1998
	DNA76401-1683	203360	October 20, 1998
	DNA76510-2504	203477	November 17, 1998
55	DNA76522-2500	203469	November 17, 1998
	DNA76529-1666	203315	October 6, 1998
	DNA76531-1701	203465	November 17, 1998

DNA76532-1702	203473	November 17, 1998
DNA76538-1670	203313	October 6, 1998
DNA76541-1675	203409	October 27, 1998
DNA77301-1708	203407	October 27, 1998
DNA77303-2502	203479	November 17, 1998
5 DNA77648-1688	203408	October 27, 1998
DNA77652-2505	203480	November 17, 1998
DNA83500-2506	203391	October 29, 1998
DNA77568-1626	203134	August 18, 1998
DNA23322-1393	203400	October 27, 1998
10 DNA59814-1486	203359	October 20, 1998
DNA62812-1594	203248	September 9, 1998
DNA66660-1585	203279	September 22, 1998
DNA76393-1664	203323	October 6, 1998

15 These deposit were made under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure and the Regulations thereunder (Budapest Treaty). This assures maintenance of a viable culture of the deposit for 30 years from the date of deposit. The deposits will be made available by ATCC under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, and subject to an agreement between Genentech, Inc. and ATCC, which assures permanent and unrestricted availability of the progeny of
20 the culture of the deposit to the public upon issuance of the pertinent U.S. patent or upon laying open to the public of any U.S. or foreign patent application, whichever comes first, and assures availability of the progeny to one determined by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to be entitled thereto according to 35 USC §122 and the Commissioner's rules pursuant thereto (including 37 CFR §1.14 with particular reference to 886 OG 638).

25 The assignee of the present application has agreed that if a culture of the materials on deposit should die or be lost or destroyed when cultivated under suitable conditions, the materials will be promptly replaced on notification with another of the same. Availability of the deposited material is not to be construed as a license to practice the invention in contravention of the rights granted under the authority of any government in accordance with its patent laws.

30 The foregoing written specification is considered to be sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to practice the invention. The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the construct deposited, since the deposited embodiment is intended as a single illustration of certain aspects of the invention and any constructs that are functionally equivalent are within the scope of this invention. The deposit of material herein does not constitute an admission that the written description herein contained is inadequate to enable the practice of any aspect of the invention, including the best mode thereof, nor is it to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims to the specific illustrations that it represents. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and fall within the scope of the appended claims.
35

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated nucleic acid having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), Figure 150 (SEQ ID NO:269), Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429) and Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

2. The nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein said nucleotide sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28), Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53), Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67), Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71), Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76), Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78), Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:83), Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85), Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87), Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO:94), Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99), Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101), Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103), Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110), Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115), Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117), Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122), Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127), Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129), Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131), Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133), Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135), Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137), Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139), Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141), Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143), Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145), Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147), Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152), Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157), Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159), Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188), Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO:197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213), Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233), Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252), Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO:259), Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264), Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266), Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274), Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276), Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281), Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286), Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291), Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296), Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301), Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303), Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305), Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307), Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309), Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314), Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO:316), Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321), Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323), Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325), Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327), Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329), Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331), Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333), Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335), Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337), Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339), Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346), Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351), Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353), Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355), Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357), Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363), Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365), Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371), Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373), Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375), Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377), Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382), Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384), Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389), Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394), Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396), Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430).

3. The nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein said nucleotide sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the full-length coding sequence of the sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28), Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53), Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67), Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71), Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76), Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78), Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:83), Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85), Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87), Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO:94), Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99), Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101), Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103), Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110), Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115), Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117), Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122), Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127), Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129), Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131), Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133), Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135), Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137), Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139), Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141), Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143), Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145), Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147), Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152), Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157), Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159), Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188), Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO:197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213), Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233), Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252), Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO:259), Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264), Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266), Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274), Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276), Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281), Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286), Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291), Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296), Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301), Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303), Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305), Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307), Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309), Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314), Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO:316), Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321), Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323), Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325), Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327), Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329), Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331), Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333), Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335), Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337), Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339), Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346), Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351), Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353), Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355), Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357), Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363), Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365), Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371), Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373), Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375), Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377), Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382), Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384), Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389), Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394), Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396), Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430).

4. Isolated nucleic acid which comprises the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession number shown in Table 12.

5. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 1.

6. The vector of Claim 5 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

5 7. A host cell comprising the vector of Claim 5.

8. The host cell of Claim 7 wherein said cell is a CHO cell.

9. The host cell of Claim 7 wherein said cell is an *E. coli*.

10 10. The host cell of Claim 7 wherein said cell is a yeast cell.

11. A process for producing a PRO polypeptides comprising culturing the host cell of Claim 7 under conditions suitable for expression of said PRO polypeptide and recovering said PRO polypeptide from the 15 cell culture.

12. Isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:4), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:6), Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:8), Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:10), Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:12), Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:17), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO:22), Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:24), Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:29), Figure 20 (SEQ ID NO:31), Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:33), Figure 24 (SEQ ID NO:41), Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:43), Figure 28 (SEQ ID NO:50), Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:52), Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:54), Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:56), Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:58), Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:63), Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:68), Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:70), Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:72), Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:77), Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:79), Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:84), Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:86), Figure 54 (SEQ ID NO:88), Figure 56 (SEQ ID NO:95), Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:100), Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:102), Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:104), Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:111), Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:116), Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:118), Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:123), Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:128), Figure 74 (SEQ ID NO:130), Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:132), Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO:134), Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO:136), Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO:138), Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:140), Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:142), Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:144), Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:146), Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:148), Figure 94 (SEQ ID NO:153), Figure 96 (SEQ ID NO:158), Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:160), Figure 100 (SEQ ID NO:162), Figure 102 (SEQ ID NO:170), Figure 104 (SEQ ID NO:180), Figure 106 (SEQ ID NO:189), Figure 108 (SEQ ID NO:194), Figure 110 (SEQ ID NO:196), Figure 112 (SEQ ID NO:198), Figure 114 (SEQ ID NO:203), Figure 116 (SEQ ID NO:210), Figure 118 (SEQ ID NO:212), Figure 120 (SEQ ID NO:214), Figure 122 (SEQ ID NO:216), Figure 124 (SEQ ID NO:218), Figure 126 (SEQ ID NO:220), Figure 128 (SEQ ID NO:225), Figure 130 (SEQ ID NO:227), Figure 132 (SEQ ID NO:229), Figure 134 (SEQ ID NO:234), Figure 136 (SEQ ID NO:236), Figure 138 (SEQ ID NO:243), Figure 140 (SEQ ID NO:248), Figure 142 (SEQ ID NO:253), Figure 144 (SEQ ID NO:260), Figure 146 (SEQ ID NO:265), Figure 148 (SEQ ID NO:267), Figure

150 (SEQ ID NO:269), Figure 152 (SEQ ID NO:271), Figure 154 (SEQ ID NO:273), Figure 156 (SEQ ID NO:275), Figure 158 (SEQ ID NO:277), Figure 160 (SEQ ID NO:282), Figure 162 (SEQ ID NO:287), Figure 164 (SEQ ID NO:292), Figure 166 (SEQ ID NO:297), Figure 168 (SEQ ID NO:302), Figure 170 (SEQ ID NO:304), Figure 172 (SEQ ID NO:306), Figure 174 (SEQ ID NO:308), Figure 176 (SEQ ID NO:310), Figure 178 (SEQ ID NO:315), Figure 180 (SEQ ID NO:317), Figure 182 (SEQ ID NO:322), Figure 184 (SEQ ID NO:324), Figure 186 (SEQ ID NO:326), Figure 188 (SEQ ID NO:328), Figure 190 (SEQ ID NO:330), Figure 192 (SEQ ID NO:332), Figure 194 (SEQ ID NO:334), Figure 196 (SEQ ID NO:336), Figure 198 (SEQ ID NO:338), Figure 200 (SEQ ID NO:340), Figure 202 (SEQ ID NO:347), Figure 204 (SEQ ID NO:352), Figure 206 (SEQ ID NO:354), Figure 208 (SEQ ID NO:356), Figure 210 (SEQ ID NO:358), Figure 212 (SEQ ID NO:364), Figure 214 (SEQ ID NO:366), Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), Figure 222 (SEQ ID NO:378), Figure 224 (SEQ ID NO:383), Figure 226 (SEQ ID NO:385), Figure 228 (SEQ ID NO:390), Figure 230 (SEQ ID NO:395), Figure 232 (SEQ ID NO:397), Figure 234 (SEQ ID NO:402), Figure 236 (SEQ ID NO:406), Figure 238 (SEQ ID NO:410), Figure 240 (SEQ ID NO:415), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:423), Figure 244 (SEQ ID NO:429) and Figure 246 (SEQ ID NO:431).

15 13. Isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule deposited under any ATCC accession number shown in Table 12.

20 14. A chimeric molecule comprising a polypeptide according to Claim 12 fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence.

15. The chimeric molecule of Claim 14 wherein said heterologous amino acid sequence is an epitope tag sequence.

25 16. The chimeric molecule of Claim 14 wherein said heterologous amino acid sequence is a Fc region of an immunoglobulin.

17. An antibody which specifically binds to a PRO polypeptide according to Claim 12.

30 18. The antibody of Claim 17 wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

19. The antibody of Claim 17 wherein said antibody is a humanized antibody.

20. The antibody of Claim 17 wherein said antibody is an antibody fragment.

35 21. An isolated nucleic acid which has at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of that shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28), Figure 19 (SEQ

ID NO:30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53), Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67), Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:69), Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:71), Figure 45 (SEQ ID NO:76), Figure 47 (SEQ ID NO:78), Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:83), Figure 51 (SEQ ID NO:85), Figure 53 (SEQ ID NO:87), Figure 55 (SEQ ID NO:94), Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:99), Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:101), Figure 61 (SEQ ID NO:103), Figure 63 (SEQ ID NO:110), Figure 65 (SEQ ID NO:115), Figure 67 (SEQ ID NO:117), Figure 69 (SEQ ID NO:122), Figure 71 (SEQ ID NO:127), Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:129), Figure 75 (SEQ ID NO:131), Figure 77 (SEQ ID NO:133), Figure 79 (SEQ ID NO:135), Figure 81 (SEQ ID NO:137), Figure 83 (SEQ ID NO:139), Figure 85 (SEQ ID NO:141), Figure 87 (SEQ ID NO:143), Figure 89 (SEQ ID NO:145), Figure 91 (SEQ ID NO:147), Figure 93 (SEQ ID NO:152), Figure 95 (SEQ ID NO:157), Figure 97 (SEQ ID NO:159), Figure 99 (SEQ ID NO:161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188), Figure 107 (SEQ ID NO:193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO:197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID NO:202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213), Figure 121 (SEQ ID NO:215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID NO:224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233), Figure 135 (SEQ ID NO:235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID NO:252), Figure 143 (SEQ ID NO:259), Figure 145 (SEQ ID NO:264), Figure 147 (SEQ ID NO:266), Figure 149 (SEQ ID NO:268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID NO:274), Figure 157 (SEQ ID NO:276), Figure 159 (SEQ ID NO:281), Figure 161 (SEQ ID NO:286), Figure 163 (SEQ ID NO:291), Figure 165 (SEQ ID NO:296), Figure 167 (SEQ ID NO:301), Figure 169 (SEQ ID NO:303), Figure 171 (SEQ ID NO:305), Figure 173 (SEQ ID NO:307), Figure 175 (SEQ ID NO:309), Figure 177 (SEQ ID NO:314), Figure 179 (SEQ ID NO:316), Figure 181 (SEQ ID NO:321), Figure 183 (SEQ ID NO:323), Figure 185 (SEQ ID NO:325), Figure 187 (SEQ ID NO:327), Figure 189 (SEQ ID NO:329), Figure 191 (SEQ ID NO:331), Figure 193 (SEQ ID NO:333), Figure 195 (SEQ ID NO:335), Figure 197 (SEQ ID NO:337), Figure 199 (SEQ ID NO:339), Figure 201 (SEQ ID NO:346), Figure 203 (SEQ ID NO:351), Figure 205 (SEQ ID NO:353), Figure 207 (SEQ ID NO:355), Figure 209 (SEQ ID NO:357), Figure 211 (SEQ ID NO:363), Figure 213 (SEQ ID NO:365), Figure 215 (SEQ ID NO:371), Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373), Figure 219 (SEQ ID NO:375), Figure 221 (SEQ ID NO:377), Figure 223 (SEQ ID NO:382), Figure 225 (SEQ ID NO:384), Figure 227 (SEQ ID NO:389), Figure 229 (SEQ ID NO:394), Figure 231 (SEQ ID NO:396), Figure 233 (SEQ ID NO:401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID NO:414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430).

22. An isolated nucleic acid which has at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to the full-length coding sequence of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of that shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:3), Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:5), Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:7), Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:9), Figure 9 (SEQ ID NO:11), Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:16), Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:21), Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:23), Figure 17 (SEQ ID NO:28), Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:30), Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:32), Figure 23 (SEQ ID NO:40), Figure 25 (SEQ ID NO:42), Figure 27 (SEQ ID NO:49), Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:51), Figure 31 (SEQ ID NO:53), Figure

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33 (SEQ ID NO:55), Figure 35 (SEQ ID NO:57), Figure 37 (SEQ ID NO:62), Figure 39 (SEQ ID NO:67),
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NO:161), Figure 101 (SEQ ID NO:169), Figure 103 (SEQ ID NO:179), Figure 105 (SEQ ID NO:188), Figure
10 107 (SEQ ID NO:193), Figure 109 (SEQ ID NO:195), Figure 111 (SEQ ID NO:197), Figure 113 (SEQ ID
NO:202), Figure 115 (SEQ ID NO:209), Figure 117 (SEQ ID NO:211), Figure 119 (SEQ ID NO:213), Figure
121 (SEQ ID NO:215), Figure 123 (SEQ ID NO:217), Figure 125 (SEQ ID NO:219), Figure 127 (SEQ ID
NO:224), Figure 129 (SEQ ID NO:226), Figure 131 (SEQ ID NO:228), Figure 133 (SEQ ID NO:233), Figure
135 (SEQ ID NO:235), Figure 137 (SEQ ID NO:242), Figure 139 (SEQ ID NO:247), Figure 141 (SEQ ID
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149 (SEQ ID NO:268), Figure 151 (SEQ ID NO:270), Figure 153 (SEQ ID NO:272), Figure 155 (SEQ ID
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233 (SEQ ID NO:401), Figure 235 (SEQ ID NO:405), Figure 237 (SEQ ID NO:409), Figure 239 (SEQ ID
NO:414), Figure 241 (SEQ ID NO:422), Figure 242 (SEQ ID NO:428) and Figure 245 (SEQ ID NO:430).

30

23. An isolated extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide.

24. An isolated PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal peptide.

35 25. An isolated polypeptide having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity to an
extracellular domain of of PRO polypeptide.

26. An isolated polypeptide having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity to a PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal peptide.

27. An isolated nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide of any one of Claims 23 to 26.

FIGURE 1

CCAATGCCCGGTGCGGTGGTCAGGGTCTCGGGCTAGTCATGGCGTCCCCGTCTCGGAGAC
TGCAGACTAAACCAGTCATTACTTGTTCAGAGCGTTCTGCTAATCTACACTTTATTTCT
TGGATCACTGGCGTTATCCTTCTTGCAGTTGGCATTGGGCAAGGTGAGCCTGGAGAATT
CTTTCTCTTAAATGAGAACGCCACCAATGTCCCTTCGTGCTCATTGCTACTGGTACCG
TCATTATTCTTTGGCACCTTGGTTGCTACCTGCCAGCTCTGCATGGATGCTA
AAACTGTATGCAATGTTCTGACTCTCGTTGGTCGAACGGTCGCTGCCATCGTAGG
ATTGTTTCAGACATGAGATTAAGAACAGCTTAAGAATAATTATGAGAACGGCTTGAGC
AGTATAACTCTACAGGAGATTATAGAACGCCATGCAGTAGACAAGATCCAAAATACGTTGCAT
TGTGTGGTGTCAACGATTATAGAGATTGGACAGATACTAATTACTCAGAAAAAGGATT
TCCTAAGAGTTGCTGTAAACTGAAGATTGTACTCCACAGAGAGATGCAGACAAAGTAAACA
ATGAAGGTTGTTTATAAGGTGATGACCATTATAGAGTCAGAAATGGGAGTCAGGCAGGA
ATTCCCTTGGAGTTGCTGCTTCCAACTGATTGGAAATCTTCTCGCCTACTGCCWCTCTCG
TGCCATAACAAATAACCACTGAGATAGTGTAACCCATGTATCTGTGGCCTATT CCTCT
CTACCTTAAGGACATTAGGGTCCCCCTGTGAATTAGAAAGTTGCTGGCTGGAGAACTG
ACAACACTACTGATAGACCAAAAAACTACACCACTGAGTTGATTCAATCAAGATGTAT
GTAGACCTAAACACCAATAGGCTGATTCAATCAAGATCCGTGCTCGCAGTGGCTGAT
TCAATCAAGATGTATGTTGCTATGTTCTAAGTCCACCTCTATCCCATTGTTAGATCG
TTGAAACCTGTATCCCTCTGAAACACTGGAAGAGCTAGTAAATTGTAATGAAGT

2/249

FIGURE 2

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NYEKALKQYNSTGDYRSHAVDKIQNTLHCCGVTDYRDWTDTNYYSEKGFPKSCCKLEDCTPQ  
RDADKVNNEGCFIKVMTIIIESEMGVVAGISFGVACFQLIGIFLAYCXSRAITNNQYEIV
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-42

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 19-42, 61-83, 92-114, 209-230,

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 134-138

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 160-168, 160-169

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 75-81, 78-84, 210-216, 214-220, 226-232

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 69-80, 211-222

FIGURE 3

CCCCACCGCGTCCGGCGCCGTGGCCTCGCGTCCATCTTGCGTTCTCTCGGACCTGTCACAAA
GGAGTCGCGCCGCCGCCGCCCCCTCCCTCCGGTGGGCCGGGAGGTAGAGAAAGTCAGT
GCCACAGCCCACCAGCGCTGCTCTGAGCCCTGGGCACCGCGAACGGGAGGGAGTCTGAGGGT
TGGGGACGTCTGTGAGGGAGGGAACAGCCGCTCGAGCCTGGGCAGGGCGGACCGGACTGGG
GCCGGGGTAGGCTCTGGAAAGGGCCGGAGAGAGGTGGCCTGGTCAGAACCTGAGAAACA
GCCGAGAGGTTTCCACCGAGGCCCGCTTGAGGGATCTGAAGAGGTTCTAGAACAGGGT
GTTCCCTCTTCGGGGGTCTCACCAAGAGGTTCTGGGGTCGCCCTCTGAGGAGGCT
GCGGCTAACAGGGCCCAGAACTGCCATTGGATGTCCAGAATCCCTGTAGTTGATAATGTTG
GGAATAAGCTCTGCAACTTCTTGCAATTGGCATTAGTTGTAAAAACAAATAGGATGCAAATTCC
TCAACTCCAGGTTATGAAAACAGTACTTGGAAAAGTGAACACTACCTAAATGATCGTCTTTG
GTTGGGCCGTGTTCTAGCGAGCAGAACGCCTGGCCAGGGTCTGTTGTTGACTCTCGAAGAG
CACATAGCCCACCTCCTAGGGACTGGAGGTGCCGCTACTACCAGGGTAATTCCGTATCTG
CCGAGATGACAGTGGAACAGATGACAGTGTGACACCCAACAGCAACAGGCCGAGAACAGTG
CAGTACCCACTGCTGACACAAGGAGCCAACCACGGGACCCCTGTCGGCCACCAAGGAGGGC
CGAGGACCTCATGAGCCAAGGAGAAAGAAACAAATGTGGATGGCTAGTGTGGACACACT
GGCAGTAATACTGGACTCTGTAGATAAGTAAGTATCTGACTCACGGTCACCTCCAGTGGAAAT
GAAAAGTGTCTGCCCGAACCATGACTTTAGGACTCCTCAGTCAGTTCTAGGACATACTCG
CCAAGCCTGTGCTCACAGGGCAAAGGAGAAATTTAATGCTCCGCTGATGGCAGAGTAAA
TGATAAGATTGATGTTTGCTGCTGTCACTACTTGTCTGGAAATGTCTAAATGTTTC
TGTAGCAGAAAACACGATAAAAGCTATGATCTTATTAGAG

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FIGURE 4

MIVFGWAVFLASRSLGQGLLTLEEHIAHFLGTGGAATTMGNSCICRDDSGTDDSVDTQQQQ
AENSAVPTADTRSQPQPRDPVRPPRRGRGPHEPRRKKQNVVDGLVLDTLAVIRTLVDKO

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 22-26, 50-54, 113-117

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 18-24, 32-38, 34-40, 35-41, 51-57

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FIGURE 5

GGCACGAGGCCTGTCCACCGGGGGCGTGGGAGTGAGGTACCAAGATTCA
CCGACGCCTCTGTTCTCGGAATCCGGGTGCTGCGGATTGAGGTCCCGGTTCTAACGGACTG
CAAGATGGAGGAAGGCGGGAACCTAGGAGGCCTGATTAAGATGGTCCATCTACTGGTCTTGT
CAGGTGCCTGGGGCATGCAAATGTGGGTGACCTTCGTCTCAGGCTTCCTGCTTTCCGAAGC
CTTCCCCGACATACCTCGGACTAGTGCAGAGCAAACCTTCCCTTACTTCCACATCTC
CATGGGCTGTGCCTTCATCAACCTCTGCATCTTGGCTTCACAGCATGCTTGGGCTCAGCTCA
CATTCTGGGAGGCCAGCCAGCTTACCTGCTGTTCTGAGCCTACGCTGCCACTGTCAAC
GCCCGCTGGCTGGAACCCCGACCACAGCTGCCATGTGGGCCCTGCAAACCGTGAGAAGGA
GCGAGGCCTGGGTGGGGAGGTACCAGGCAGCCACCAGGGTCCGATCCCTACCGCCAGCTGC
GAGAGAAGGACCCCAAGTACAGTGCTCTCCGCCAGAATTCTTCCGCTACCATGGGCTGTCC
TCTCTTGCAATCTGGCTGCGCTTGAGCAATGGGCTGTCTCGCTGGCCTTGCCTGGAA
AATAAGGAGCCTCT**AGCATGGGCCCTGCATGCTAATAATGTTCTTCAGAAATGAAAAAAA**
AAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 6

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GCA FINLC ILASQ HAWA QLT FW EA S QLY LLFLS LT LATVNARW LE PRTTAAMW ALQT VEKER
GLGGE VPGSHQGP DPYRQLRE KDPK YSAL RQNFF RYH GLSSLC NLGC VLSN GLCLAGLA LEIRSL
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 86-103, 60-75

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 82-86

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 144-151

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 4-10, 5-11, 47-53, 170-176, 176-182

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 54-65

G-protein coupled receptors proteins.

amino acids 44-85

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FIGURE 7

AATTCA GATTTAAGCCCATTCTGCAGTGGAA TTCATGAAC TAGCAAGAGGACACCAC TTT
CTTG TATTATA CAAGAAAGGAGTGTACCTATCACACACAGGGGGAAA ATGCTTTGGGT
GCTAGGCCTCTTAATCCTCTGTGGTTTCTGTGGACTCGTAAAGGAAA ACTAAAGATTGAAG
ACATCACTGATAAGTACATTTTATCACTGGATGTGACTCGGGCTTGAAACTTGGCAGCC
AGAACCTTGATAAAAAGGGATTCATGTAATCGCTGCCTGTGACTGAATCAGGATCAAC
AGCTTAAAGGCAGAAACCTCAGAGAGACTTCGTACTGTGCTTCTGGATGTGACCGACCCAG
AGAATGTCAAGAGGACTGCCAGTGGGTGAAGAACCAAGTTGGGAGAAAGGTCTCTGGGT
CTGATCAATAATGCTGGTGTCCCCGGCGTGTGGCTCCACTGACTGGCTGACACTAGAGGA
CTACAGAGAACCTATTGAAGTGAACCTGTTGGACTCATCAGTGTGACACTAAATATGCTTC
CTTGGTCAAGAAAGCTCAAGGGAGAGTTATTAATGTCTCCAGTGTGAGGTGCCCTGCA
ATCGTTGGAGGGGGCTATACTCCATCAAATATGCAGTGGAAAGGTTCAATGACAGCTTAAG
ACGGGACATGAAAGCTTTGGTGTGCACGTCTCATGCATTGAACCAGGATTGTTCAAAACAA
ACTTGGCAGATCCAGTAAAGGTATTGAAAAAAACTGCCATTGGGAGCAGCTGTCTCCA
GACATCAAACAACAATATGGAGAAGGTTACATTGAAAAAAAGTCTAGACAAACTGAAAGGAA
TAAATCCTATGTGAACATGGACCTCTCCGGTGGTAGAGTGCATGGACCACGCTCTAACAA
GTCTCTCCCTAAGACTCATTATGCCGCTGGAAAAGATGCCAAATTCTGGATACCTCTG
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TCCAAGGCAGTGACTCAGCTAACCAAAATGCTCCTCCAGGCTATGAAATTGGCCGAT
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ATTTAGGCTTGCCTGCTGGTGTGATGTAAGGAAATTGAAAGACTTGCCCATTCAAAATG
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FIGURE 8

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LTLEDYREPIEVNLFGlisVTLNMLPLVKKAQGRVINSSVGGRLAIVGGGYTPSKYAVEGF
NDSSLRRDMKAFGVHVSCIEPGLFKTNLADPVKVIEKKLAIWEQLSPDIKQQYGEFYIEKSLD
KLKGKNSYVNMDLSPVVECMDHALTSLFPKTHYAAGKDAKIFWIPLSHMPAALQDFLLLKQK
AELANPKAV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 136-152

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 161-163, 187-190 and 253-256

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 39-42

N-myristylation sites.

amino acids 36-41, 42-47, 108-113, 166-171, 198-203 and 207-212

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FIGURE 9

GCAGGGCTGTTGACGGCGCTGCGA**ATGGCTGCC**TGCGAGGGCAAGGAGAACGGAGCTCTCGGTT
CCTCTCAGTCGGACTTCTGACGCCGCCAGTGGGGGGGGCCCTTGGGGCGTGCACCACACT
GTAGTCATGTACCCACCGCCGCCGCCCTCATCGGGACTTCATCTCGGTGACGCTGAG
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AGCAACTGTGAGATTGCAGCGGAATATGATTCTTCTCTGCCTTCTGCTTTCTGT
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AGAGCAGAAGATGAGGCCAGAAATTGCTGGTAAAACCAGCAAATCCACCCGCTTACCAAG
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CTCCCTCAAGAAGAGCAGAAGTGCCAACCAAGCCTCCCCCTGCCACCGGCCAGGACACAGGG
CACACCAGTGATCTGAACATATGCCAGAACGGCGTGATTGACGTCTTCTGCATGCATGGA
AAGGATAACCGCAAGTTGCATGGGCCATGACGAGCTGAAGCCTGTGTCAGGTCCTTCAGT
GAGTGGTTTGGCCTCGGTCTCACACTGATCGACGCGCTGGACACCATGTGGATCTGGTCT
GAGGAAAGAATTGAGGAAGCCAGGAAGTGGGTGCGAAGAAGTTACACTTGAAGAAGGACG
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CTGTCGGGACAGCCTCTTCTGAGGAAGCTGAGGATTGGAAATCGGCTAATGCTGC
CTTCAGAACACCATCCAAGATTCTTACTCGGATGTGAACATCGGTACTGGAGTTGCCACC
CGCCACGGTGGACCTCGACAGCACTGTGCCAGGTGACCGACATTCAAGCTGGAGTCCGG
GAGCTCTCCGTCTCACAGGGGATAAGAAGTTCAAGGAGGCAGTGGAGAACGGTACAGCA
CATCCACGGCTGTCTGGGAAGAAGGATGGCTGGTGCCTCATCAATACCCACAGTG
GCCTCTCACCCACCTGGCGTATTCACGCTGGGCCAGGGCCACAGCTACTATGAGTAC
CTGCTGAAGCAGTGGATCCAGGGCGGGAGCAGGAGACACAGCTGCTGAGACTACGTGGA
AGCCATCGAGGGTGTCAAGACGCACCTGCTGCCACTCCGAGCCCAGTAAGCTCACCTTG
TGGGGAGCTGCCACGGCCGCTTCAGTGCCTAACAGGACCTGGTGTGCTTCTGCCA
GGGACGCTGGCTCTGGCGTCTACCACGGCTGCCAGGCCACATGGAGCTGGCCAGGA
GCTCATGGAGACTTGTACCAAGATGAACCGGAGCAGATGGAGACGGGGCTGAGTCCCAGA
TGCACCTCAACCTTACCCCGAGCCGGCGTGGAGACGTGGAGGTCAAGCCAGCAGACAGG
ACAACCTGCTGGCCAGAGACCGTGGAGAGACGCTTCTGAGACTTCAGCCGATTCA
CCGAAATACCAAGGACTGGGCTGGGAGATTCTGCAAGAGCTCAGCCGATTCA
CCTGGGTGGCTATTCTCATCAACAATGTCCAGGATCCTCAGAAGCCCAGGCCAGG
AAGATGGAGAGCTCTGGGGAGACGCTCAAGTATCTGTTCTGCTCTCCGATGA
CCCAAACCTGCTCAGCCTGGACGCCAACGAGCCACCTCTGCTGAGGCTGGCTATCT
GGACCCCTGC**CTAGGGTGGATGGCTGCTGGTGTGGGACTTGGGTGGCAGGGCACCTG**
CTGGGTCTGGCATTTCAGGGCCACGTAGCACCGCAACCGCAAGTGGCCAGG
CTGAACACTGGCTCTGGCTCTCGTCTGCTTAATCAGGACACCGTGAGGACAAGTGA
GGCCGTCACTGGTGTGATGCCGGGGCTGGCGCTGGAGCCTGCCCTGCTTCTC
CAGAAGACACAATCATGACTCACGATTGCTGAAGCCTGAGCAGGTCTGTGGCCGACCA
GAGGGGGCTCGAGGTGGTCCCTGGTACTGGGTGACCGAGTGGAGACGCCAGGGTGCAGC
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CTCCAGAGGCCTGAGGCTCCAGGGCTGGCTCTGGTGTAAAGCTGGACTCAGGGATCCTC
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FIGURE 10

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IAGLK PANPPVLPAPQKADTDPENLPEISSQKTQRHIQRGPPHLQIRPPSQDLKDGTQEEAT
KRQEAPVDPRPEGDPQRTVISWRGA VIEPEEQTELPSRRAEVPTKPPLPPARTQGTPVHLNY
RQKVVIDVFLHAWKGYRKFAWGHDELKPVSRSFSEWFGLGLTLIDALDTMWILGLRKEFEEA
RKWVSKKLHFEKDVDVNLFESTIRI LGGLLSAYHLSGDSLFLRKAEDFGNRLMPAFRTPSKI
PYSDVNIGTGVAHPPRWTSDSTVAEVTSIQLEFREL SRLTGDKKFQEAVEKV TQHIHGLSGK
KDGLVPMFINTHSGLFTLGVFTL GARADSYEYLLKQWIQGGKQETQLLEDYVEAIEGVRT
HLLRHSEPSKLT FVGELAHGRFSAKMDHLVCFLPGTLALGVYHGLPASHMELAQELMETCYQ
MNRQMETGLSPEIVHFNL PQPGRRDVEVKPADRH NLLRPETVESLFYLYRVTGDRKYQDWG
WEILQSFSRTRVPSSGYSSINNVQDPQKPEPRDKMESFFLGETLKYL FLLFSDDPNLLSLD
AYVFNTEAHPLPIWTPA
```

Important features of the protein:

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 21-40 and 84-105 (type II)

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FIGURE 11

GGCGCCGCGTAGGCCCGGGAGGCCGGCCGGCTGCAGCGCCTGCCCATGCGCCGC
CGCCTCTCCGCACGATGTTCCCTCGCGAGGAAAGCGCGAGCTGCCCTGGAGGACGGC
AGGTCCGGTTGCTCTCCGGCGCCTCCCTCGAAGTGTTCGTCTCCACCTGTTGTGGC
CTGCCCTCGCTGGGCTTCTTCTCCACTCTGGCTGCAGCTCAGCTGCTCTGGGACGTGG
CCCAGTCAGGGACAAGGGCAGGAGACCTCGGGCCCTCCCCGTGCCCTGCCCTAGAG
CCGGCCCTGAGCACTGGGAAGAACGACGCATCCTGGGCCACCAGCCTGGCAGTGCTGG
GCCCTCCGCGAACGCTCGAGGAGCTCTGGTCTCGTCCCCACATGCGCCGCTTCTGA
GCAGGAAGAACATCCGGCACCATCTACGTGCTAACCAACAGGTGGACCACCTCAGGTTAAC
CGGGCAGCGCTCATCAACGTGGCTTCTGGAGAGCAGAACAGCACGGACTACATTGCCAT
GCACGACGTTGACCTGCTCCCTCAACGAGGAGCTGGACTATGGCTTCTGAGGCTGGC
CCTCCACGTGGCTCCCCGGAGCTCCACCCCTCTACCACTACAAGACCTATGCGCGGC
ATCCTGCTGCTCTCCAAGCAGCACTACCGGCTGTGCAATGGATGTCCAACCGCTTCTGGGG
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AGCTGAGCTGGATGGACAGTGAGGAAGCCTGTACCTACAGGCCATATTGCTCAGGCTCAGGA
CAAGGCCTCAGGTGCTGGCCCAGCTCTGACAGGATGTGGAGTGGCCAGGACCAAGACAGCA
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GTGCCTGGGACGCTGCTGCCATGCACAGTGATCAGAGAGAGGCTGGGTGTGCCTGTCCG
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FIGURE 12

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RHIIYVLNQVDHFRENRAALINVGFLESSSTDYIAMHDVDLLPLNEELDYGFPEAGPFHVA
SPELHPLYHYKTYVGGILLLSKQHYRLCNGMSNRFWGWGREDDDEFYRIKGAGLQLFRPSGI
TTGYKTFRHLHDPAWRKDQKRIAQQKQEKFVDRREGGLNTVKYHVASRTALSVGGAPCTVL
NIMLDCKTATPWCTFS
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-42

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 29-49 (type II)

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 154-158

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 27-31

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 226-233

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 19-25, 65-71, 247-253, 285-291, 303-309, 304-310

FIGURE 13

CAATGTTGCCTATCCACCTCCCCAAGCCCCCTTACCT**ATG**CTGCTGCTAACGCTGCTGCT
GCTGCTGCTGCTGCTTAAAGGCTCATGCTGGAGTGGGACTGGTCGGGCCAGAAAGTCT
CTTCTGCCACTGACGCCCATCAGGGATTGGGCCTTCTTCCCCCTTCTGTGTCTC
CTGCCTCATCGGCCTGCCATGACCTGCAGCCAAGCCCAGCCCCGTGGGAAGGGGAGAAAGT
GGGGATGG**CTAA**GAAAGCTGGAGATAGGAACAGAACAGGGTAGTGGGTGGCTAGGGGG
GCTGCCTTATTTAAAGTGGTTGTTATGATTCTTACTAATTATACAAAGATATTAAGGC
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FIGURE 14

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA56862
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PRGEGEKVGDG

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Growth factor and cytokines receptors family:

amino acids 3-18

FIGURE 15

GGGACCCATGCGGCCGTGACCCCCGGCTCCCTAGAGGCCAGCGCAGCGCAGCGAACAAAG
 GAGCATGTCGGCGCCGGGAAGGGCCGTCTCCGGCGCATAAGGCTCCGGTCGCCGCTGG
 GCCCGCGCCGCGCTCCTGCCCGCCGGCTCCGGGGCGGCCGCTAGGCCAGTGCGCCGCG
 CTCGCCCCGCAAGGCCCCGGCCAGCAGTGGAGCCACCCGGACGCCGGGGCCCGCGCA
 GCCGCCGCTGTTGCTGCCGCTCCTGCTGTAGCGCTGCTCGCGCTGCTGGGAGGCAGCG
 GCAGCGCCGGCGCCGGCTGCCCGCCGGCTGCAAGCACGATGGCGGCCGGAGGGCTGGC
 AGGGCGGGCGGGCGCCGGAGGGCAAGGTGGTGTGCAGCAGCCTGGAACCTCGCGCAGGTCT
 GCCCCCAGATACTCTGCCAACCGCACGGTACCCCTGATTCTGAGTAACAATAAGATATCCG
 AGCTGAAGAATGGCTCATTTCTGGGTTAAGTCTCTTGAAAGATTGGACCTCCGAAACAAAT
 CTTATTAGTAGTATAGATCCAGGTGCTGGGACTGTCATCTAAAAGATTGGATCT
 GACAAACAATCGAATAGGATGTCATGAGCATATTCGAGGACTCACCAATCTGGTTC
 GGCTAAACCTTCGGGAATTGTTCTCATTATCTCAAGGAACCTTGATTATCTTGC
 TCATTACGGTCTTGGAAATTCCAGACTGAGTATCTTGTGACTGTAACATACTGTGGAT
 GCATCGCTGGTAAAGGAGAAGAACATCACGGTACGGGATACCGAGGTGTTATCCTAAGT
 CACTGCAGGCCAACCAACCAGTCACAGGCGTGAAGCAGGAGCTGTTGACATGCAGCCCTCG
 GAATTGCCGTCTTCTACATGACTCCATCTCATGCCAACGTTGTTGAAGGAGACAGCCT
 TCCTTCCAGTGCATGGCTTCATATATTGATCAGGACATGCAAGTGTGTTATCAGGATG
 GGAGAATAGTTGAAACCGATGAATCGCAAGGTATTTGTTGAAAAGAACATGATTACAAC
 TGCTCCTGATTGCAAGTGCCTAACCATTTCAATTACGAGGCTGGATCTACTGGAAATTG
 GGGCTGTATGTCAGGACCAAACGGGATAATACGAGGACTGTTGATATTGTTGATTAG
 AGAGTTCTGCACAGTACTGTCCTCCAGAGAGGGTGTAAACAAACAAAGGTGACTTCAGATGG
 CCCAGAACATGGCAGGCATTACTGCATATCTGCAGTGTACCGGAACACCCATGGCAGTGG
 GATATATCCCGGAAACCCACAGGATGAGAGAAAAGCTGGCAGATGTGATAGAGGTGGCT
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 ATGTTAATCAGATGCCCTCAATCTACCAATGCCGTGGCAACAGCTCGACAGTTACTGGC
 TTACACTGTGGAAGCAGCCAACCTTCTGACAAAATGGATGTTATATTGTTGAGGAAATGA
 TTGAAAAATTGGAAGATTACCAAGGAGGAAAATCAAAGAGCTAGGTGACGTGATGGTT
 GACATTGCAAGTAACATCATGTTGGCTGATGAACTGTCCTGTGGCAGAGGGAAAGC
 TAAAGCCTGCACTAGGATTGTCAGTGTCTCAGCGCATTGCTACCTACCGGCTAGCCGGTG
 GAGCTCACGTTATTCAACATATTACCCAAATATTGCTCTGGAAGCTTATGTCAAGTCT
 ACTGGCTTCACGGGATGACCTGTACCGTGTCCAGAAAAGCTGGCAGCCTCTGATCGTACAGG
 ACTTTCGGATTATGGAGGGGGATCCAGAGGGAAACCTGGATAAGCAGCTGAGCTTAAGT
 GCAATGTTCAAATACATTTCGAGTCTGCACAAAGGTATGTTACATTCTGCAATCATT
 AAGACTATTACAGTTAAATTAGAATGTCACAAATGTTCTGCTCGAAAATAACCTTATTA
 AAAGATTTTTTGCAAGGAAGATAGGTATTATGCTTTGCTACTGTTAAAGAAAACAA
 ACCAGGAAGAACTGCATTACGACTTCAAGGGCCCTAGGCATTGGCTTGTGATCCCTT
 CTTACACAAAAATATCAGAAATTACATTCTACGAGTGTGTTAAATGCAAATATACT
 ATTGTTACATGTGAAAAAATTCTTACTGACTAAAAGTTATTTGTTTTGCTCCT
 GATTTAAGACAATAAGATGTTTACGGCCCTAAAGATCATGAGCCTTGGCACTGC
 GCCTGCCAACGCTAGTGGAGAAGTCACCCCTGAGACCAAGGTGTTAATCAAGCAAGCTGTAT
 ATCAAAATTGGCAGAAAACACAAATATGTCATATCTTTTAAAGTATTCA
 TTGAAGCAAGCAAATGAAAGCATTCTACTGATTTTAAAGTGGTGTGTTAGATATATT
 GACTACACTGTATTGAAGCAAATAGAGGGAGGACAAACTCCAGCACCCATAATGAAACCACATT
 TTTTCACTTAGCTTCTGTGGCATGTGTAATTGTTCTGCGGTTTTAATCTCACAG
 TACTTTATTCTGTCTGTCCTCAATAATATCACAAACAATATTCCAGTCATTAAATGGC
 TGCATAATAACTGATCCAACAGGTGTTAGGTGTTAGTGTGAGCACTCAATAAATA
 TTGAATGAATGAACGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 16

MEPPGRRRGRAQPPLLLPLSLLALLALLGGGGGGAAALPAGCKHDGRPRGAGRAAGAAEGK
VVCSSLELAQVLPPDTLPNRTVTLIILSNNKISELKNGFSGLSLERLDLRNNLISSIDPGA
FWGLSSLKRDLTNNRIGCLNADIFRGLTNLVRINLSGNLFSSLSQGTFDYLASLRSLEFQT
EYLLCDCNILWMHRWVKEKNITVRDTRCVYPKSLQAQPVTGVKQELLTCDPPELPSFYMTP
SHRQVVFEGDSLFPQCMASYIDQDMQVLWYQDGRISETDESQGIFVEKNMIHNCSLIASALT
ISNIQAGSTGNWGCHVQTKRGNNRTVDIVVLESSAQYCPPERVVNNKGDFRWPRLAGITA
YLQCTRNTHGSGIYPGNPQDERKAWRRCDRGGFWADDYSRCQYANDVTRVLYMFNQMPLNL
TNAVATARQLLAYTVEAANFSDKMDVIFVAEMIEKFGRFTKEEKSKELGDVMVDIASNIMLA
DERVLWLAQREAKACSRIVQCLQRIATYRLAGGAHVYSTYSPNIALEAYVIKSTGFTGMTCT
VFQKVAASDRTGLSDYGRRDPEGNLDKQLSKFCNVNTFSSLALKVCYILQSFKTIYS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 13-40 (type II)

N-glycosylation site.amino acids 81-85, 98-102, 159-163, 206-210, 301-305, 332-336,
433-437, 453-457, 592-596**N-myristoylation site.**amino acids 29-35, 30-36, 31-37, 32-38, 33-39, 34-40, 51-57,
57-63, 99-105, 123-129, 142-148, 162-168, 317-323, 320-326,
384-390, 403-409, 554-560

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FIGURE 17

GC GTGGGGATGTCTAGGAGCTCGAAGGTGGTGTGGCCTCTCGGTGCTGCTGACGGCGGCC
ACAGTGGCCGGCGTACATGTGAAGCAGCAGTGGGACCAGCAGAGGCTTCGTGACGGAGTTAT
CAGAGACATTGAGAGGCAAATTGGAAAAAGAAAACATTGCTTTGGAGAACAGATTA
TTTGACTGAGCAACTTGAAGCAGAAAGAGAGAAGATGTTATTGGCAAAAGGATCTCAAAA
TCATGACTTGAATGTGAAATATCTGTTGGACAGACAACACGAGTTGTGTGTGTTGAT
GGAGAGTAGCTTAGTGTATCTTCATCTTTTTGGTCACTGTCCTTTAAACTTGATCA
AATAAAGGACAGTGGTCATATAAGTTACTGCTTCAGGGTCCCTTATATCTGAATAAAGGA
GTGTGGGCAGACACTTTGGAAAGAGTCTGTCTGGGTGATCCTGGTAGAAGCCCCATTAGGG
TCACTGTCCAGTGCTTAGGGTTGTTACTGAGAACGACTGCCGAGCTTGTGAGAAGGAAGGG
TGGATAGTAGCATCCACCTGAGTAGTCTGATCAGTCGGCATGATGACGAAGCCACGAGAAC
TCGACCTCAGAAGGACTGGAGGAAGGTGAAGTGGAGGGAGAGACGCTCCTGATCGTCGAATCC

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FIGURE 18

MSRSSKVVLGLSVLLTAATVAGVHVKKQQWDQQQLRDGVIRDIERQIRKKENIRLLGEQIILT
EQLEAEREKMLLAKGQSQKS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

FIGURE 19

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FIGURE 20

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA58727
<subunit 1 of 1, 322 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 35274, pI: 8.57, NX(S/T): 1
MPVTVTRTTITTTTSSSGLSPMIVGSPRALTQPLGLRLQLVSTCVAFSLVASVGAWTG
SMGNWSMFTWCFCFSVTLLILIVELCGLQARFPLSWRNFPITFACYAALFCLSASIYPTTY
VQFLSHGRSRDHAIATFFSCIACVAYATEVAWTRARPGEITGYMATVPGLLKVLETFVACI
IFAFISDPNLYQHQPALEWCVAVYAICFILAAIAILLNLGECTNVLPPIPFPSSLGLALLSV
LLYATALVLWPLYQFDEKYGGQPRRSRDVCSRSHAYYCAWDRLAVAILTAINLLAYVAD
LVHSAHLVFVKV
```

Important features:

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 41-60 (type II), 66-85, 101-120, 137-153, 171-192,
205-226, 235-255 and 294-312

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 66-69

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 18-21

FIGURE 21

GAACGTGCCACCATGCCAGCTAATTTGATTTAGTAGAGACGGGTTCACCATGTTGCCAGGCTGGCT
 TTGAACTCGTGACCTCATGATCCGCTCACCTCGGCCTCCAAAGTGTGGATTACAGGCATGAGCCACTGACGC
 CTGGCCAGCCTATGCATTTAAGAAATTATTCTGTATTAGGTGCTGTCAAACATTGGCACTACAGTGACCA
 AAACAGACTGAATCCCCAAGAGCCAAGACAGTGGAGGAGACCAACAAGAAACAGGAATGCAAAGAGACCA
 TTATTACTCACTGACTAAGGGTACAAAATGGGTACGGTACGGAGAGTGTGGAGACTGATTTGTTAAGAGACTACAGAGGG
 AGGACAGACTACCAAGAGGGGCCAGGAAGCTCTCTGACGGAGGTGGTATTTCAGCCAAACTGGAAGAAATGAA
 GAAAGAGCTAGGCCAGCCATCAGAATAGTCAGAAGAGATGGGGAGCACTACACTCACTACACTTTGCCCTGAGAA
 AATAGCATGGGATTGGAGGAGCTGGGGAACACCACCTCTGCCGACCTGGCAGGAGGCATTGAGGGCTTGAGA
 AAGGCAATGGCAGTAGCAGTAGAAAGGACAGGGTAGGAGCAGGGACTTGCAGGTGAAATCATTAGGTCTTATC
 AACAGATATGGCAAGCAAAGCAGGGAGAATTGATGGTAATGCTGAGGGTTGGAGGCAGGCTAGATGGGACAG
 TGGGGGTGATGCAAAGGAAGAGGTCAGGAAGCAGGGCAGCTGGGGAGAAGGTGTGGGGTTGGGTTTCCA
 TCTTGGCGAGTCTGGGAATGTGGATGGGAAGACCAAGAGGGAGGAGCAAGGGGAGGAGGGAAAGGGAATCTAA
 AGAAGTCTGGATGCCACACTCTTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTAGGGTCTGGGAAAGTGGAGGATTAGCTGAAGTTTGCTTCTGGGGCTG
 TTCCTGCCCTGCCCTCATCTCTCTGGGTCTGGGAAAGTGGAGGATTAGCTGAAGTTTGCTTCTGGGGCTG
 TCTGAATCTCCATTGCTTCTGGGAGGACATAATTACACCTGTCTAGCTTCTATCATCTTACATTCCCTGTAG
 CCACGGACATATGTGGTGTCTCTCTAGCTCTGTCTCTCTCATGCCCTTGTGGGTATGGCATGTTAG
 GGGGAAGGTCATTGCTGCAAGGGGCACGTGACTTCTAATGGTGTACCCAAAGGTGAATGTTGGAGACACAGTC
 GCGATGCTGCCAAAGTCCGGCAGGCCAACTATCCAGGAGATCGCTGCCCTGGCCAGGTCTCCCTGCATGGT
 ATGCAAGCCCTCC~~CAT~~TTCTGGCCACTTGCTCTTCTCTCCCTGGCTTGCACATCCCTTGGAACTGTTCT
 GTGAGTACATGCTGGGGTCTCCCTTCTCCCTGCTCAGGTGAATCTCAGCCCTTCTCCACCCAAAGGTT
 ACATGGATCTAACTACTGCCACCCCTCCACCTCCCTGCACCTGTGCTCCCTGGCTGGCTCTTACCAAGGCTTC
 TCCACCCCTCCCTATCTCCAGGTATTTCCAGGTGGTGAAGGACCAAGCCTACCGCCATGGCCAGG
 GCCGAGTGGCTCACCTATTGAGTGGAGGGCTGGAGCAAGCCAGGTGACTCACCTGCTGCCCTGGGAATCAGCCT
 TTCTCTCTATTGACAGCTCAGCGAGGGCAAAAGAGGCTCCCTTGCAGCAGGAGTGGCTGAGCAGTTGCCA
 TCGCGGAAGCCAAGCTCGAGCATGGTCTCGGTGGATGGCAGGACTCCACTGATGACTCTATGATGAGGACT
 TTGCTGGGGAAATGGACACAGACATGGTGGCAGCTGCCCTGGGGCCACCTCCAGGACCTGTTACCGGCC
 ACCGGTTCTCCGGCTGTGCGCAGGGCTCCGTGGAGCCTGAGAGCAGTGTACAGACCGTGCTCCAGA
 CCCTGTGCTCTAGTGTGCAAGCTGGAGGATGGGGTGTGGCTCCCGCCGCTGGCTCCAGCTGCTGG
 GCGATGAGCTGCTCTCGCCAAACTGCCCTCACAGACTCTCCCGCCGAGGGAGGAGGAGCCAGCCCCCTGCAAGG
 ACTGCCAGCCACTCTGCCCAACCACTAACGGCAGCTGGGAACGGCAGCGGCAAGCCTTGACCTGGCTCT
 GGGTGGTGTCTTAGATGAGGATGAGGAGCAGAGCAGAGGAACAGTGA~~CCC~~ACATCATGCCCTGGCAGTGGCATGCA
 TCCCCGGCTGCTGCCAGGGCAGAGCCTGTGCCCCAGTGTGGCTCAAGGCTCCAGCAGAGCTCCACAGCC
 TAGAGGGCTCTGGAGCGCTCGCTTCTCGTGTGTTTGATGAAAGTGTGGAGAGGAGGGAGGGCTG
 GGCTGGGGCGCATGTCCTGCCCTCACCCGGGTTGGCGGGGCTGGGGCATGGCTA
 GCTGTGGCAGACAGTGTGATGTTCTAAATGCAACACATTTCTCTCGATAATGTAACCA
 AGGGGTTGTGACTGGGCTGTGAGGGTGGGGAGGGGCCAGCAACCCCCCAGCTCCATGCCCTC
 TCTTCTCTGCTTTCTCTCACTTCCAGTGTGAGTGTGCTTGTGATAGAATCACCCCCACCTGGAGGGCTGG
 CTCCCTGCCCTCCGGAGCCTATGGGTGAGCCGTCCCTCAAGGGCCCTGCCAGCTGGCTGTGCTTC
 ATTACACCTCTCCATGTCCTAAATCTCTCTTTCTCAAAGACAGAAAGGTTTGGCTGTGTTTTCAGTC
 GGATCTCTCTCTGGAGGAGTGGAAATGATGAAAGCAGTGTACCCACACATTTCTCTCGATAATGTAACCA
 GGCTGGGGCTTCTCCCAACCCCTCTAGATGTGCGGGCAGTGTGCTGCCCTCACAGCCAGCCCCCTGCC
 ATTACAGCAGAGCTCTGAGCGGGAGGTGGAAGAAAGGATGGCTGTGCTGCCACAGAGCTGGACTCATGTT
 CTTCTAGAGAGGGCCACAAGAGGGCCACAGGGTGGCCGGAGTTGTGAGCTGATGCCCTGCTGAGAGGCAGGAAT
 TGTGCCAGTGTGAGCTGACAGTCAGTGGAGGTGTCTCTTGTGGAGGAAAGAAGGTAGAGCCTTCTGTCTGAAT
 GAAAGGCCAGGGCTACAGTACAGGGCCCGCCAGCCAGGGTGTAAATGCCACGTAGTGGAGGCCCTCTGGCAG
 ATCCTGCATTCCAAGGTCACTGGACTGTACGTTTATGGTTGGAGGGTGGCTTGAATTAAAGGC
 CTTGAGGCTTGGCAGGTAGAGGGCCAAGGTAAGAGGAGCAGGCCAACGGGACAAGGCAATTCTATATAAGT
 GGCTCATTAGGTGTTATTGTTCTATTAAAGAATTGTTATTAAATTAAATTTGAAATTCTTGTAAATCTC
 TAAAA

FIGURE 22

MFLATLSFLLPFAHPFGTVSCEYMLGSPLSSLAQVNLSFPSHPKVHMDPNYCHPSTSLHLCS
LAWSFTRLLHPPPLSPGISQVVKDHTKPTAMAQGRVAHLIEWKGWSKPSDSPAALESAFSSY
SDLSEGEQEAFRAAGVAEQFAIAEAKLRAWSSVDGEDSTDSDYDEDFAAGGMDTDMAGQLPLG
PHLQDLFTGHRSRPRVQGSVEPESDCSQTVPSPDTLCSSLCSLEDGLLGSPARLASQLLGDE
LLLAKLPPSRESAFRSLGPLEAQDSLYNSPLTESCLSPAEEEPAPCKDCQPLCPLTGSWER
QRQASDLASSGVVSLDEDEAEPEEQ

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 123-127, 128-132, 155-159, 162-166, 166-170, 228-232,
285-289, 324-328

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 44-52

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 17-23, 26-32, 173-179

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 11-22

FIGURE 23

GGTCCTGGCGCTCTGTTACACAAGCAAGATACAGCCAGCCCCACCTAATTTGTTCCCT
GGCACCCCTCCTGCTCAGTGCACATTGTACACTTAACCCATCTGTTCTCTAATGCACGA
CAGATTCCCTTCAGACAGGACAACGTGATATTCAAGGGATTGTTATTCTTAAACCTCCTAAG
CCTGAAGCTCTGTTACTAGCCATTGTGAGCTCAGTTCTCATCTGAAAATGGGCATAAA
TACAATCTATTCTGCCACATCAAGGGATTGTTATTCTTAAAAAAACCAATACCAAAG
AAGCCTACAATGTTGGCCTTAGCCAAAATTCTGTTGATTCAACGTTGTTTATTCACTTCT
ATCGGGGAGCCATGGAAAAGAAAATCAAGACATAAACACACAGAACATTGCAGAAGTTT
TTAAAACAATGGAAAATAACCTATTCTTGAAAGTGAAGCAAACCTAAACTCAGATAAAA
GAAAATATAACCACCTCAAATCTCAAGGCAGTCATCCCCTCCTTGAATCTACCCAACAA
CAGCCACGGAATAACAGATTCTCCAGTAACTCATCAGCAGAGCATTCTTGGCAGTCTAA
AACCCACATCTACCATTCCACAAGCCCTCCCTGATCCATAGCTTGTGTTCTAAAGTGCCT
TGGAATGCACCTATAGCAGATGAAGATCTTGCCATCTCAGCACATCCCAATGCTACACC
TGCTCTGCTCTCAGAAAACCTCACTTGGTCTTGGTCAATGACACCGTGAAAACCTCTGATA
ACAGTTCCATTACAGTTAGCATCCTCTCTCAGAACCAACTCTCCATCTGTGACCCCTTG
ATAGTGGAACCAAGTGGATGGCTTACACAAACAGTGAATAGCTTCACTGGGTTACCCCTTA
TCAAGAAAAACAACTCTACAGCCTACCTTAAAATTCAACCAATAATTCAAAACTCTTCAA
ATACGTCAAGCCCCAAAAGAAAATAGAAATACAGGAATAGTATTGGGGCCATTTAGGT
GCTATTCTGGGTGTCATTGCTTACTCTTGTTGGCTACTTGTGTTGTGAAAAGGAAAAC
GGATTCACTTCCCCTGGCGACTTTATGACGACAGAAATGAACCGAGTTCTGCGATTAGACA
ATGCACCGGAACCTTATGATGTGAGTTTGGGATTCTAGCTACTACAATCCAACCTTGAAT
GATTCAGCCATGCCAGAAAGTGAAGAAAATGCACGTGATGGCATTCTATGGATGACATACC
TCCACTTCGTACTTCTGTAACTAACAGCAAAAGGCGTAAACAGCAAGTGTCACTCTA
CATCCTAGCCTTTGACAAATTCTATCTTCAAAAGGTTACACAAAATTACTGTACGTGGAT
TTTGTCAAGGAGAATCATAAAAGCAGGAGACCAGTAGCAGAAATGTAGACAGGATGTATCAT
CCAAAGGTTCTTCTTACAATTGGCCATCCTGAGGCAATTACTAAGTAGCTTCAATT
TGTATTAGTAGTATTCTTAGTAGAAAATTTGTGGAATCAGATAAAACTAAAAGATT
TCACCATTACAGCCCTGCCTCATAACTAAATAATAAAATTATTCCACCAAAATTCTAAA
ACAATGAAGATGACTCTTACTGCTCTGCCTGAAGCCCTAGTACCTAAATTCAAGATTGCAT
TTCTTAAATGAAAATTGAAAGGGTGTGTTAAAGAAAATTGACTTAAAGCTAAAAGAG
GACATAGCCCAGAGTTCTGTTATTGGGAAATTGAGGCAATAGAAAATGACAGACCTGTATTC
TAGTACGTTATAATTCTAGATCAGCACACATGATCAGCCACTGAGTTATGAAGCTGA
CAATGACTGCATTCAACGGGCCATGGCAGGAAAGCTGACCCCTACCCAGGAAAGTAATAGCT
TCTTAAAAGTCTCAAAGGTTGGGATTAACTTGTCTTAATATATCTTAGGCTTCAA
TTATTGGGTGCCTTAAAAACTCAATGAGAATCATGGT

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FIGURE 24

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA58732
><subunit 1 of 1, 334 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 36294, pI: 4.98, NX(S/T): 13
MLALAKILLISTLFYSILSGSHGKENQDINTTQNIAEVFKTMENKPISLESEANLNSDKENI
TTSNLKASHSPPPLNLPNNNSHGITDFSSNSSAEHSLGSLKPTSTISTSPPPLIHSFVSKVPWNA
PIADEDLLPISAHPNATPALSENFTWSLVNDTVKTPDNSSITVSILSSEPTSPSVTPLIVE
PSGWLTTSNDSFTGFTPQEKTTLQPTLKFTNNSKLFPNTSDPQKENRNTGIVFGAILGAIL
GVSLLTIVGYLLCGRKRTDSFSHRRLYDDRNEPVLRLDNAPEPYDVSGNSSYYNPTLNSA
MPPEEENARDGIPMDDIPPLRTSV
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 235-262

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 30-34, 61-65, 79-83, 90-94, 148-152, 155-159,
163-167, 218-222, 225-229, 298-302, 307-311

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FIGURE 25

AACAGGATCTCCTCTTGCAGTCTGCAGCCCAGGACGCTGATTCCAGCAGCGCCTTACCGCGC
AGCCCGAAGATTCACTATGGTAAAATCGCCTTCATAACCCCTACCGCCGTGCAAAAGGAGG
AGGC CGGGCAAGACGTGGAGGCCCTCCTGAGCCGACGGTCAGAACTCAGATACTGACCGGC
AAGGAGCTCCGAGTTGCCACCCAGGAAAAAGAGGGCTCCTCTGGGAGATGTATGCTTACTCT
CTTAGGCCTTCAATTCATCTTGGCAGGACTTATTGTTGGAGCCTGCATTACAAGTACT
TCATGCCAAGAGCACCATTTACCGTGGAGAGATGTGCTTTTGATTCTGAGGATCCTGCA
AATTCCCTCGTGGAGGAGAGCCTAACCTCCTGCCTGTGACTGAGGAGGCTGACATTGTGA
GGATGACAACATTGCAATCATTGATGTGCTGTCCCCAGTTCTCTGATAGTGACCCCTGCA
CAATTATTGACTTTGAAAAGGAATGACTGCTTACCTGGACTTGTGCTGGGAACTGC
TATCTGATGCCCTCAATACTTCTATTGTTATGCCTCCAAAAAATCTGGTAGAGCTTTGG
CAAACCTGGCAGTGGCAGATATCTGCCTCAAACCTATGTGGTTCGAGAAGACCTAGTGCTG
TGGAGGAAATTGATGTTAGTAACCTGGCATCTTATTACCAACTTGCAATAACAGA
AAGTCCTCCGCCTCGTCGAGAGACCTTGTGGTTCAACAAACGTGCCATTGATAA
ATGCTGGAAGATTAGACACTTCCCCAACGAATTATTGTTGAGACCAAGATCTGCAAGAGT
AAGAGGCAACAGATAGAGTGTCTGGTAATAAGAAGTCAGAGATTACAATATGACTTAA
CATTAAGGTTATGGGATACTCAAGATATTACTCATGCATTACTCTATTGCTTATGCTT
AAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAACTACTAACCAACTGCAAGCTCTGTCAAATTAGTTAAT
TGGCATTGCTTGTGAAACTGAAATTACATGAGTTCACTTGTGCTTTGCTTATGCTT
GGTTAGATTCTGAAAGCAGCATGAATATATCACCTAACATCCTGACAATAATTCCATCC
GTTGTTTTTGTGTTGTTGTTCTTCTTAAGTAAGCTCTTATTGATCTTATGCTT
GTGGAGCAATTAAATTGAAATATTAAATTGTTGAACTTTGTGTAAAATATA
TCAGATCTCAACATTGTTGGTTCTTGTGTTCACTTGTACAACCTTCTGTAAATTAGA
AATTACATCTTGCAGTCTGTTAGGTGCTGTAAATTACCTGACTTATATGTGAACAATT
TTCATGAGACAGTCATTAACTAATGCAGTGAATTCTCACTACTATCTGTATTGTGG
AATGCACAAAATTGTGTAGGTGCTGAATGCTGTAAGGAGTTAGGTTGTATGAATTCTACAA
CCCTATAATAATTACTCTATACAAAAA

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FIGURE 26

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA58828
<subunit 1 of 1, 263 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 29741, pI: 5.74, NX(S/T): 1
MVKIAFNTPTAVQKEEARQDVVEALLSRTVRTQILTGKELRVATQEKEGSSGRCMILLLGLSF
ILAGLIVGGACIYKYFMPKSTIYRGEMCFDSEDPANSLRGGEPNFLPVTEEADIREDDNIA
IIDVPVPSFSDSDPAIIHDFEKGMTAYLDLLLGNCYLMPLNTSIVMPPKNLVELFGKLASG
RYPQTYVVREDLVAVEEIRDVSNLGIFIFYQLCNNRKSFRRLRRDLLLGFNKRAIDKCWKIR
HFPNEFIVETKICQE
```

Type II transmembrane domain:

amino acids 53-75

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 166-170

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 35-39, 132-136, 134-138

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 66-72, 103-109

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 63-74

FIGURE 27

GGAGGAGGGAGGGCGGGCAGGCCAGCCCAGAGCAGCCCCGGCACCAAGCACGGACTCTCT
CTTCCAGCCCAGGTGCCCTTCACTCTCGCTCCATTGGCGGGAGCACCCAGTCCTGTACGCC
AAGGA~~ACT~~GGTCTGGGGCACCATGTTCTGGCGCAGCCCCAGCCTCCTCATCCTCTG
TTGCTGCTGCTGGGTCTGTGCCTGCTACCGACGCCGCTCTGTGCCCTGAAGGCCACGTT
CCTGGAGGATGTGGCGGGTAGTGGGAGGCCGAGGGCTCGTCGGCCTCCTCCCCGAGCCTCC
CGCCACCCCTGGACCCGGCCCTAGCCCCACATCGATGGGGCCAGCCCACAACCTGGGG
GCCCATCACCCCCCACCACCTCCTGGATGGGATAGTGGACTTCTCCGCCAGTACGTGAT
GCTGATTGCTGTGGTGGCTCCCTGGCTTCTGCTGATGTTCATCGTCTGTGCCCGGTCA
TCACCCGGCAGAACAGCAGAACGGCTCGGCCTATTACCCATCGTCTTCCCCAAGAAGAAAGTAC
GTGGACCAGAGTGACCGGGCCGGGGCCCCGGGCCTCAGTGAGGTCCCCGACAGAGCCCC
CGACAGCAGGCCGAGGAAGCCCTGGATTCCCTCCGGCAGCTCCAGGCCGACATCTGGCCG
CCACCCAGAACCTCAAGTCCCCCACCAGGGCTGCACTGGGCGGTGGGACGGAGCCAGGATG
GTGGAGGGCAGGGCGCAGAGGAAGAGGAGAACGGCAGCCAGGAGGGGACCAAGGAAGTCCA
GGGACATGGGTCCCAGTGGAGACACCAGAGGCGCAGGAGGAGCCTGCTCAGGGTCCTTG
AGGGGCTGTGGTGGCCGGTGAGGGCCAAGGGGAGCTGGAAGGGTCTCTTGTAGCCAG
GAAGCCCAGGGACCAGTGGTCCCCCGAAAGCCCTGTGCTGCAGCAGTGTCCACCCCCAG
TGTTAACAGTCCTCCGGCTGCCAGCCCTGACTGTCGGCCCCAAGTGGTCACCTCCCC
GTGTATGAAAAGGCCTTCAGCCCTGACTGCTTCTGACACTCCCTCCTGGCTCCCTGTGG
TGCCAATCCCAGCATGTGCTGATTCTACAGCAGGCAGAAATGCTGGTCCCCGGTCCCCGG
GGAATCTTACCAAGTGCATCATCCTCACCTCAGCAGCCCCAAAGGGCTACATCCTACAGC
ACAGCTCCCTGACAAAGTGAGGGAGGGCACGTGTCCTGTGACAGCCAGGATAAAACATCC
CCCAAAGTGTGGATTACAGCGTGAGCCACCGTGCCGGCCAAACTACTTTAAAACA
GCTACAGGGTAAAATCCTGCAGCACCCACTCTGGAAAATACTGCTCTTAATTTCTGAAGG
TGGCCCCCTGTTCTAGTTGGTCCAGGATTAGGGATGTGGGTATAGGGCATTAAATCCTC
TCAAGCGCTCTCCAAGCACCCCCGGCTGGGGTGAGTTCTCATCCCGCTACTGCTGCTGG
GATCAGGTTGAATGAATGGAACCTTCCCTGTCTGGCTCCAAAGCAGCCTAGAAGCTGAGGG
GCTGTGTTGAGGGACCTCCACCCCTGGGAAGTCCGAGGGCTGGGAAGGGTTCTGACG
CCCAGCCTGGAGCAGGGGGCCCTGCCACCCCTGTTGCTCACACATTGTCTGGCAGCCTG
TGTCCACAATATTGTCAGTCCTCGACAGGGAGGCCTGGCTCCGTCTGCTTAGGGAGGCT
CTGGCAGGAGGTCTCTCCCCCATCCCTCCATCTGGGCTCCCCAACCTCTGCACAGCTCT
CCAGGTGCTGAGATATAATGCACCAAGCACAATAAACCTTATTCCGGCCTGAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGA

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FIGURE 28

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA58852
><subunit 1 of 1, 283 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 29191, pI: 4.52, NX(S/T): 0
MVSAAAPSLLLLLLLGSVPATDARSVPLKATFLEDVAGSGEAEGSSASSPSLPPPWTPAL
SPTSMGPQPTTLGGPSPPTNFLDGIVDFFRQYVMLIAVGSLAFLMFIVCAAVITRQKQKA
SAYYPSSFPKKYVDQSDRAGGPRAFSEVPDRAPDSRPEEALDSSRQLQADILAATQNLKSP
TRAALGGGDARMVEGRGAEEEEKGSQEGDQEVTQGHGVPEAQQEEPCSGVLEGAVVAGE
GQGELEGSLLLQAQEAQGPVGPPESPACSSVHPSV
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 94-118

N-myristylation site.amino acids 18-24, 40-46, 46-52, 145-151, 192-198, 193-199,
211-217, 238-244, 242-248

FIGURE 29

GTGGACCTCTGAGAAGCCCAGGCAGTTGAGGACAGGAGAGAGAAGGGCTGCAGACCCAGAGGGAA
GGGAGGACAGGGAGTCGGAAGGAGGAGGACAGAGGAGGGCACAGAGACGCAGAGCAAGGGCG
GCAAGGAGGAGACCCTGGTGGAGGAAGACACTCTGGAGAGAGAGAGGGGCTGGCAGAGATG
AAGTTCCAGGGGCCCTGGCTGCCCTGCTGGCCCTGCTGGCCTGGCAGTGGGAGGGCTGG
CCCCCTGCAGAGCGGAGAGGAAGCACTGGACAAATATTGGGAGGCCCTGGACATGGCC
TGGGAGACGCCCTGAGCGAAGGGTGGAAAGGCCATTGGCAAAGAGGCCGGAGGGCAGCT
GGCTCTAAAGTCAGTGAGGCCCTGGCCAAGGGACCAGAGAAGCAGTTGGCACTGGAGTCAG
GCAGGTTCCAGGCTTGGCGCAGCAGATGCTTGGCAACAGGGTCGGGGAAAGCAGCCATG
CTCTGGAAACACTGGCACGAGATTGGCAGACAGGCAGAACAGATGTCATTGACACGGAGCA
GATGCTGTCCCGGGCTCCTGGCAGGGGGTGCTGGCCACAGTGGTGGCTTGGAAACTCTGG
AGGCCATGGCATTTGGCTCTCAAGGTGGCCTGGAGGCCAGGGCAGGGCAATCCTGGAG
GTCTGGGACTCCGTGGTCCACGGATACCCGGAAACTCAGCAGGCAGCTTGGAAATGAAT
CCTCAGGGAGCTCCCTGGGTCAAGGAGGCAATGGAGGCCACCAAACCTTGGACCAACAC
TCAGGGAGCTGTGGCCCAGCCTGGCTATGGTCAGTGAGAGGCCAGCAACCAGAACATGAAGGGT
GCACGAATCCCCACCATCTGGCTCAGGTGGAGGCTCCAGCAACTCTGGGGAGGCAGCGC
TCACAGTCGGCAGCAGTGGCAGTGGCAGCAATGGTACAACAAACATGGCAGCAGCAGTGG
TGGCAGCAGCAGTGGCAGCAGCAGTGGCAGCAGCAGTGGCGGCAGCAGTGGCGGCAGCAGTG
GTGGCAGCAGTGGCAACAGTGGTGGCAGCAGAGGTGACAGCAGCAGTGGTGGCTGGGG
TCCAGCACCGGCTCCTCCGGCAACCACGGTGGAGGCCGGAGGAAATGGACATAAAC
CGGGTGTAAAAGCCAGGAATGAAGCCCGGGAGCGGGGAATCTGGATTAGGCTTCA
GAGGACAGGGAGTTCCAGCAACATGAGGAAATAAGCAAAGAGGGCAATGCCCTTGG
GGCTCTGGAGACAATTATGGGGCAAGGGTCAGCTGGGAGCTGGAGGAGGTGACGCTGT
TGGTGGAGTCATACTGTGAACCTGAGACGTCTGGATGTTAACCTTGACACTTCT
GGAAGAATTAAATCCAAGCTGGTTCATCAACTGGGATGCCATAAACAGGACAGAGA
AGCTCTGCATCCCGTGACCTCCAGACAAGGAGCCACAGATTGGATGGAGCCCCACACT
CCCTCCTAAACACCACCCCTCTCATCACTAACTCAGCCCTGGCCTTGAAATAACCTTA
GCTGCCCAAA
AA

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FIGURE 30

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA59212
><subunit 1 of 1, 440 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 42208, pI: 6.36, NX(S/T): 1
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AGSKVSEALGQGTREAVGTGVRQVPGFGAADALGNRVGEAAHALGNTGHEIGRQAEDVIRHG
ADAVRGSWQGVPGHSGAWETSGGHGIFGSQGGLGGQQGNPGGLGTPWVHGYPGNSAGSFGM
NPQGAPWGQGGNGGPPNFGTNTQGAVAQPGYGSVRASNQNEGCTNPPPSGSGGGSSNSGGGS
GSQSGSSGSGSNGDNNNGSSSGSSSGSSSGSSGGSSGGSSGNSSRGDSGSESSW
GSSTGSSSGNHGGSGGGNGHKPGCEKPGNEARGSGESGIQGFRGQGVSSNMREISKEGNRL
GGSGDNRYRGQGSSWGSGGGDAVGGVNTVNSETSPGMFNFTFWKNFKSLGFINWDAINKDQ
RSSRIP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 265-269

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 235-239, 237-241, 244-248, 255-259, 324-328, 388-392

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 26-30, 109-113, 259-263, 300-304, 304-308

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 17-23, 32-38, 42-48, 50-56, 60-66, 61-67, 64-70,
74-80, 90-96, 96-102, 130-136, 140-146, 149-155, 152-158,
155-161, 159-165, 163-169, 178-184, 190-196, 194-200, 199-205,
218-224, 236-242, 238-244, 239-245, 240-246, 245-251, 246-252,
249-252, 253-259, 256-262, 266-272, 270-276, 271-277, 275-281,
279-285, 283-289, 284-290, 287-293, 288-294, 291-297, 292-298,
295-301, 298-304, 305-311, 311-317, 315-321, 319-325, 322-328,
323-329, 325-331, 343-349, 354-360, 356-362, 374-380, 381-387,
383-389, 387-393, 389-395, 395-401

Cell attachment sequence.

amino acids 301-304

FIGURE 31

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FIGURE 32

MCFLNKLLLLAVLGWLQIPTVPEDLFFLEEGPSYAFEVDTVAPEHGLDNAPVVDQQLLYTC
CPYIGELRKLLASWVSGSSGRSGGFMRKITPTTTSLGAQPSQTSQLQAQLAQAFFHNQPP
SLRRTVEFVAERIGSNCVKHIKATLVADLVRQAESLLQEQLVTQGEEGGDPAQLLEILCSQL
CPHGAQALALGREFCQRKSPGAVRALLPEETPAAVLSSAENIAVGLATEKACAWLSANITAL
IRREVKAAVSRTLRAQGPEPAARGERRGCSRA

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 244-248

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 89-93

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 21-25, 167-171, 223-227

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 100-106, 172-178, 207-213

Microbodies C-terminal targeting signal.

amino acids 278-282

FIGURE 33

TCCCTTGACAGGTCTGGTGGCTGGTCGGGCTACTGAAGGCTGTCTGATCAGGAAACTG
AAGACTCTCTGCTTTGCCACAGCAGTCTCCTGCAGCTCCTGAGGTGTGAACCCACATCCC
TGCCCCCAGGCCACCTGCAGGACGCCGACACCTACCCCTCAGCAGACGCCGGAGAGAAATG
AGTAGCAACAAAGAGCAGCGGTAGCAGTGTCTGATCCTCTTGCCTCATCACCATCCT
CATCCTCTACAGCTCCAACAGTCCAATGAGGTCTCCATTACGGCTCCCTGCGGGGCGTA
GCCGCCGACCTGTCACACCTCAAGAAGTGGAGCATCACTGACGCTATGTCCCCATCTCGGC
AACAAAGACACTGCCCTCTGGTGCCACCAGTGTGTGATTGTCAAGCAGCTCCAGCCACCTGCT
GGGACCAAGCTGGGCCCTGAGATCGAGCGGGCTGAGTGTACAATCCGATGAATGATGCAC
CCACCACTGGTACTCAGCTGATGTGGCAACAAGACCACCTACCGCGTGTGGCCATTCC
AGTGTGTCCCGTGTGAGGAGGCCAGGAGTTGTCAACCGGACCCCTGAAACCGTGT
CATCTTCTGGGGGCCCGAGCAAGATGCAGAAGCCCCAGGGCAGCCTCGTGCCTGTGATCC
AGCGAGCGGGCTGGTTCCCCAACATGGAAGCATATGCCGCTCTCCGGCCATGC
CAATTGACGACCTCTTCCGGGTGAGACGGGCAAGGACAGGGAGAAGTCTCATCGTGGT
GAGCACAGGCTGGTTACCATGGTATCGCGTGGAGTTGTGACCACTGCACTGTATG
GCATGGTCCCCCAACTACTGCAGCCAGCGGCCCTCCAGCGCATGCCCTACACTAC
TACGAGCCCCAAGGGGCCGGACGATGTGTACCTACATCCAGAATGAGCACAGTCGC
CAACCACCACCGCTTCATCACCGAGAAAAGGGTCTTCATCGTGGCCAGCTCAGGAGGGTCA
TCACCTCTCCCACCCCTCTGGACCTTAGCCACCCAGCCTGTGGGACCTCAGGAGGGTCA
AGGAGAAGCAGCCTCCGCCAGCCCTAGGCCAGGGACCATCTCTGCCAATCAAGGCTTG
CTGGAGTGTCTCCAGCCAATCAGGGCTTGAGGAGGATGTATCCTCCAGCCAATCAGGGC
TGGGAATCTGTTGGCAATCAGGGATTGGAGTCTATGTGGTTAATCAGGGGTCTTTC
TTGTCAGTCAGGGCTGCGCACAGTCAATCAGGGTAGAGGGGTATTCTGAGTCAATCTG
AGGCTAAGGACATGTCTTCCCAGGCCAGGGCTTGTTAGAGGCCAGGAATGGACCC
ATCACTCCCCACTGCTGGATAATGGGTCTGTCCAAGGAGCTGGAACTTGGTGT
CCCCCTCAATTCCAGCACCAGAAAGAGAGATTGTGTGGGGTAGAAGCTGTCTGGAGGCC
GGCCAGAGAATTGTGGGGTTGTGGAGGTGTGGGGCGGTGGGGAGGTCCAGAGGTGGGA
GGCTGGCATCCAGGTCTGGCTCTGCCCTGAGACCTGGACAAACCCCTCTGG
CACCCCTCTGCCACACCAGTTCCAGTGCAGGACTCTGAGACCCCTTCCACCTCCCC
GTGCCCTCGGGCTGTCTCCCGTCTGGACCCCTCCAGCCACTATCCCTGCTGGAAAGGCT
CAGCTCTTGGGGGTCTGGGTGACCTCCCCACCTCTGGAAAAACTTAGGGTATTTTGC
GCAAACCTCCTCAGGGTTGGGGACTCTGAAGGAAACGGGACAAACCTTAAGCT
TAGCCCTCAGCCAGCTGCCATTAGCTTGCTCTAAAGGGCCAGGCCCTCTGG
CTAGCAGGGAGGTTTCAACTGTTGGAGGCCTTGGGGCTGCCCTTGCTGGAGTCA
CTGGGGCTCCGAGGTCTCCCTCGACCCCTCTGCTGCTCTGGGATGGCTGTGGAGCTGT
ATCACCTGGGTCTGCTCCCTGGCTCTGTATCAGGCACTTTAAAGCTGGCCTCAGTGG
GGTGTGTTGTCTCTGCTCTGGAGCCTGGAAGGAAAGGGCTCAGGAGGAGGCTGTGA
GGCTGGAGGGACCAGATGGAGGAGGCCAGCTAGCCATTGCACACTGGGTGATGGGTGG
GGCGGTGACTGCCCAAGACTGGTTTGTAAATGATTGTACAGGAATAAACACACCTACGC
TCCGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 34

MSSNKEQRSAVFVILFALITILYLSSNSANEVFHYGSLRGRSRRPVNLKKWSITDGYVPIL
GNKTLPSRCHQCVIVSSSHLLGTKLGPETIERAECTIRMNDAPTTGYSADVGNKTTYRVVAH
SSVFRVLRRPQE VNRTPETVFI FWGPPSKM QKPQGS LVRVI QRAGL VFPNMEAYAVSPGRM
RQFDLFRGETGKDREKSHSWLSTGWFTMVI AVELCDHVHVYGMVPPNYCSQR PRLQRMPYH
YYEPKG PDEC VTYIQNEHSRKGNHHRFITEKRVFSSWAQLYGITFSHPSWT

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-29

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 9-31 (type II)

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 64-68, 115-119

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 50-54

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 3-7, 29-33, 53-57, 197-201

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 253-262

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 37-43, 114-120, 290-294

FIGURE 35

TTTCTCATAGTGGCTCTCTAAAGGAAAAACACTAAATGAGGAACCTAGCGGACGGGAGCGACGAGCTT
GAGGGAAAGCATTCCCTAGCTGTGGCGCAGAGGGGCGAGGCTGAAGCCGAGTGGCCGAGGTGCTGAGGGCTGG
GGCAAGGAAAGGGAGCTTCTGGAAACACAAGCTTCTGGAAACCATGACCCTATGAAGTCTTGTGACATTTATACGCT
CTGGGGTAGCAGCTCAGAAACTAGAAGAAGTGGAGGTGTGCCAGGGACGGCAGTATCTCTTGTGACCCCTGGC
GGCCTATGGGACGTTGGCTCAGACCTTGTGATACACCATGCTGCTGGGACGATGACGGCGTGGAGAGGAATG
AGGCCTGAGGTACACTGGCTTGCTCTAGGCCACAGCAGGGCTGCTTGTGACTGTGAACGAGGTTCCCTCAG
GTCACCGTCCAGCCTCGCCTCACCGTCCAGAAGGCCGGAGGACTGTGATCTGGCTGCGTGGTGGAAACCTCCA
AGGATGAATGTAACCTGGCGCCTGAATGGAAAGGAGCTGAATGCTGCGATGATGCTCTGGGTGCTCTCATCACC
CACGGGACCCCTCGTCACTGCCCCAACACACTGTGGGACGGTACCGAGTGTGTTGGCCGGATGCCCTGCG
GGGCTGTGGCCAGCGTGCAGCCACTGTGACACTAGCCAATCTCAGGACTTCAGTTAGATGTGCAGCACGCTG
ATTGAAGTGGAGGGAAACACAGCAGTCATTGCTGCCACCTGCTGAGAGCACCACAAAGGCCAGGTC
TACAGCTCAAACAGACTGGCTGGAGGCCCTCAGGAGTAACTACCTGATCATGCCCTCAGGGAAACCTCAGATT
GTGAATGCCAGCCAGGAGGACAGGGCATGTACAAGTGTGAGCCTAACACCCAGTGAACCCAGGAAGTAAAACC
TCCGGCTCAGCGACAGGCTACGTGTGCGCCCTCCACCGCTGAGGTGCCCAGCATCATCTACCCCCCAGGGCC
CAAACCATCATGTCACCAAAAGGCCAGACTCTCAGGTGTTGGGAGGACTGTGAGGATCCCACCCCCACGGGTC
ACCTGGGCAAGGATGGTCTCAGGTGTCACGGGCTACAAACAGAGCCTCTCTGCTGAGAGCACCTCCTCATCGAC
ACCACAGCAGGAGGACTCAGGCCACCTACCGCTGATGGCCGACAAATGGGTTGGCAGCCGGGGCAGCGGTC
ATCCTCTACAAATGTCAGGTGTTGAACCCCTGAGGTACCATGGAGCTATCCAGCTGGTATCCCTGGG
CAGAGTGGCAAGCTTACCTGTGAGGTGCGTGGAAACCCCCCGCCCTCGCTGTGGTGGAGGATGCTG
CTCATCTCCAGCGCCTCGGGCTCTCCGGCAGGGCCCTGCGCTGCTGAGCATGGGCTCAGGACCTCCAGG
GTCTACAGTGCATGGCCGAGAACGAGGTTGGGAGGCCATGCCGTAGTCCAGCTGGGACCTCCAGGCGAAC
ATAACCCAAGGCTATGGCAGGATGCTGAGCTGGCTACTGGCACACCTCTGTATCACCCCTCCAAACTCGGCAAC
CCTGAGCAGATGCTGAGGGGGCACCGGCGCTCCCGAGACCCCCAACGTCAGTGGGGCTGCTTCCCGAAGTGT
CCAGGAGAGGGCAGGGGGCTCCGGCAGGGCTCCCGCCAGGGCTCCCATATCCTCAGTCGGGGCCGACCTCCAAGACAG
TCATATGAACTGGTGTGGCGCCCTCGGATGAGGGCAGTGGCCGGGGCCAATCTCTACTATGTGGTGAACAC
CGCAAGCAGGTCAAACATTCCCTGACGATTGGACCATCTCTGGCATTCCAGGAAACAGCACGGCTGACCCCT
ACCAGAGCTGACCCCCGGAGCTGTGATGAAAGTGGAGATGGCAGCTTACAACACTGTGCGGAGAGGGGCGAGCAG
ATGGTCACCTTCCGAGTGGCAGGGGGCCAAACCCCGAGATTCAGGGCAGACGAGATGGGGCTCAGGAGAG
GACCCCTGGAGGCCAGTCCCAGAGCAGCAGGCCAGACCCAGGACCTCTCCCGGAGGAGGAGGAG
CCCACCATCTCCACGGCTCCGGAGACCTCAGTGTACGTGACCTGGATTCCCGTGGGAATGGGGTCCCAATC
CAGTCTCTCCGGTGTGGAGTACAAGAAGGATGGGGAGACTGGATCTGGCCACAGGCCCTGACCC
TCGGCGCTTCCGGAGATCACGGGCTAGAGAAAGGGCACCTCTTCAAGATTTCAGTCCGGCTCTGAACATG
CTGGGGAGAGCGAGGCCAGCGCCCCCTCTGGCCCTACGTGGTGTGGCTACAGCGTCCGCTGTACCGAGAG
CCCGTGGCAGGTCTTATATCACCTTACCGATGCGGTCAATGAGACCCACATCATGTCAGTGGATCTAC
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GACATTAAAGATGCACTGCTCAATGAAGGGAGGGGAGAGCGAGTTCAAGCAACGTGATGATCTGTGAGAC
CGGAAGTCTCTGGCAGCCCTGGCACTGCCACCCCCAACCTCTGGCCCAACAGGCCGCCCCCTCTGAACAC
ATAGAGCGGGCGGTGGCACTGGGGCATGGTGGCTCGTCCAGCGACCTGGCCCTATCTGATGTGGGGCTG
CTGGGCTCTCATGCTTCTCATCATGTCACCTTCTGGCTTCTGCTGTGGAGGGCTGCTTAAGCAAAACAT
ACAACAGACCTGGGTTTCTCGAAGTGGCCCTTCCACCCCTCTGGCCGTATACTATGGTCCATTGGGAGGACTC
CCAGGCCACCGAGGCCAGTGGACAGCCCTACCTCAGTGGCATGTCAGGACGGGCTGTGCTAATGGGATCCACATG
AATAGGGGCTGGCCCCCTGGCTGAGTGGGCTACCCGGGATGAAGCCCCAGCAGACTCCACTCACCAGATC
CAGCAGAGTGCACCCAGCAGCTGGTGTGGAGGACAGGACCTTGGCAATGGATATGACCCCCAACAGTAC
ACGAGGGGCTCAAGTCTAGCCCCGGACGAGGGCTTCTTCTTATACACACTGCCCCAGCAGACTCCACTCACCAGCTG
CTGCAGCCCCATCACGACTGCTGCCAACGCCAGGAGCAGCTGCTGTGGGCACTGAGGGTGGAGGAGGCC
CCCGACAGTCTCTGGTGTGGAGGAGCTGGTGTGGAGGAGACTGGTGTCCCCAGCAGGCGAGCTGG
CCAGTGAAGAGGGAGAGCTCTGACTCTGCCAAGTGGAGGAGACTGGTGTCCCCAGCAGGCGAGCTGG
GCCTACGTAGGACAGAACCTGGATGCACTGCTCTCCCCGGGCCACTGGCGTGTGCTTTGAAACACCA
CTCACAATTAGGGAGAGCTGATATCCGAGAAAGACTATATATTGTTTTTTTAAAGAAGA
AGAGACAGAGGAAATGGTATTATTTCTATTATAGCCATATTATATATTATGACTGAAATAAATGTA
TATGTTTATAATTCTGGAGAGACATAAGGAGTCTACCCGGTGTGGAGGAGGAGGAAATAAAGAAGCTG
CTTAACAGGAGTCACCCAGGAAAGCACCGCACAGGCTGGCGGGACAGACTCTAACCTGGGCTCTG
GCAGGGCGAGGCTGCAGGAGGCCACAGATAAGCTGGCAAGAGGAAGGATCCAGGCACATGGTCTCATCGAGCA
TGAGGGAAAGCAGGGGCCAGGCTATCACGCCCTGGAGGACACCCACAGATGGCTGGTGGCTAC
ACATTTCCTAAGATGCCCATGAGAACAGACAGAACAGTGTGACAGCAGTATGGAC
CAATAATCGTGGCAACATATCTGTAAAACAAACACTGTAACCTCTAAATAATGTTAGTCTTCCCTGTA
AAA

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FIGURE 36

MLRGTMATAWRGMRPEVTLACLLIATAGCFADLNEVPQVTVQPASTVQKPGGTIVLGCVVEPP
RMNVTVRLNGKELNGSDDALGVLITHGTLVITALNNHTVGRYQCVARMPAGAVASVPATVTL
ANLQDFKLDVQHVIEVDEGNTAVIACHLPESHPKAQVRYSVKQEWLEASRGNYLIMPSGNLQ
IVNASQEDEGMYKCAAYNPVTQEVKTSGSSDRLRRSTAEEAARIIYPPEAQTIIVTKGQSL
ILECVASGIPPPRVTWAKDGSSVTGYNKTRFLLSNLLIDTTSEEDSGTYRCMADNGVGQPGA
AVILYNVQVFEPPEVTMELSQLVIPWGQSAKLTCEVRGNPPPSVLWLRNAVPLISSQRRLS
RRALRVLSMGPEDEGVYQCMAENEVGSAAHVQLRTSRPSITPRLWQDAELATGTPPVSPSK
LGNPEQMLRGQPALPRPPTSVGAPSKCPGEKGQGAPAEAPIIILSSPRTSKTDSYELVWRPR
HEGSGRAPILYYVVKHRKVQTNSSDDWTISGIPANQHRLTLTRLDPGSLYEVEMAAYNCAGE
GQTAMVTFRTRGRRPKPEIMASKEQQIQRDDPGASPQSSSQPDHGRLSPPEAPDRPTISTASE
TSVYVTWIPRGNGGFPIQSFRVEYKKLKKVGDWILATSAIPPSRLSVEITGLEKGTSYKFRV
RALNMLGESEPSAPSRYVVSGYSGRVEYRPAVGPYITFTDAVNETTIMLKWMYIPASNNT
PIHGFYIYYRPTSDNDSDYKKDMVEGDKYWHISHLQPETSYDIKMQCFNEGGESEFSNVM
ICETKARKSSGQPGRPPPPTLAAPPQPLPETIERPVGTGAMVARSSDLPYLVGVVLGSIVL
IIVTFIPFCLWRAWSKQKHTTDLGFPRTSALPPSCPYTMOVPLGGLPGHQASGQPYLSGISGRA
CANGIHMNRGCPAAVGYPGMKPQQHCPGELQQQSDTSSLRQTHLGNGYDPQSHQITRGPK
SSPDEGSFLYTLPPDDSTHQLQPHHDCCQRQEOPAAVGQSGVRRAPDSPVLEAVWDPPFHSG
PPCCLGLVPVEEVSPDSCQVSGGDWCPQHPVGAYVGQEPGMQLSPGPLVRVSFETPPLTI

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 16-30 (type II), 854-879

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FIGURE 37

CGGGAGGCTGGGTCGTATGATCCGGACCCCATTGTCGGCCTCTGCCCATGCCCTGCTCCTC
CCAGGCTCCCGCGGCCGACCCCCCGCAACATGCAGCCCACGGGCCGCAGGGTTCCCGCG
GCTCAGCCGGCGGTATCTGCGGCGTCTGCTCCTGCTACTGCTGCTGCTGCCCTGCGGGCAGC
CCGTAACCCGCGCGAGACCACGCCGGGCCAGAGCCCTCTCCACGCTGGCTCCCC
AGCCTCTTACCCACGCCGGGTGTCCCCAGCGCCCTCACTACCCAGGCCTCACTACGCCAGG
CACCCCCAAACCTGGACCTTCGGGGTCCGCGCAGGCCCTGATGCCGGAGTTCCCACTCG
TGGACGGCCACAATGACCTGCCCATGGTCAGACCAGCCTGGACAGGTTACAAGAATGTGCTTCAGGAT
GTTAACCTGCAAATTTCAGCCATGGTCAGACCAGCCTGGACAGGTTAGAGACGCCCTCGT
GGGTGCCAGTTCTGGTCAGCCTCCGTCTCATGCCAGTCCCAGGACAGACTGCCGTGCC
TCGCCCTGGAGCAGATTGACCTCATTCACCGCATGTGTGCCCTCTACTCTGAACCTCGAGCTT
GTGACCTCAGCTGAAGGTCTGAACAGCTCTCAAAAGCTGGCTGCCTCATTGGCGTNAGGG
TGGTCACTCACTGGACACAGCAGCCTCTGTGCTGCCAGTTCTATGTGCTGGGGTGCCT
ACCTGACACTTACCTCACCTGCAGTACACCATGGCAGAGAGTTCCACCAAGTTCAGACAC
CACATGTACACCAACGTCAAGCGGATTGACAAGCTTGGTGAGAAAGTAGTAGAGGAGTTGAA
CCGCCTGGCATGATGATAGATTGCTCTATGCATCGGACACCTTGATAAGAAGGGCTGG
AAAGTGTCTCAGGCTCCGTGATCTTCTCCACTCAGCTGCCAGAGCTGTGTGACAATTG
TTGAATGTTCCCGATGATATCCTGCAGCTCTGAAGAACGGTGGCATCGTGTGACACT
GTCCATGGGGTGCTGCAGTGCAACCTGCTGCTAACGTGTCCACTGTGGCAGATCACTTG
ACCACATCAGGGCAGTCATTGGATCTGAGTTCATGGGATTGGTGGAAATTATGACGGGACT
GGCCGGTTCCCTCAGGGCTGGAGGATGTGCTCACATACCCAGTCCTGATAGAGGAGTTGCT
GAGTCGTASCTGGAGCGAGGAAGAGCTTCAAGGTGTCCTCGTGGAAACCTGCTGCCGT
TCAGACAAGTGGAAAAGGTGAGAGAGGAGAGCAGGGCGCAGAGCCCCGTGGAGGCTGAGTT
CCATATGGCAACTGAGCACATCCTGCCACTCCCACCTCGTGCCTCAGAATGGACACCAGGC
TACTCATCTGGAGGTGACCAAGCAGCCAACCAATGGGCTCCCTGGAGGTCCTCAAATGCCT
CCCCATACCTTGTCCAGGCCTTGTGGCTGCCACCATCCAAACCTCACCCAGTGGCTC
TGCTGACACAGTCGGTCCCCGAGAGGTCACTGTGGCAAAGCCTCACAAAGCCCCCTCCT
AGTTCATTACAAGCATATGCTGAGAATAAACATGTTACACATGGAAAA

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FIGURE 38

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><subunit 1 of 1, 487 aa, 1 stop, 2 unknown
><MW: 53569.32, pI: 7.68, NX(S/T): 5
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TSLDRDGLVGAQFWASVSCQSQDQTAVERLALEQIDLIHRMCASYSELELVTSAGLNSS
QKLACLIGVXGGHSLDSSLVLSFYVLGVRYLTLCFTCSTPWAESSTKFRHHMYTNVSGLT
SFGEKVVEELNRGLGMMIDLDSYASDTLIRRVLLEVSQAPVIFSHSAARAVCDNLLNPDDILQL
LKNGGIVMVTLGVLQCNLLANVSTVADHFDHIRAVIGSEFIGIGGNYDGTGRFPQGLEDV
STYPVLIIELLSRXWSEEELQGVLRGNLLRVFRQVEKVRREESRAQSPVEAEFPYGQLSTSCH
SHLVPQNGHQATHLEVTKQPTNRPWRSSNASPYLVPGLVAAATIPTFTQWLC
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-36

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 313-331

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 119-122, 184-187, 243-246 and 333-336

N-myristoylation sites:

amino acids 41-46, 59-64, 73-78, 133-138, 182-187, 194-199, 324-
329, 354-359, 357-362, 394-399, 427-432 and 472-477.

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 136-146

FIGURE 39

TGCTAGGCTCTGTCCCACAATGCACCCGAGAGCAGGAGCTGAAAGCCTTAACACCCACAGA
TCCCTCATGACTGCAATGTGAGGTGTCCGGCTTGCTGGCCAGCAAGCCTGATAAGC**ATG**
AAGCTCTTATCTTGGTGGCTGTGGTCGGGTGTTGCTGGTCCCCAGCTGAAGCCAACAA
GAGTTCTGAAGATATCCGGTGCAAATGCATCTGTCCACCTTATAGAAACATCAGTGGGCACA
TTTACAACCAGAACATGTATCCCAGAAGGACTGCAACTGCCTGCACGTGGTGGAGCCATGCCA
GTGCCTGGCCATGACGTGGAGGCCTACTGCCTGCTGTGCGAGTGCAGGTACGAGGAGCGCAG
CACCAACCACATCAAGGTCATCATTGTCATCTACCTGTCCGTGGTGGGTGCCCTGTTGCTCT
ACATGGCCTTCTGATGCTGGTGGACCCCTGTATCCGAAAGCCGGATGCATACACTGAGCAA
CTGCACAATGAGGAGGAGAACATGAGGATGCTCGCTCTATGGCAGCAGCTGCTGCATCCCTCGG
GGGACCCCGAGCAAACACAGTCCTGGAGCGTGTGGAAGGTGCCAGCAGCGGTGGAAGCTGC
AGGTGCAGGAGCAGCGGAAGACAGTCCTCGATCGGCACAAGATGCTCAGC**TAG**ATGGCTGG
TGTGGTTGGGTCAGGCCAACACCATGGCTGCCAGCTCCAGGCTGGACAAAGCAGGGGG
CTACTTCTCCCTTCCCTCGGTTCCAGTCTCCCTTAAAGCCTGTGGCATTTTCCTCCTT
CTCCCTAACTTAGAAATGTTGACTTGGCTATTTGATTAGGAAGAGGGATGTGGTCTCT
GATCTCTGTTGTCTTCTGGGCTTTGGGTTGAAGGGAGGGGAAGGCAGGCCAGAAGGGA
ATGGAGACATTGAGGCGGCCTCAGGAGTGGATGCGATCTGTCCTCCGGCTCCACTCTTG
CCGCCTTCCAGCTTGAGTCTGGGAATGTTGTTACCCCTGGAAAGATAAGCTGGGCTTCA
GGAACTCAGTGTCTGGGAGGAAAGCATGGCCAGCATTGAGCATGTGTTCCCTTCAGTG
GTTCTTATCACCACTCCCTCCAGCCCCGGCGCTCAGCCCCAGCCTCCAGGCCCTG
AGGACAGCTCTGATGGGAGAGCTGGGCCCCCTGAGCCCACTGGGCTTCAGGGTGCAGTGG
AGCTGGTGTGCTGTCCTGCACTTCTCGCACTGGGCATGGAGTGCCTGGCATGCATACT
CTGCTGCCGGTCCCTCACCTGCACTTGAGGGGCTGGCAGTCCCTCCTCTCCCCAGTGT
CACAGTCAGTGCAGGCCAGCGGTGGTGGAAACATGAGACTCGAGGCTGAGCGTGGATCTGAA
CACACAGCCCCCTGACTTGGGTTGCCTTGTCCCTGAACTTCGTTGTACCAAGTGCATGG
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TTTATTTCTCTCA

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FIGURE 40

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</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA60278
<subunit 1 of 1, 183 aa, 1 stop
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MKLLSLVAVVGCLLVPPAEANKSSEDIRCKCICPPYRNISGHIYNQNVSQKDCNCLHVVEPM
PVPGHDVEAYCILCECRYEERSTTIKVIIYLSVVGALLLYMAFLMLVDPLIRKPDAYTE
QLHNEEENEDARSMAAAAASLGGPRANTVLERVEGAQQRWKLQVQEQRKTVFDRHKMLS
```

Important features:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 90-112

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 21-24, 38-41 and 47-50

FIGURE 41

AGCGGGTCTCGCTGGGTTCCGCTAATTCTGCTTGAGCGTGAGACTGAGTTCATAGGGCCTGGGTCCCCGA
ACCAGGAAGGGTTGAGGGAACACAATCTGCAAGCCCCCGCACCCAAGTGAGGGGCCCGTGTGGGGTCTCCC
TCCCTTGATCCCCACCCCTCCGGGCTTGCCTCTGGGACCCCTCGCCGGAGATGGCCGTTGAT
CGGAGCAAGGATTCGCTCTGCTGCTCTACTGGCCGCGGTGCTGATGGTGGAGAGCTCACAGATCGCAGT
TCGGGGCAAACACTCAACTCATCAAGTCTCTGGGGAGACGCCCTGGTCAGGCCAATCGATCTGCG
GGCATGTACCAAGGACTGGCATTGGGGAGCTGGGGAGCTGGGGAGGCCCTACCCCTGTAGCAGT
GATAAGGAGTGTGAAGTGGGAGGTATTGCCACAGTCCCCACCAAGGATCATGGCTGCATGGTGTGGAGA
AAAAAGAAGCGCTGCCACCGAGATGGCATGTGCTGCCAGTACCCGCTGCAATAATGGCATCTGATCCAGTT
ACTGAAAGCATCTAACCCCTCACATCCGGCTGGATGGTACTCGGACAGAGATCGAAACCACGGTCAATTAC
TCAAACCATGACTGGGATGGCAGAATCTAGGAAGACACACAAGATGTCACATATAAAGGGCATGAAGGA
GACCCCTGCCTACGATCATCAGACTGCATTGAGGGTTTGTGCTGCTGCTCATCTGGACAAAATCTGCAA
CCAGTGCCTCATCAGGGGAAGTGTGACCAACAGCAAGAAGGGTCTCATGGCTGGAAATTTCAGCGT
TGCGACTGTGCGAAGGGCTGTCTGCCAGGTATGAAAGATGCCACACTCCTCCAAAGCCAGACTCCATGTG
TGTCAAGAAAATTGATCACCATTGAGGAACATCATCAATTGCAACTGTGAAGTTGTGATTTAATGCAATTATAG
CATGGTGGAAAATAAGGTTCAGATGCAGAAGAATGGCTAAAATAAGAAACGTGATAAGAATATAGATGATCACAA
AAAGGGAGAAGAAAACATGAACACTGAATAGATTAGAATGGGTGACAATGCACTGCGAGCCAGTGTTCCATTATG
CAACTTGTCTATGTAATAATGTACACATTGTGAAAATGCTATTATAAGAGAACAGCACACAGTGGAAATT
ACTGATGAGTAGCATGTGACTTCCAGAGTTAGGTTGTGCTGGAGAGGGTTCTCAGATTGCTGATTGC
TTATACAAATAACCTACATGCCAGATTCTATTCAACGTTAGAGTTAACAAAATACTCCTAGAATAACTTGTIA
TACAATAGGTTCTAAAATAAAATTGCTAAACAAGAAATGAAAACATGGAGCATTGTTAATTACAACAGAAAAT
TACCTTTGATTGTAACACTACTCTGCTGTTCAATCAAGAGTCTGGTAGATAAGAAAAAAATCAGTCATAT
TTCCAATAATTGCAAATAATGCCAGTTGTTAGGAAGGCCCTTAGGAAGACAAATAACAAACAAACAG
CCACAAATACTTTTTCTAAAATTAGTTACCTGTAATTATAAGAACAGTACAGACAAACAGTTCC
TTCAGATTCTACCGAAGTACAGTATCTCTTATCTCTGATTCTGCTCTGAATGCAATTATTTCCA
AACTACCCATAAAATTGACTGACTAAATAACTTACACAGAGCAGAAATTCTCAGATGGAAAAAAATTAAA
GATGCCAATATATGTGGGAAAGAGCTAACAGAGAGATCATTATTCTAAAGATTGCCATAACCTATATT
GATAGAATTAGATTGGTAAATACATGTATTCAACATACTCTGTTGTAATAGAGACTTAAGCTGGATCTGTACTG
CACTGGAGTAAGAACAAATTGGGAAACTTTCTGTTGTCAGGTTGGCAACACATAGATCATATGTCTG
AGGCACAAGTTGCTGTCATCTTGAACACCAGGGATGCACAGTCTAAATGAATATGTCATGGGATTGCTAT
CATATAATTCTATGAGGAACTTACAGTGTGAGGGTCTGTCCGACTATCCTCAATTATTATTATTTATAG
TGCTGAGATCCTCAAATAATCTCACTTCAAGGAGTTCTCAGGAGTTCAACAAATGACTCTGCAAGTAGACAGT
TTTCATTGCCCTCTATAAGCTCTGACTAGCCAATGGCATCCTCAATTCTCCCAAACCTCTGCAGCATCTG
CTTTATTGCCAAAGGGCTAGTTGGGTTCTGCAGCCATTGGGTTAAAAAAATAAGTAGGATAACTTGTAAA
ACCTGCATATTGTAATCTATAGACACCACAGTTCTAAATTCTGAAACCAACTTACTACTTTTTAAACTT
AACTCAGTTCTAAATACTTTGTCTGGAGCACAACAAACAGTTATCTTATAGTGTGACTTTAAACTTTG
TAGACCACAAATTCACTTTAGTTCTTACTTAAATCCCATCTGAGCTCTCAAAATTAAAGTTCTCCAGTAG
AGATTGAGTTGAGCCTGTATATCTATTAAAATTCTCAACTTCCACATATTTACTAAGATGATTAAAGACTTA
CATTCTGCACAGGTCTGCAAAACAAAATTATAAAACTAGTCCATCCAAGAACAAAGTTGTATAAACAGGT
TGCTATAAGCTGTGAAATGAAACATTCAATCAAACATTCTATATAACAAATTATTATTTACAAT
TTGGTTCTGCAATATTCTTATGTCCACCTTTAAAATTATTATGAGTAATTATTTACAGGAAATG
TTAATGAGATGATTCTTATAGAGATATTCTTACAGAACAGCTTGAGCAGAATATATTGCAAGTATTGAC
TTTGTAAATTAGGAAATGATAATAAGATAAAACTTATTCTCTAAACTGAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 42

MAALMRSKDSSCCLLLAAVLMVESSQIGSSRAKLN SIKSSLGGETPGQAANRSAGMYQGLA
FGGSKKGKNLGQAYPCSSDKECEVGRYCHSPHQGSSACMVCRKKKRCHRDGMCCPSTRCNN
GICIPVTEISLTPHIPALDGTRHRDRNHGHYSNHDLGWQNLGRPHTKMSHIKGHEGDPCLR
SDCIEGFCCARHFWTICKPVLHQGEVCTKQRKKGSHGLEIFQRCDCAKGLSCKVWKDATYS
SKARLHVCQKI

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

FIGURE 43

TCTCAATCTGCTGACCTCGT GATCCGCCTGACCTTGT AATCCACCTACCTGGCCTCCAAA
GTGTTGGATTACAGGGCTGAGCCACCGCGCCGGCCAACATCACGTTTAAAGGATTGATT
TCTTCAAATT CATGGCAAATATTCCCTCCCTTAACCTCTATGT CAGAATGAGGAAGGA
TAGCTGCATT TATTAGTCAGTTTCATTGCATAGTAATATTCATGTAGTATTCTAAG
TTATATTTAGTAATT CATATGT TTAGATTAGGTTAACATACTTGAAAGAAACTTG
ATGTTTTAAAGCCTGGGCAGAAATTCTGTATTGTTGAGGATTGTTCTTTATCCCCCT
TTTAAAGTCATCCGTCCCTGGCTCAGGATTGGAGAGCTTGACACCACCAAAATGGCAAACA
TCACCAGCTCCCAGATTGGACAGTTGAAAGCTCGAGTTGGGCCAGTTACCACCC
CCAAGTACACAGCAGAATAGTACAAGTCACCCTACAACTACTACTTCTGGGACCTCAAGCC
CCCAACATCCCAGTCCTCAGTCCTCAGTCATCTGACTTCAAATCTCAACCTGAGCCATCCC
CAGTTCTAGCCAGTTGAGCCAGCGACAACAGCACCAGAGCCAGGCAGTCAGTGTCCCTCCT
CCTGGTTGGAGTCCTTCTCCAGGCAAAACTTCGAGAATCAACACCTGGAGACAGTCC
CTCCACTGTGAACAAGCTTTGCAGCTTCCAGCAGCACCATTGAAAATATCTGTGTCTG
TCCACCAGCCACAGCCAAACACATCAAACATCTGCTAAGCGGGGGATACCCCCAGCTTCTAAG
ATCCCAGCTTCTGCAGTGGAAATGCCTGGTCAGCAGATGT CACAGGATTAAATGTGCAGTT
TGGGGCTCTGGAATTGGGTCAAGAACCTCTCTGAATTGGATCAGCTCCAAGCAGTG
AAAATAGTAATCAGATTCCCATCAGCTTGATTCGAAGTCTTAAGTGAGCCTTGAATACA
TCTTATCAATGACCAGTCAGTACAGAACTCCACATATACAACCTCCGT CATTACCTCTG
CAGTCTGACAAGCTCATCACTGAATTCTGCTAGTCCAGTAGCAATGTCTCCTCTATGACC
AGAGTTCTGTGCATAACAGGATCCCACACCAAGCCCTGTGAGTTCATCAGAGTCAGCTCCA
GGAACCATCATGAATGGACATGGTGGTGGCGAAGTCAGCAGACACTAGACAGTAAGTATAG
CAGCAAGCTACTCTGTCAATGGCTCATTCTGTTAAAGCAGCCCTTTGCTTTTGT
TGTGGAAAACACCAGTTGGTCATGGCTCATTCTGTTAAAGCAGCCCTTTGCTTTTGT
TTTGGGACCAAGGTGTTGGCTGTGGTATTAGAAATGTCTTAACCACAGCAAGAAGGAGGT
GGTGGTCTCATATTCTCTGCCCTAATCAGACTGCACCAAGTCAGCAGCATACAGTATGCAT
TTTAAAGATGCTTGGGCCAGGCAGGGTGGCTGATGCCCTAATCCAGTGCTTGGGGGCC
AAGGCAGGCAGATTGCCAAGCTCAGGAGTTGAGACCACCCCTGGCAACATGGTGAACACTC
TGTCTCTACTAAAATACGAAAAACTAGCCGGGTGTGGTGGCGCGCGTGCCTGTAATCCCAG
CTACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCACAAGAATCGCTTGAGCCAGCTGGCTACAAAGTGAGACTCC
GTCTGAAAAGA

FIGURE 44

MCFKALGRNSVLLRICSFIPLLKSSVLGSGFGEAPPKMANITSSQILDQLKAPSLGQFTTT
PSTQQNSTSHPTTTSWDLKPPTSQSSVLSHLDFKSQPEPSPVLSQLSQRQQHQSQAVTVPP
PGLESFPSQAKLRESTPGDSPSTVNKLQLPSTTIENISVSVHQPOPKHIKLAKRRIPPASK
IPASAVEMPGSADVTGLNVQFGALEFGSEPSLSEFGSAPSSENSNQIPIISLYSKSLSEPLNT
SLSMTSAVQNSTYTTSVITCSLTSSSLNSASPAMSSSYDQSSVHNRIPYQSPVSSSESAP
GTIMNGHGGGRSQQTLDSKYSSKLLSWLVPTKQRKRIAHVMWKTPVGQWLIR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

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FIGURE 45

GCCGAGTGGGACAAAGCCTGGGCTGGGGGGGCCATGGCGCTGCCATCCCGAATCCTGCT
TTGGAAACTTGTGTTCTGCAGAGCTCTGCTGTTCTCCTGCACACTAGCGGTGGAGGAGACGG
ACGCGGGCTGTACACCTGCAACCTGCACCACACTACTGCCACCTCTACGAGAGCCTGGC
GTCCGCTGGAGGTACCGACGGCCCCCGGCCACCCCGCCTACTGGGACGGCAGAAGGA
GGTGCTGGCGGTGGCGCGCGCACC CGCGCTTCTGACCTGCGTAACCGCGGGCACGTGT
GGACCGACCGGCACGTGGAGGAGGCTAACAGGTGGTGCAC TGGGACCGGCAGCCGCCGG
GTCCCGCACGACCGCGCGGACCGCCTGCTGGACCTCTACGCGTCGGCGAGCGCCGCGCCTA
CGGGCCCCCTTTCTGCGCGACCGCGTGGCTGTGGCGCGATGCCTTGAGCGCGGTGACT
TCTCACTGCGTATCGAGCCGCTGGAGGTGCCGACGAGGGCACCTACTCCTGCCACCTGCAC
CACCAATTACTGTGGCCTGCACGAACGCCGCTTCCACCTGACGGTCCGCCAACCCACGC
GGAGCCGCCCCCCCCGGGGCTCTCGGGCAACGGCTCCAGCCACAGCGGCCAGGCCCCAG
ACCCCACACTGGCGCGGCCACAACGTCATCAATGTATCGTCCCGAGAGCCGAGCCCAC
TTCTTCCAGCAGCTGGCTACGTGCTGCCACGCTGCTGCTCTCATCCTGCTACTGGTCAC
TGTCCCTGGCGCCCGCAGGCCGCGAGGCTACGAATACTCGGACCAGAAGTCGGAA
AGTCAAAGGGGAAGGATGTTAAC TTGGCGAGTTCGCTGTGGCTGCAGGGGACCAGATGCTT
TACAGGAGT GAGGACATCCAGCTAGATTACAAAACATCCTGAAGGGAGAGGGCGGAGCT
GGCCCACAGCCCCCTGCCAGTACATGACCTAGAACAAAGGGTTCCGGAGGGAGAACT
GCAAATAGGGAGGCCCTGGCTCCTGGCTGGCCAGCAGCTGCACCTCTGTCTGTGCTC
CTCGGGGCATCTCCTGATGCTCCGGGCTCACCCCCCTTCCAGCGGCTGGTCCCGCTTCC
GGAATTGGCCTGGCGTATGCAGAGGCCCTCCACACCCCTCCCCAGGGCTTGGTGG
AGCATAGCCCCACCCCTGCCGCTTGCTCACGGGTGGCCCTGCCACCCCTGGCACAA
AAAATCCCAGTATGCCCATCATGCCCTCAGACCCCTCTGGCTCTGCCCGCTGGGGCTG
AAGACATTCTGGAGGACACTCCCATCAGAACCTGGCAGCCCCAAAATGGGTAGCCTCA
GGCAGGAGTCCACTCCTCCAGGGCTCTGCTCGTCCGGGCTGGAGATGTTCTGGAGGA
GGACACTCCCAGAACCTGGCAGCCTGAAGTTGGGTAGCCTCGGCAGGAGTCCACT
CCTCCTGGGTGCTGCCACCAAGAGCTCCCCACCTGTACCACTGTGGACTCCAG
GCACCATCTGTTCTCCCCAGGGACCTGACTGAATGCCAGCCCTTGCTCCTGTGTTG
CTTGGGCCACCTGGGCTGCACCCCTGCCCTTCTGCCCCATCCCTACCCCTAGCCTTG
CTCTCAGCCACCTGATAGTCACTGGCTCCCTGTGACTTCTGACCCCTGACACCCCTCC
GGACTCTGCCCTGGCTGGAGTCTAGGGCTGGGCTACATTGGCTCTGACTGGCTGAGGA
CAGGGGAGGGAGTGAAGTTGGTTGGGCTGTGTTGCCACTCTCAGCACCCACATT
GCATCTGCTGGTGGACCTGCCACCATCACAATAAGTCCCCATCTGATTTAAAAAAA
AAAAA

FIGURE 46

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA60618
<subunit 1 of 1, 341 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 38070, pI: 6.88, NX(S/T): 1
MALPSRILLWKLVLLQSSAVLLHSAVEETDAGLYTCNLHHHYCHLYESLAVRLEVTGPPAT
PAYWDGEKEVLA VARGAPALLTCVNRGHVWTDRHVEEAQQVWHDRQPPGVPHDRADRLLDL
YASGERRAYGPLFLRDRVAVGADA FERGDFSLRIEPL EVADEGTYSCHLHHHYCGLHERRVF
HLTVAE PHAEP PPPRGSPGNGSS HSGAPGPDTLARGHNVINVIVPESRAHFFQQLGYVLATL
LLFILLLVTVLLAARRRRGGYEYSDQKSGKSKGDVNLA EFAVAAGDQMLYRSEDIQLDYKN
NILKERAELAHSP LPAKYIDL DKGFRKENCK
```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 237-262

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 205-208

Cell attachment sequence.

amino acids 151-154

Coproporphyrinogen III oxidase proteins.

amino acids 115-140

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FIGURE 47

CGCCGGAGGCAGCGGGCGTGGCGCAGCGGCACATGCCGTTGTCTCAGAGGACGACTTT
CAGCACAGTCAAACCTCACCGAACACAAGCAGCAGTCTCCGAGCTGACCAGGAGGC
ACTGCTTGAGAAGCTGCTGGACCGCCCGCCCCCTGGCCTGCAGAGGCCCAGGACCGCTTCT
GTGGCACATACATCATCTTCAGCCTGGCATTGGCAGTCACTGCACATGAACTTCTTT
ATCACTGCCAAGGAGTACTGGATGTTCAAACCTCGCAACTCCTCCAGGCCAGCCACCGGGGA
GGACCCCTGAGGGCTCAGACATCCTGAACACTTGTGAGAGCTACCTGCGTTGCCTCCACCG
TGCCCTCATGCTGTGCGTGGCAACTTCTGCTGTCAACAGGGTTGCAGTCCACATC
CGTGCCTGGCCTCACGTACGGTCATCCTGGCCATTTGCGGTACCCATTGCTGTGACGGTGA
GGTGGACACTCCTGGACCGTGGCTTGTGCGGTACCCATTGCTGTGACGGTGA
TCAGCGGTGCCTCCACTGTCTTCAGCAGCAGCATCACGGCATGACCGGCTCCTTCTATG
AGGAACCTCCAAGCACTGATATCAGGAGGAGCCATGGCGGGACGGTCAGCGCCGTGGCCTC
ATTGGTGGACTGGCTGCATCCAGTGTGAGGAACAGCGCCCTGGCCTTCTTCTGACGG
CCACCATCTTCTCGTGTGCTGCATGGGACTCTACCTGCTGCTGTCCAGGCTGGAGTATGCC
AGGTACTACATGAGGCCCTGTTCTGCGGCCATGTGTTTCTGGTGAAGAGGAGCTCCCCA
GGACTCCCTCAGTGCCTTCGGTGGCCTCCAGATTGATTCCCACACACCCCTCTCC
GCCCATCTGAAGAAGACGGCCAGCCTGGCTTCTGTCACCTACGTCTTCTCATCAC
AGCCTCATCTACCCCGCGTGCACCAACATCGAGTCCCTCAACAAGGGCTCGGGCTCACT
GTGGACCACCAAGTTTCATCCCCCTCACTACCTTCCCTGTACAAACTTGCTGACCTAT
GTGGCCGGCAGCTCACCGCCTGGATCCAGGTGCCAGGGCCAACAGCAAGGCCTCCAGGG
TTCGTGCTCCCGGACCTGCCTCATCCCCCTTCTGCTGTAACTACCAAGCCCCGCGT
CCACCTGAAGACTGTGCTTCCAGTCCGATGTGTACCCCGACTCCTCAGCTCCCTGCTGG
GGCTCAGCAACGGCTACCTCAGCACCCCTGGCCCTCCTACGGGCTTAAGATTGTGCCAGG
GAGCTGGCTGAGGCCACGGGAGTGGTGTGACCTTATGTGTGCTTGGCTTAACACTGGG
CTCAGCCTGCTCATCCCCCTGGTGCACCTCATCTAGAAGGGAGGACACAAGGACATTGGT
CTTCAGAGCCTTGAAGATGAGAAGAGAGTCAGGAGGGCTGGGGCCATGGAGGAAAGGCC
TAAAGTTCACTGGGACAGAGAGCAGACACTCGGGCCTCATCCCCCTCAAGATGCCA
GTGAGCCACGTCCATGCCATTCCGTGCAAGGCAGATATTCCAGTCATATTACAGAACACT
CCTGAGACAGTTGAAGAAGAAATAGCACAAATCAGGGTACTCCCTCACAGCTGATGGTTA
ACATTCCACCTTCTTAGCCCTCAAAGATGCTGCCAGTGTGCTGCCCTAGAGTTATTACA
AAGCCAGTGCCAAAACCAGCAAATGCTCAGCTCTCCTACCCCTGAAGGGTCTCCCTGGAATGGA
GACAGCGAGATGCAAGCAAATGCTCAGCTCTCCTACCCCTGAAGGGTCTCCCTGGAATGGA
AGTCCCCCTGGCATGGTCAGTCTCAGGCCAAGACCTCAAGTGTGCACAGACCCCTGTGTTCT
GCAGGTGAACAACGTCCCACCTAACAGACTGGAAAACCCAGAAAAGATGGGCCTCCATGAAT
GCTCATTCCAGAGGGACAGAGGGCCTCCCTGTGCAAGGGATCAAGCATGTCTGGCCTGGG
TTTCAAAAAAGAGGGATCCTCATGACCTGGTGGTCTATGGCCTGGTCAAGATGAGGGTC
TTTCAGTGTCTGTTACAACATGTCAAAGCCATTGGTTCAAGGGCGTAATAAAACTTGC
GTATTCAAAA

FIGURE 48

MAVVSEDDFQHSSNSTYGTTSSSLRADQEALLEKLLDRPPPGLQRPEDRFCGTYIIFSLGI
GSLLPWNNFFITAKEWMFKLRNSSSPATGEDPEGSDILNYFESYLAVASTVPSMLCLVANFL
LVNRVAVHIRVLASLTIVLAIFMVITALVKVDTSSWTRGFFAVTIVCMVILSGASTVFSSSI
YGMTGSFPMRNSQALISGGAMGGTVSAVASLVDLAASSDVRNSALAFFLTATIFLVLCMGLY
LLLISRLEYARYYMRPVLAAHVFSGEELPQDSLAPSVASRFIDSHTPPLRPILKKTASLG
CVTYVFFITSЛИPAVCTNIESLNKGSGSLWTTKFFIPLTTFLYNFADLCGRQLTAWIQVP
GPNSKALPGFVLLRTCLIPLFVLCNYQPRVHLKTVVFQSDVYPALLSSLLGLSNGYLSTLAL
LYGPKIVPRELAEATGVVMSFYVCLGLTLGSACSTLLVHLI

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 50-74 (type II), 105-127, 135-153, 163-183, 228-252,
305-330, 448-472

FIGURE 49

GACAGTGGAGGGCAGTGGAGAGGACCGCGCTGTCCTGCTGTCAACCAAGAGCTGGAGACACCA
TCTCCCACCGAGAGTCATGGCCCCATTGGCCCTGCACCTCCTCGTCCTCGTCCCCATCCTCC
TCAGCCTGGTGGCCTCCCAGGACTGGAAGGCTGAACGCAGCCAAGACCCCTTGAGAAATGC
ATGCAGGATCCTGACTATGAGCAGCTGCTCAAGGTGGTGACCTGGGGCTCAATCGGACCC
GAAGCCCCAGAGGGTGATTGTGGTTGGCGCTGGTGTGGCCGGCTGGTGGCCGCCAAGGTGC
TCAGCGATGCTGGACACAAGGTACCACATCCTGGAGGCAGATAACAGGATCGGGGCCGCATC
TTCACCTACCGGGACCAGAACACGGCTGGATTGGGGAGCTGGAGGCCATGCGCATGCCAG
CTCTCACAGGATCCTCCACAAGCTCTGCCAGGGCTGGGGCTCAACCTGACCAAGTTACCC
AGTACGACAAGAACACGTGGACGGAGGTGCACGAAGTGAAGCTGCGCAACTATGTGGTGGAG
AAGGTGCCGAGAAGCTGGCTACGCCCTTGCCTCCAGGAAAAGGCCACTGCCCGAAGA
CATCTACCAGATGGCTCTCAACCAGGCCCTCAAAGACCTCAAGGCACTGGCTGCAGAAAGG
CGATGAAGAAGTTGAAAGGCACACGCTCTGGAATATCTTCTGGGGAGGGGAAACCTGAGC
CGGCCGGCCGTGCAGCTCTGGGAGACGTGATGTCCGAGGATGGCTTCTTATCTCAGCTT
CGCCGAGGCCCTCCGGCCCACAGCTGCCCTAGCAGACTCCAGTACAGCCGCATCGTGG
GTGGCTGGGACCTGCTGCCCGCGCTGCTGAGCTCGCTGTCCGGCTTGTGCTGTTGAAC
GCGCCCGTGGTGGCGATGACCCAGGGACCGCACGATGTGCACGTGCAGATCGAGACCTCTCC
CCCGCGCGGAATCTGAAGGTGCTGAAGGCCGACGTGGTGTGCTGACGGCGAGCGGACCGG
CGGTGAAGCGCATCACCTCTGCCGCCGCTGCCCGCACATGCAGGAGGCCTGCCGGAGG
CTGCACTACGTGCCGCCACCAAGGTGTTCTAACGCTCCGCAGGCCCTCTGGCGCGAGGA
GCACATTGAAGGCAGGCCACTCAAACACCGATGCCCGTCGCGCATGATTTCTACCCGCCGC
CGCGCGAGGGCGCGCTGCTGCTGGCTCGTACACGTGGTGGACGCCGAGCGTTCGCC
GGCTTGAGCCGGAAAGAGGCAGTGGCGCTTGGCGCTCGACGACGTGGCGCATTGCACGGC
TGTGCGCCAGCTCTGGACGGCACCGCGCTGTCAGCGTTGGCGGAGGACCGACA
GCCAGGGTGGCTTGTGGTACAGCCGCCGCGCTGGCAAACCGAAAAGGATGACTGGACG
GTCCCTTATGGCCGCATCTACTTTGCCGGGAGCACACCGCTACCGCACGGCTGGGTGGA
GACGGCGGTCAAGTCGGCGCTGCCGCCATCAAGATCAACAGCCGAAGGGGCTGCAT
CGGACACGGCCAGCCCCGAGGGGACGCATCTGACATGGAGGGGAGGGGATGTGCATGGG
GTGGCCAGCAGCCCTGCATGACCTGGCAAAGGAAGAAGGCAGCCACCCCTCAGTCCAAGG
CCAGTTATCTCCAAAACACGACCCACACGAGGACCTCGCATTAAAGTATTTCGGAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 50

MAPLALHLLVLVPILLSLVASQDWKAERSQDPFEKCMQDPDYEQLLKVVTWGLNRTLKPQRV
IVVGAGVAGLVAAKVLSDAGHKVTILEADNRIGGRIFTYRDQNTGWIGELGAMRMPSSHRL
HKLCQGLGLNLTKFTQYDKNTWTEVHEVKLRNYVVEKVPPEKILGYALRPQEKGHSPEDIYQMA
LNQALKDLKALGCRKAMKKFERHTLLEYLLGEGNLSRPAVQLLGDVMSEDGFFYLSFAEALR
AHSCLSDRLQYSRIVGGWDLLPRALLSSLSGLVLLNAPVVAMTQGPHDVHVQIETSPPARNL
KVLKADVVLLTASGPRAVKRITFSPPPLPRHMQEALRLHYVPATKVFLSFRPFWREEHIEGG
HSNTDRPSRMIFYPPPREGALLLASYTWSAAAAFAGLSREEALRLALDDVAALHGPVVRQL
WDGTGVVKRWAEDQHSQGGFVVQPPALWQTEKDDWTVPYGRIYFAGEHTAYPHGWVETAVKS
ALRAAIKINSRKGPASDTASPEGHASDMEGQGHVHGVAASSPSHDLAKEEGSHPPVQGQLSLQ
NTTHTRTS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

FIGURE 51

CTGACATGGCCTGACTCGGGACAGCTCAGAGCAGGGCAGAACTGGGGACACTCTGGCCGGCTTCTGCCTGCAT
GGACGCTCTGAAGCCACCTGTCTCTGGAGGAACCACGAGCAGGGAGAAGAAGGACAGGGACTCGTGTCAGGAA
GAACTCAGAGCCGGAGCAGCCCATTCACTAGAACGACTGAGAGATGCGGCCCTCGCAGGGCTGAATTCC
GCTGCTGTTCAACAAAGATGCTTTATCTTAACCTTTGTTTCTCCACCTCCGACCCGGCGTTGATCTGCAT
CCTGACATTTGGAGCTGCCATCTTCTTGCGTCAACAGACCTCAACCCGCTTAACCTCTTGACACTGAA
CAATCAGTCTGGAGGACTGGAGGGAGGACCGAAGGGGTTCCAGAAAAGAACATAAGCTAACAGTTGCTG
CTTCTCAGATGCAAGACTATGTATGAGGTTTCAAAGAGGACTCGCTGTGACAATGGGCCCTGCTTGGG
ATATAGAAAACCAACAGCCTACAGATGGTATCTTACAAACAGGTGTCAGTAGAGCAGAGTACCTGGGTC
CTGTCCTTGATCAAAGGTATAAAATCATCACCAGACCAGTTGTCGGCATCTTGCTCAGAATAGGCCAGAGTG
GATCATCTCGAATTGGCTTACACGACTCTATGGTAGCTGTACCTCTGTATGACACCTGGGACAGAAC
CATCGTACATATGTCAACAAAGGCTGATATGCCATGGTGTGACACACCCCCAAAGGCATTGGTGTGAT
AGGGATGTAGAGAAAAGGCTTCACCCCGAGCCTGAAGGTGATCCTTATGGACCCCTTGATGATGACCTGAA
GCAAAGAGGGAGAAGAGTGAATTGAGATCTTATCCCTATGATGCTGAGAACCTAGGCAAAGAGCACTTCAG
AAAACCTGTGCCCTCTAGCCAGAAGACCTGAGCGTCATCTGCTTACCAAGTGGGACACAGGTGACCCCAAAGG
AGCCATGATAACCCATCAAATATTGTTCAAATGCTGCTGCCCTCTCAAATGTTGAGCATGCTTATGAGCC
CACTCCTGATGATGTGCCATATCCTACCTCCCTGCTCATATGTTGAGAGGATTGTCAGGTGTTGTGTA
CAGCTGTGGAGGAGCAGGTTGAGTCTTCAAGGGGATATCGTTGCTGGTGCAGACATGAAGACTTTGAAGCC
CACATTGTTCCCGGGTGCCTCGACTCTTAAACAGGATCTAGGATAAGGTACAAAATGAGGCAAGACACCC
GAAGAAGTTCTTGTGAAGCTGGCTGTTCCAGTAAATTCAAAGAGCTTCAAAGGGTATCATCAGGATGATAG
TTCTGGACAAGCTCATTTGCAAAGATCCAGGACAGCCTGGCGGAAGGGTCTGTAATTGTCACTGGAGC
TGCCCCCATGTCACCTCAGTCAGTGCACATTCTCCGGCAGCAATGGGATGTCAGGTGTTGAGCTTATGGTCA
AACAGAATGCAACAGGTGGCTGACATTACATTCTGGGACTGGACATCAGTCACGGTGGGGTGCCCCCTGGC
TTGCAATTACGTGAAGCTGGAAGGATGTGGCTGACATGAACACTTTACAGTGAATAATGAAGGAGAGGTGCTG
CAAGGGTACAAACCGTGTCAAAGGATACCTGAAGGACCCCTGAGAACAGACAGGACAGGCTGGACAGTGTG
GCTTCACACAGGAGACATTGGTCGCTGCCGAATGAACTCTGAAGATCATCGACCGTAAAAAGAACATT
CAAGCTGGCCAAGGAGAATACATTGACCCAGAGAACGATAGAAAATATCTACAAACAGGAGTCACCAAGCT
AATTTTGACACGGGGAGAGCTTACGGTCATCTTAGTAGGAGTGGTGGTCTGACACAGATGTAACCTCC
ATTTGCAAGCCAAGCTGGGGCTCTTGGAGGAACCTGTCACAAAACCAAGTGTAAAGGGAGCCATT
AGAAGACTTGCAGAAAAGGAGAGCTTAAACATTGAAACAGGTCAAAGGCAACAGGCTTTCCAATAC
AGGACCAATTTCATTGAAATGGGCTTCTGACACCAACATTGAAAGCAACGGAGGAGAGCTTCAAC
TCGGACCCAATTGACAGCTGTATGAGCACATCCAGGATTAGGATAAGGACTTAAGTACCTGCCGCCCCACT
TGCACGCTGTGAGAAAATGGATTAAAACATTCTTACATTGTTGCTTCTCTTCTTCTTAAACC
TGTTAAACTCTAAAGCCATAGCTTTGTTATATTGAGACATATAATGTGAAACTTAGTCCCAAATAATCA
ATCTGTCTTCCATCTCGATGTTGCTAATATAAGGCTCAGGGCTACTTTATCAACATGCCGTCTCAA
GATCCCGATTATGTTGTCGCTTCCATGATTCTCCAAACCTTAATACTATTAGTAACCAAGGCTCAAGGGT
CAAAGGGACCCCTGTGCTTCTTGTGTTGATAAACATAACTTGCAACAGCTCTATGCTTATTTACA
TCTTCACTGTCAAACTAAGAGATTTAAATCTGAAAACCTGCTTACATGTTCTAGGCACTCCAC
AAACCACTAAAATTAGTTAGCCTACTCATGTCAATCATATCTATGAGACAAAGTCTCCGATGCTCT
CTGCGTAAATTAAATTGTGACTGAAGGGAAAAGTTGATCATACCAACATTCTAAACTCTAGTTAGATA
TCTGACTTGGGAGTATTTAAATTGGGCTATGACACTACTGTCAAAAGGAATGCTGTTCTTAAAGCATT
CAGTAGGAACGGGAGTAATCTGTTCCCTACAGTTGCTGAGCTGGAGGAGCTGTTGGGGAGAGGTTGACA
GGTGGGCCAGTGAACCTTCCAGTAAATGAAGCAAGGACTGAATAAAACCTCTGAACACTGGGAACAAAGATCT
ACAGGCAAGCAAGATGCCACACAACAGGCTTATTTCTGTAAGGAACCAACTGATCTCCCCCACCTGGATT
AGAGTTCTGCTACCTACCCACAGATAACACATGTTGTTACTTGTAAAGTCTTAAAATAAAC
TATTACAGATAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 52

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA60775
<subunit 1 of 1, 739 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 82263, pI: 7.55, NX(S/T): 3
MDALKPPCLWRNHERGKKDRDSCGRKNSEPGSPHSLEALRDAAPSQGLNFLLFTKMLFIFN
FLFSPLPTPALICILTFGAAIFLWLITRPQPVLPLLDDLNNSVGIEGGARKGVSQKNNDLTS
CCFSDAKTMYEVFQRGLAVSDNGPCLGYRKPNQPYRWLSYKQVSDRAEYLGSCLLHKGYKSS
PDQFVGIFAQNRPWEWISELACYTYSMVAAPLYDTLGPEAIVHIVNKADIAMVICDTPQKAL
VLIGNVEKGFTPSSLKVIIIMDPFDDDLKQRGEKSGIEILSLYDAENLGKEHFRKPVPPSPED
LSVICFTSGTTGDPKGAMITHQNIVSNAAFKLKCVEHAYEPTPDDVAISYLPALAHMFERIVQ
AVVYSCGARVGFQGDIRLLADDMKTLKPTLFPAPVRLLNRIYDKVQNEAKTPLKKFLLKLA
VSSKFKELOQGIIRHDSFWDKLIFAKIQDSLGGRRVRVITGAAPMSTSVMFFRAAMGCQVY
EAYGQTECTGGCTFTLPGDWTSGHGVGVPLACNYVKLEDVADMNYFTVNNEGEVCIKGTNVFK
GYLKDPPEKTQEALDSDGWLHTGDIGRWLPGNTLKIIDRKKNIFKLAQGEYIAPEKIEINIYNR
SQPVLQIFVHGESLRSSLGVVVVPDTDVLPSFAAKLGVKGSFEELCQNQVVREAIILEDLQKI
GKESGLKTFEQVKAIFLHPEPFSIENGLLPTLAKRGELSKYFRTQIDSPLYEHIOQD
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Important features:

Type II transmembrane domain:

amino acids 61-80

Putative AMP-binding domain signature.

amino acids 314-325

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 102-105, 588-591 and 619-622

FIGURE 53

GGAGGGCGGAGGCCGCGCGAGCCGGCGAGCAGTGAGGGCCCTAGCGGGGCCAGCGGG
CCCCGGGCCCTAACGCCATTCTGAAGTCATGGGCTGGCAGGACATTGGTACCCGCCAAT
CCGGTATGGACACTGGAAGCCCAGCCCCCATCAAGCCTTGGGCTCGGAAGAACGG
AGCTGGTACCTTACCTGGAAAGTATAAACTGACAACACCAGCGGGCCCTGCGGAGATTCTGTCA
GACAGGGGCCGTGCTTTCTGCTGGTACTGTCAATTGTCAATATCAAGTTGATCCTGGACA
CTCGGCAGGCCATCAGTAAGCCAATGAAGACCCAGGCCAGAGCAAGACTATGATGAGGCC
CTAGGCCGCTGGAGCCCCACGGCGCAGAGCAGTGGTCCCCGGCGGGCTGGACGTAGA
GGTGTATTCAAGTCGCAGCAAAGTATATGTGGCAGTGGATGGCACACGGTGTGGAGGATG
AGGCCCGGGAGCAGGGCCGGGCATCCATGTCAATTGTCTCAACCAGGCCACGGCACGTG
ATGGCAAAACGTGTGTTGACACGTACTCACCTCATGAGGATGAGGCCATGGTGTATTCT
CAACATGGTAGCGCCGGCCGAGTGTCTACTGCAGTGTCAAGGATGAGGGCTCCCTCCACC
TCAAGGACACAGCCAAGGCTCTGCTGAGGAGCCTGGCAGGCCAGGCTGGCCCTGCCCTGGC
TGGAGGGACACATGGGCCCTCGTGGGACGAAAAGGAGGTCTGTCTGGGAGAAAACATTG
TAAGTCACCTGCCCTCTTCCCTGGGGGACCCAGTCTGCTGAAGACAGATGTGCCATTGA
GCTCAGCAGAAGAGGCAGAGTGCCACTGGCAGACACAGAGCTGAACCGTCGCCGGCGC
TTCAGCAGCAAAGTTGAGGGCTATGGAAGTGTATGCAGCTGCAAGGACCCACACCATCGA
GTTAGCCCTGACCCACTCCCAGACAACAAGGTCTCAATGTGCTGTGGCTGTCAATTGCA
GGAACCGACCCAATTACCTGTACAGGATGCTGCGCTCTGCTTCAAGGCCAGGGGGTGTCT
CCTCAGATGATAACAGTTTCAATTGACGGCTACTATGAGGAACCCATGGATGTGGTGGCACT
GTTGGTCTGAGGGGACATCCAGCATACTCCATCAGCATCAAGAATGCCCGTGTCTCAGC
ACTACAAGGCCAGCCTCACTGCCACTTCAACCTGTTCCGGAGGCCAAGTTGCTGTGGTT
CTGGAAAGAGGACCTGGACATTGCTGTGGATTTCAGTTCTGAGCCAATCCATCCACCT
ACTGGAGGAGGATGACAGCCTGTACTGCATCTGCTGGAAATGACCAGGGGTATGAACACA
CGGCTGAGGACCCAGCACTACTGTACCGTGTGGAGACCATGCTGGCTGGGCTGGGTGCTC
AGGAGGTCTGTACAAGGAGGAGCTGAGGCCAAGTGGCTACACCGAAAAGCTCTGGGA
TTGGGACATGGATGGATGGATGCCATGCTGAACAAACGCCGGGGCGAGAGTGCATCATCCCTGACG
TTTCCGATCCTACCACTTGGCATCGTGGCCTCAACATGAATGGCTACTTTCACGAGGCC
TACCTCAAGAAGCACAAGTTCAACACGGTCCAGGTGTCCAGCTCAGGAATGTGGACAGTCT
GAAGAAAGAAGCTTATGAAAGTGAAGTTCACAGGCTGCTCAGTGAGGCTGAGGTTCTGGACC
ACAGCAAGAACCCCTGTGAAGACTCTTCTGCCAGACACAGAGGCCACACCTACGTGGCC
TTTATTGCAATGGAGAAAGATGATGACTTCACCCACTGGACCCAGCTTGCCAAGTGCCTCCA
TATCTGGACTCTGGATGTGCGTGGCAACCCTGGGGCTGTGGAGATTGTTCTGGAAGAAGA
ACCACTTCCTGGTGGGGGTOCCGGCTCCCCCTACTCAGTGAAGAACGCCACCCCTCAGTC
ACCCCAATTTCCTGGAGCCACCCCCAAAGGAGGAGGGAGCCCCAGGAGGCCAGAACAGAC
ATGAGACCTCTCCAGGACCCCTGCGGGCTGGTACTGTGTACCCCCAGGCTGGCTAGCCCT
TCCCTCCATCTGTAGGATTTGTAGATGCTGGTAGGGCTGGGCTACCTGTTTAAACA
TGAGACTTAATTACTAACCAAGGGAGGGTCCCCCTGCTCCAACACCCGTTCTGAGTT
AAAAGTCTATTATTACTTCCTGTTGGAGAAGGCAGGAGAGTACCTGGGAATCATTACG
ATCCCTAGCAGCTCATCTGCCCTTGAATACCCCTACTTCCAGGCCCTGGCTCAGAATCTA
ACCTATTATTGACTGTCTGAGGGCCTTGAACACAGGCCAACCTGGAGGGCTGGATTTC
TTTTGGCTGGAAATGCTGCCCTGAGGGGGCTGGCTCTTACTCAGGAAACTGCTGTGCC
CAACCCATGGACAGGCCAGCTGGGCCACATGCTGACACAGACTCACTCAGAGACCCTTA
GACACTGGACCAGGCCCTCTCAGCCTCTTGTCCAGATTCAAAGCTGGATAAGTT
GGTATTGATTTAGGAGAAGCCCTGGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 54

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA61185
><subunit 1 of 1, 660 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 75220, pI: 6.76, NX(S/T): 0
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REQGRGIHVIVLNQATGHVMAKRVFDTYSPEDEAMVLFLNMVAPGRVILCTVKDEGSFHDK
DTAKALLRSLGSQAGPALGWRDTWAFVGRKGGPVFGEKHSKSPALSSWGDPVLLKTDVPLSS
AEEAECHWADTELNRRLRFCSKVEGYGSVCSCDKPTPIEFSPDPLPDNKVLNVPAVIAGN
RPNYLYRMLRSLLSAQGVSPQMITYFIDGYYEPMVDVVALFGLRGIQHTPISIKNARVSQHY
KASLTATFNLFPPEAKFAVVLEEDLDIAVDFFSFLSQSIHLLEEDDSLYCISAWNDQGYEHTA
EDPALLYRVTMPGLGWVLRRSLYKEELEPKWPTPEKLWDWDMWMRMPEQRRGRECIIPDVS
RSYHFGIVGLNMNGYFHEAYFKHKFNTVPGVQLRNVDLSKKEAYEVENVHRLLSEAEVLDHS
KNPCEDSFLPDTEGHTYVAFIRMEKDDDFTTWTQLAKCLHIWDLDRVRGNHRGLWRLFRKKNH
FLVVGVPASPYSVKKPPSVTPIFLEPPPKEEGAPGAPEQT
```

Important features of the protein:**Transmembrane domain:**

amino acids 38-55

Homologous region to Mouse GNT1

amino acids 229-660

FIGURE 55

CGGACCGCTGGCTGGTGGGAAGGCCCTAAAGAACCTGGAAAGCCACTCTCTTGGAACCAACCACAC
CTGTTAAAGAACCTAACGACCATTTAAAGCCACTGGAAATTGTTGCTAGTGGTGTGGGTGAATA
AAGGAGGGCAGAATGGATGATTTCATCTCATTAGCCTGCTCTGGCTATGGTGTGGGTGAATA
CGTGGCCGGAATCATTCCCTGGCTGTTAATTCTCAGAGGAACGACTGAAGCTGGTGAETGTTTG
GTGCTGCCCTCTGTGGAACTGCTCTGGCAGTCATGTCCTGAAGGAGTACATGCCCTTATGAA
GATATTCTGAGGGAAAACACCACCAAGCAAGTGAACACATAATGTGATTGCATCAGACAAAGCAGC
AGAAAAATCAGTTGCCATGAACATGAGCACAGCACACACAGCTGCATGCCATATTGGTG
TTTCCCTCGTTGGGCTTCGTTCATGTTGCTGGACCAGATTGGTAACTCCCATGTCATTCT
ACTGACGATCCAGAACGAGCTAGCAATTCAAACATCACCACACGCTGGTCTGGTGTCCA
TGCTGCAGCTGATGGTGTGTTGGGAGCAGCAGCATCTACTTCACAGACAGTGTCCAGTTAATTG
TGTTGTGGCAATCATGTCATAGGCCCCAGCTGCTTTGGACTGTTCTTGTGATGCATGCT
GGCTTAGAGCGGAATCGAATCAGAAAGCACTTGCTGGTCTTGCAATTGGCAGCACCAAGTTATGTCCT
GGTACATACTTAGGACTGAGTAAGAGCAGTAAAGAACGCCCTTCAGGGTGAACGCCACGGGAGTGG
CCATGCTTTCTGCCGGACATTCTTATGTCGCCACAGTACATGTCCTCCCTGAGGTGGCGGA
ATAGGGCACAGCCACAAGCCGATGCCACGGGAGGGAGAGGCCTCAGCCGCTGGAAGTGGCAGCCCT
GGTTCTGGGTTGCCTCATCCCTCTCATCCTGTCAGTAGGACACCAGCATTAAATGTTCAAGGTCAGC
CTGGTCCAGGGCGTTGCCATCCAGTGAGAACAGCCGGACGTGACAGCTACTCACTCCCTAGTC
TCTGCTCACCTGCGCATCTACATGTTAGAGTCCAGAGGGGAGGTGAGGTTAAAACCTG
AGTAATGAAAAGCTTTAGAGTAGAAACACATTACGTTGCAAGTTAGCTATAGACATCCATTGTG
TATCTTTAAAAGCCCTTGACATTGCGTTAATATTCTTAACCCATTCTCAGGGAAAGATG
GAATTAGTTAAGGAAAAGAGGAGAACTCATACTCACAAATGAAATAGTGAATTGAAAATACAGT
GTTCTGTAATTAGCTATGCTCTTCTTAGTTAGAGGCTCTGCTACTTATCCATTGATT
AACATGGTCCCACCATGTAAGACTGGTGTGTTAGCATCTATGCCACATGCGTTGATGGAAGGTCTA
GCACCCACTACTAGATGCTAAAGGTGATTCTAGTTAATCTGGGATTAGGGTCAGGAAAATGATAGC
AAGACACATTGAAAGCTCTTTAATCTCAAAAGAGATATCATTGAAAGGGATGTCAGAGGGATT
TAAACAGCTCTTGGCACGTCCTCTGAATCAGCTGCCATTCCATCAAAATGGAGCAGGAGGAGG
TGGGAGGAGCTCTAAAGAGGTGACTGGTATTGTCAGTCTCTGCAAGTCTCCTTGTGAGAAT
ACCTGCTCCACATTCTAGAGAGGAGCAAGTCTAGTAGTTCTAGTCTAGGCTTCTTCAGA
CAGTCAGATCACAAAGTGTCTTGGAAATTAGGGATATTAAATTGAGTTTGAGTGGTT
TGATATCTTGTAGCTTTAAAAGACTACCAAAATGATGGTGTCTTTTTGGTT
TTTTTTTTAATTATTCTCTAGCAGATCAGCAATCCCTAGGGACCTAAATACTAGGTCA
GGCGACACTGTTCTCAGCATACAAACCCCTGTAAGCATGAGATCTAAATGAGAACGTGTTGC
TTGATTAAAGCTATTGGAAATCATGTCCTGCTCTCGCTTTCTGCTTTCTTCTA
TCCCTCTAGCCTCTCGCCACAATTGCTGCTACTGCTGGTGTAAATTGTTG
CTTATCAGGACAACCACTCTGAACTGTAATAATGAGATAATAATCTTATCTTATCCCT
CAAAGAAATTACCTTGTGTCAAATGCCGCTTGTGAGGCCCTAAACACCCTCTCATG
ATTGACACAATCAATACTGGTAATTAAACAAATTGAGATAGCAGGAAAGTGT
ATTACAGACTAGGATA
TTTTTTTTCATATTGCAAAATTGGTAAACCCCTGCTTGTCAAAATAGTGT
TATTAAATTATTCTTACTTCTATACCATTTCAAAACACATACACTAAGGGG
AAACCAAGACTAGTCTCTGGCAGTGGACGTTAGTGTGTTAAACCCCTGCT
TCTTCTAGGACACTGTAATAATGAGATAATAATCTTATCTTATCCCT
CAAAGAAATTACCTTGTGTCAAATGCCGCTTGTGAGGCCCTAAACACCCTCTCATG
ATTGACACAATCAATACTGGTAATTAAACAAATTGAGATAGCAGGAAAGTGT
ATTACAGACTAGGATA
TTTTTTTTCATATTGCAAAATTGGTAAACCCCTGCTTGTCAAAATAGTGT
TATTAAATTATTCTTACTTCTATACCATTTCAAAACACATACACTAAGGGG
AAACCAAGACTAGTCTCTGGCAGTGGACGTTAGTGTGTTAAACCCCTGCT
TCTTCTAGGACACTGTAATAATGAGATAATAATCTTATCTTATCCCT
CAAAGAAATTACCTTGTGTCAAATGCCGCTTGTGAGGCCCTAAACACCCTCTCATG
ATTGACACAATCAATACTGGTAATTAAACAAATTGAGATAGCAGGAAAGTGT
ATTACAGACTAGGATA
TTTTTACTACCAAGAGAAGGTATAGTATGGAAAGTCCAAATGACT
GACTGGTGTGAGACTTGAGGTTCATCTAGTCCTCAAAACTATATGGT
GGCCTAGATTCTCTGGAAACTGAGGTT
AACTGACTTTGTCAAATAAATAGCAGATTGAGTGTCAAAAAAA

FIGURE 56

MDDFISISLLSLAMLVGCYVAGIIPLAVNFSEERLKLTVLGAGLLCGTALAVIVPEGVHAL
YEDILEGKHHQASETHNVIASDKAAEKSVVHEHEHSHDHTQLHAYIGVSLVLGFVFMLLVHQ
IGNSHVHSTDDPEAARSSNSKTTLGLVVHAAADGVALGAAASTSQTSQLIVFVAIMLHK
APAAFGLVSFLMHAGLERNRIRKHLVFAAAPVMSMVTYLGLSKSSKEALSEVNATGVAML
FSAGTFLYVATVHVLPEVGGIGHSHKPDATGGRGLSRLEVAALVLGCLIPPLILSVGHQH

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 37-56, 106-122, 211-230, 240-260, 288-304

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FIGURE 57

GCTCGAGGCCGGCGCGCGGGAGAGCGACCCGGCGGCCTCGTAGCGGGGCCCCGGATCCC
CGAGTGGCGGCCGGAGCCTCGAAAAGAGATTCTCAGCGCTGATTTGAGATGATGGGCTTGG
GAAACGGGCGTCGCAGCATGAAGTCGCCGCCCCCTCGTGTGGCCGCCCTGGTGGCCTGCATC
ATCGTCTGGGCTTCAACTACTGGATTGCGAGCTCCCGAGCGTGGACCTCCAGACACGGAT
CATGGAGCTGGAAGGCAGGGTCCGCAGGGCGGCTGCAGAGAGAGGGCGCCGTGGAGCTGAAGA
AGAACGAGTTCCAGGGAGAGCTGGAGAACGCAGCGGGAGCAGCTTGACAAAATCCAGTCCAGC
ACAACCTCCAGCTGGAGAGCGTCAACAAGCTGTACCAGGACGAAAGCGGTTTGGTGAA
TAACATCACACAGGTGAGAGGGCTCATCCGAGTGCTGCAAGACCAAGTAAAGACCCCTGCAGA
GGAATTACGGCAGGCTGCAGCAGGATGTCCCTCAGTTCAGAAGAACCAACCTGGAG
AGGAAGTTCTCCTACGACCTGAGCCAGTGCATCAATCAGATGAAGGAGGTGAAGGAACAGTG
TGAGGAGCGAATAGAAGAGGTACCAAAAAGGGGAATGAAGCTGTAGCTTCCAGAGACCTGA
GTGAAAACAACGACCAGAGACAGCAGCTCCAAGCCCTCAGTGAGCCTCAGCCAGGCTGCAG
GCAGCAGGCCTGCCACACACAGAGGTGCCACAAGGGAAACGTGCTTGGTAACAGCAA
GTCCCAGACACCCAGCCCCAGTCCGAAGTGGTTGGATTCAAAGAGACAAGTTGAGAAAG
AGGAAACCAATGAGATCCAGGTGGTGAATGAGGAGCCTCAGAGGGACAGGCTGCCGCAGGAG
CCAGGCCGGAGCAGGTGGTGGAAAGACAGACCTGTAGGTGGAAGAGGGCTTGGGAGCCGG
AGAACTGGCCAGACCCACAGGTGCAGGCTGCCCTGTCAGTGAGCCAGGAAAATCCAGAGA
TGGAGGCCCTGAGCGAGACCAGCAGCTGTCACTCCCCGACGGACAGGAGGAGCAGGAAGCT
GCCGGGGAGGGAGAAACAGCAGAAACTGAGAGGAGAAGATGACTACAACATGGATGAAAA
TGAAGCAGAATCTGAGACAGACAAGCAAGCAGCCCTGGCAGGGAATGACAGAAACATAGATG
TTTTAATGTTGAAGATCAGAAAAGAGACACCATAAATTACTTGATCAGCGTAAAAGCGG
AATCATACTTGAATTGAACTGGAATCACATATTCAACACAGGGCGAAGAGATGACTA
TAAAATGTTCATGAGGGACTGAATACTGAAAATGTACTAAATAATGTACATCTGA

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FIGURE 58

MMGLGNRGRSMKSPPLVLAALVACIIVLGNYWIASSRSVDLQTRIMELEGRVRRAAAERGA
VELKKNEFQGELEKQREQLDKIQSSHNFQLESVNKLQYQDEKAVLVNNITTGERLIRVLQDQL
KTLQRNYGRLQQDVLQFQKNQTNLERKFSDLSQCINQMKEVKEQCEERIEEVTKKGNEAVA
SRDLSENNNDQRQQLQALSEPQPRLQAAGLPHTEVPGKGNVLGNSKSQTPAPSSEVVLDLKR
QVEKEETNEIQVVNEEPQRDRLPQEKGREGQVEDRPVGGRGF GGAGELGQT P QVQAALSVSQ
ENPEMEGPERDQLVIPDGQEEEQEAAGEGRNQQKLRGEDDYNMDENEAESETDKQAAALAGND
RNIDVFNVEDQKRDTINLLDQREKRNHTL

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-29

FIGURE 59

GGATGCAGAAAGCCTCA GTGCTTCCCTGGCTGGGTCTGCTTCTTCTACGCTGGCATTGCCCTTCA
 CCAGTGGCTTCCTGCTCACCCGTTGGAGCTCACCAACCATA GCAGCTGCAAGAGCCCCCAGGCCCTGGTCCC
 TGCCATGGGGAGCCAAGGAAACCTGGGGCTGCTGGATGGCTCCCGATTTCGCGGGTGTGTTGGTCTGA
 TAGATGCTCTGCATTTGACTTCGCCAGCCCCAGCATCACACGTGCTAGAGAGCCTCCTGCTCCCTACCC
 TCCGGCAAACAAAGCTCCTGCAAGGGATCCTGGAGATTCAAGGCCCTACCCACTGCCGCTTACCGATCTCAGG
 TTGACCCCTCCTACCAACCACATGCAGGCCCTCAAGGCCCTCACACTGGCTACTGCCAACCTTATTGATGCTG
 GTAGTAACCTGCCAGCCACGCCATAGTGGAAAGAACATCTCATTAAGCAGTCACCAAGTGAGGAAGGGTGTAG
 TCTCATGGGAGATGATACCTGGAAAGACCTTCCCTGGTCTTCTCAAAGCTTCTTCCCATCCTCA
 ATGTCAGAGACCTAGAACAGTGGACAATGGCATCTGGAACACCTCTACCCACCATGGACAGTGGTAATGGG
 ACGTGTGATTGCTCACTCCTGGGTGAGGCACTGTGGCCACAAGCATGGCCCTACCACCCCTGAAATGGCA
 AGAAACTTAGCCAGATGGACCAGGTGATCCAGGGACTTGTGGAGCGTCTGGAGAATGACACACTGCTGGTAGTGG
 CTGGGACCATGGGATGACCAAAATGGAGACCATGGAGGGACAGCTGAGCTGGAGGCTCAGCTGCTCTTTC
 TGTATAGCCCCACAGCAGTCTCCCTGGCAGCCCCACAGAGGCCAGAGGGTATCCCAAGTTAGCCTTGTGC
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 GGGGTGAGGACTCCAGCCCCACTCCTGCTTTAGCCCAAGCCTCAGCTCTCATCTCAATGTCAGCAGGTGT
 CCCGATTCTTCTACCTACTCAGCTGTA CAGACCTCAAGCTAAGGAGCTTCATCAGCTGCAAGAACCTCT
 TCTCCAAGGCCCTGCTGACTACCAGTGGCTTCTCAGAGGCCCAAGGGGCTGAGGCCACTGCGCACTGTGA
 TTGCTGAGCTGCAGCAGTCTCGGGAGCTCGGCCATGTGCTGAGCTTCTGGGCTCGTTCTCTGGTCC
 GCATGGGGGGGGTACTGCTCTGGCTGCTTCTGGCTTATCTGGCTGCTGGCATCTCAGTGGCAATATCCC
 CAGGGCTTCCATTCTGCCCTACTCCTGACACCTGTGGCTGGGCTGGTGGGCATAGCGTATGCTGGAC
 TCCTGGGAACTATTGAGCTCAAGCTAGATCTAGTGTCTCTAGGGGCTGTGGCTGAGCTCATTCCCT
 TTCTGTGGAAAGCCTGGCTGGCTGGGCTCAAGAGGCCCTGGCAACCTGTTCCCATCCCTGGCCGTCC
 TGTTACTCCTGCTGTTGCTGGCTGTGTTCTCTGATAGTTGTTAGCTGAGGCCAGGGCACCCCT
 TCCTTTGGCTCATTCTGCTCTGGTGTGCTGAGCTTCACGGGAGGGCAGCTGCTCCACTAAGCTAC
 TCACAACTGCCGCCTGGCACTCAGGACAAACAAACCCCCACGGCACAATGGTGCATATGCCCTGAGGTTG
 GAATTGGGTTGCTTTATGACAAGGCTAGCTGGGCTTTTCTCGTGCCTGAGGCTGGCTGAGCTCATTGGCCACT
 CCTCTCCCTGGCTGAGTCCTCTGGCATCCATGGTGGTGGCTGAGCCAAGAAATTATGGTATGGAGCTGTG
 CGGGCCTGGTGGCCCTGTTAGCTGCCGTGCGCTTGCGCTTGGCTCGCCGATGGTAATCTCAAGAGCCCCGAGCCAC
 CCATGCTCTTGCGCTGGGACTGCCCTAATGGCATTGGGACTGCTGCTACTGGCATTGGCTCGGGGG
 CAGATGAGGCTCCCCCGCTCCGGGCTCTGGTCTCTGGGCACTCCATGGTGCCTGGCTGAGCAGGGC
 TGGCTGCTCAGGGCTGCCCTGCTGCTGGAGCTGTGAGCTGGCTGAGGCTGGGAGGGCTCCCAA
 GGACAGGACTGCTCTACTCCCTCTCAGGCCCCCCTACTCTCAAGCTGACTTGGATTATGTTGCTCCCTCAA
 TCTACCGACACATGCAGGAGGAGTCCGGGCCGGTAGAGAGGACCAAATCTCAGGGTCCCTGACTGTTG
 CTTATCAGTTGGGAGTGTACTCAGTGTCTGGTACAGCCCTCACCTGTTGGCCTTCCACCTCTGCTG
 TGCATGCGAGCGCATGCCCTGTGTTCTGCTTCTGAGGCTTCTCTACATCTGCTTGCTG
 CTGGGATACCCGTCACCACCCCTGGCTTACTGTGCTGAGGCTGGCAGGCTGGCTGGCTGGGCTCC
 CACAGACCTCTACTCCACAGGCCACGCCCTGCTGGGCTGGCAGGCTGGCATGAGCCTTG
 CAGGGCTGGGCTGTGCTGAGGCTGGCTGGGACTGGGAGGCAACACCTTGGCTCCACCTCT
 TTGCACTGGGAGTGGCTCTGGCTCTGGCTTCTGAGGCTGGGAGGCTGGAGAGCTCAAGGGCTG
 CCGGAAGAGACAGCAGC
 CCCCAGGAATGAAGCTGATGCCAGAGTCAGACCCGAGGAGGAAGAGGAGGCCACTGATGGAGATGCC
 ATGCCCTCAGACTTCTATGCACTGCTGAGCTGGCTCAAGTACCTTCTTATCTGGTATTGAGATT
 TGGCTGTGCTGGCAGGCCATCTTGGCAGGCTGACATCTCATGGTCTGGAAAGTGGCTCC
 TTGAGGCTGGGCTTCATTGTGAGGAGCGTGGACTCTCTGGGAGGCTAGCTTGGTGTGAGAGTGG
 CTGAGCTCTGGTCTGGCTGAGCTATTCTGGCCAGCAGAGGTAGCCTAGTGTGATTACTGG
 ACAGAGAGTGCTGGAGAACAGTGTAGCTGGCTGGCTGACAGGTACTGGATGATGCAAGACAGGCT
 CAGCCATAC
 TCTTACTATCATGCAGCCAGGGCCGCTGACATCTAGGACTTCATTATCTATAATT
 CAGGAACAGTGGAGTA
 TGATCCCTAACTCCTGATTGGATGACATCTGAGGGACAAGGGGGCGGTCTCGAAGTGG
 AAAAAAATAGGCC
 GCGTGGTGA CTTGCACCTATAATCCCAGCAGGGGAGGTGGGAGGATTGCTTGGTCC
 AGGAGGTCA
 AGACCAGCCTGGAAACATAACAAGACCCGCTCTACTATTAAAAAAAGTGTAA
 AATGATAATAT

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FIGURE 60

```
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<subunit 1 of 1, 1089 aa, 1 stop  
<MW: 118699, pI: 8.49, NX(S/T): 2  
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MASRFSRVVLVLIDALRFDFAQHQSHVPREPPVSLPFLGKLSSLQRILEIQPHHARLYRSQ  
VDPPTTMQRKALTGSLPTFIDAGSNFASHAIVEDNLIKQLTSAGRVVFMGDDTWKDLF  
PGAFSKAFFFPSFNVRDLDTVDNGILEHLYPTMDSGEWDVLIAHFLGVDHCGHKHGPHPEM  
AKKLSQMDQVIQGLVERLENDTLLVAGDHGMTNGDHGGDSELEVSAALFLYSPTAVFPST  
PPEEPEVIPQVSLVPTLALLGLPIPFGNIGEVMAELFSGGEDSQPHSSALAQASALHLNAQ  
QVSRLFHTYSAATQDLQAKELHQLQNLFSKASADYQWLLQSPKGAEATLPTVIAELQQFLRG  
ARAMCIESWARFSLVRMAGGTALLAASCFCILLASQWAISPGFPFCPLLLTPVAWGLVGAIA  
YAGLLGTIELKLDLVLLGAVA AVSSFLPFLWKAWAGWGSKRPLATLFPIPGPVLLLLFRLA  
VFFSDSFVVAEARATPFLGSFILLVVQLHWEGQLLPPKLLTMRPLGTSATTNPRRHNGAY  
ALRLGIGLLLCTRLAGLFHRCPEETPVCHSSPWLSPLASMVGGRAKNLWYGACVAALVALLA  
AVRLWLRRYGNLKSPEPPMLFVRWGLPLMALGTAAYWALASGADEAPRRLRVLVSGASMVLP  
RAVAGLAASGLALLWKPVTVLVKAGAGAPRTRTVLTPFSGPPTSQADLDYVVPQIYRHMQE  
EFRGRLERTKSQGPLTVAAAYQLGSVYSAAMVTALTLLAFPLLLHAERISLVFLLLFLQSFL  
LLHILLAAGIPVTTPGPTVWPQAVSAWALMATQTFYSTGHQPVFPAIHWAAFVGFPEGHGS  
CTWLPA LLVGANTFASHLLFAVGCPLLLWPFLCESQGLRKRQQPPGNEADARVRPEEEEEP  
LMEMRLRDAPQHFYAALLQLGLKYLFI LGIQILACALAASI LRRHLMVWKVFAPKFIFEAVG  
FIVSSVGLLLGIALVMRVDGAVSSWFRQLFLAQQR
```

Important features:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domains:amino acids 317-341, 451-470, 481-500, 510-527, 538-555, 831-850,
1016-1034, 1052-1070**Leucine zipper pattern.**

amino acids 843-864

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 37-40, 268-271

FIGURE 61

TGCCGCTGCCGCCGCTGCTGCTTGCTCCTGGCGCGCTTGGGACGGGCAGTCCCTGT
GTCTCTGGTGGTTGCCTAAACCTGAAACATCACCTTATCCATCAACATGAAGA**ATGT**
CCTACAATGGACTCCACCAGAGGGTCTCAAGGAGTTAAAGTTACTTACACTGTGCAGTATT
TCATCACAAATTGGCCACCAGAGGTGGCACTGACTACAGATGAGAAGTCCATTCTGTTGT
CCTGACAGCTCCAGAGAAGTGGAAAGAGAAATCCAGAACGACCTCCTGTTCCATGCAACAAA
TATACTCCAATCTGAAGTATAACGTGCTGTGTTGAATACTAAATCAAACAGAACGTGGTCC
CAGTGTGACCAACCACACGCTGGTCTCACCTGGCTGGAGCGAACACTCTTACTGCGT
ACACGTGGAGTCCTCGTCCCAGGGCCCCCTGCCGTGCTCAGCCTCTGAGAACAGTGTG
CCAGGACTTGAAAGATCAATCATCAGAGTTCAAGGCTAAAATCATCTCTGGTATGTTTG
CCCATATCTATTACCGTGTCTTTCTGTGATGGGCTATTCCATCTACCGATATATCCA
CGTGGCAAAGAGAAACACCCAGCAAATTGATTTGATTTATGAAATGAATTGACAAAA
GATTCTTGTGCCTGCTGAAAAAAATCGTGATTAACTTATCACCCCTCAATATCTGGATGAT
TCTAAAATTCTCATCAGGATATGAGTTACTGGAAAAAGCAGTGATGTATCCAGCCTTAA
TGATCCTCAGCCCAGCGGGAACCTGAGGCCCTCAGGAGGAAGAGGAGGTGAAACATTTAG
GGTATGCTTCGCTTGATGAAATTTGTGACTCTGAAGAAAACACGGAAAGGTACTTCT
CTCACCCAGCAAGAGTCCTCAGCAGAACAAATACCCCGATAAAACAGTCATTGAATATGA
ATATGATGTCAGAACCACTGACATTGTGCGGGGCTGAAGAGCAGGAGCTCAGTTGCAGG
AGGAGGTGTCCACACAAGGAACATTATTGGAGTCGAGGCAGCGTTGGCAGTCTGGGCCG
CAAACGTTACAGTACTCATACACCCCTCAGCTCAAGACTTAGACCCCTGGCGAGGAGCA
CACAGACTCGGAGGAGGGCCGGAGGAAGAGCCATCGACGACCCCTGGTCAGTGGATCCCC
AAACTGGCAGGCTGTGATTCCCTCGCTGTCCAGCTCGACCAGGATTAGAGGGCTGCGAG
CCTCTGAGGGGATGGCTGGAGAGGAGGGCTTCTATCTAGACTCTATGAGGAGCCGG
TCCAGACAGGCCACCAGGAGAAAATGAAACCTATCTCATGCAATTGAGGAATGGGGT
TATATGTGAGATGGAAAAC**TGATGCCAACACTCCCTTTGCCTTGTGCAAAC**
AAGTGAGTCACCCCTTGATCCCAGCCATAAAAGTACCTGGATGAAAGAAGTTTTCCAGT
TTGTCAGTGTCTGTGAGAATTACTTATTCTCTATTCTCATGACACGTGTGATTG
GTTCATGCATGTAGGTCTCTAACATGATGGTGGCCTCTGGAGTCCAGGGCTGGCGGT
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TGGGTGT

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FIGURE 62

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA62815
<subunit 1 of 1, 442 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 49932, pI: 4.55, NX(S/T): 5
MSYNGLHQRFKELKLLTLCISIQIGPPEVALTTDEKSISVVLTAPEKWKRNPEDLPVSMQ
QIYSNLKYNVSVLNTKSRTWSQCVTNHTLVLTWLEPNTLYCVHVESFVPGPPRRAQPSEKQ
CARTLKQDQSSEFKAKIIFWYVLPISITVFLFSVMGYSIYRYIHVGKEKHPANLILYGFED
KRFFVPAEKIVINFITLNISDDSKISHQDMSSLGKSSDVSSLNDPQPSGNLRPPQEEEVKH
LGYASHLMEIFCDSEENTEGTSLTQQESLSRTIPPDKTVIEYEYDVRTTDICAGPEEQELS
QEEVSTQGTLLSQAALAVLGPQLQYSYTPQLQDLDPLAQEHTDSEEGPEEEPSTTLVDWD
PQTGRLCIPSLSFDQDSEGCEPSEGDSLGEEGLLSRLYEEPAPDRPPGENETYLMQFMEEW
GLYVQMN
```

Important features:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-28

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 140-163

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 71-74, 80-83, 89-92, 204-207, 423-426

FIGURE 63

CGGACGCGTGGCGGACGCGTGGCGGACGCGTGGGTCTCTGCAGGGAGACGCCAGCCTGCG
TCTGCCATGGGGCTCGGTTGAGGGCTGGGACGTCCCTGCTGACTGTGCCACGCCCT
GATGCTGCCGTGAAGCCCCCGCAGGCTCCTGGGGGCCAGATCATCGGGGCCACGAGG
TGACCCCCACTCCAGGCCCTACATGGCATCCGTGCGCTCAGGGCCAACATCACTGCGGA
GGCTTCCTGCTGCGAGCCCCTGGTGGTCTCGGCCACTGCTTCAGCCACAGAGACCT
CCGCACTGGCCTGGTGGTCTGGCGCCACGTCCAGTACTGCGGAGCCCACCCAGCAGG
TGTTGGCATCGATGCTCTCACACGCACCCGACTACCACCCATGACCCACGCCAACGAC
ATCTGCCTGCTGCGCTGAACGGCTCTGCTGCTGGCCCTGCAGTGGGCTGCTGAGGCT
GCCAGGGAGAAGGCCAGGCCACAGCGGGACACGGTGCCGGTGGCTGGCTGGGCT
TCGTGCTGACTTTGAGGAGCTGCCGCTGGACTGATGGAGGCCAAGGTCCGAGTGCTGGAC
CCGACGTCTGCAACAGCTCCTGGAAGGCCACCTGACACTTACCATGCTCTGCACCCGAG
TGGGACAGCCACAGACGGGCTTCTGCTCGCCGACTCCGGAGGGCCCTGGTGTGCAGGA
ACCGGGCTCACGGCCTGTTCTCTCGGCCTCTGGTGCGGCAGCCCAAGACCCCCGAC
GTGTACACGCAGGTGTCGCCCTTGTGGCTGGATCTGGACGTGGTCCGGAGCAGTCC
CCAGCCCAGGCCCTGCCCTGGACCCAGGCCAGGAGAAGGCCCTTGAGCCACAACCT
TGCGGCATGCAAATGAGATGGCGCTCCAGGCCTGGAATGTTCCGTGGCTGGGCCAC
AAGCCTGATGTTAGGGTTGGGTGGACGGGAGCGGTGGGCACACCCATTCCACATGCA
AAGGGCAGAAGCAAACCCAGTAAATGTTAACTGACA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAA

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FIGURE 64

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA62845
><subunit 1 of 1, 283 aa, 1.stop
><MW: 30350, pI: 9.66, NX(S/T): 2
MGLGLRGWGRPLLTVALMLPVKPPAGSWGAQIIGGHEVTPHSRPYMASVRFGQHHCGGF
LLRARWVVSAAHCFSHRDLRTGLVVLGAHVLSAEPQQVFGIDALTTHPDYHPMTHANDIC
LLRLNNGSAVLGPAVGLLRLPGRRARPPTAGTRCRVAGWGFVSDFEELPGLMEAKVRVLDPD
VCNSSWKGHLTLMCTRSGDSHRRGFCSDGGPLVCRNRAHGLVSFGLWCGDPKTPDVY
TOVSAFAWIWDVVRRSSPQPGPLPGTTRPPGEAA
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

FIGURE 65

GAGCTACCCAGGCGGCTGGTGTGCAGCAAGCTCCGCGCCGACTCCGGACGCCTGACGCCTGA
CGCCTGTCCCCGGCCGGCATGAGCCGCTACCTGCTGCCGCTGTCGGCGCTGGGCACGGTAG
CAGGCGCCGCCGTGCTCAAGGACTATGTCACCCGTGGGCTTGCCCCAGCAAGGCCACC
ATCCCCTGGGAAGACGGTCATCGTGACGGGCGCCAACACAGGCATCGGAAGCAGACCGCCTT
GGAACCTGCCAGGAGAGGAGGAAACATCATCCTGCCCTGCCAGACATGGAGAAGTGTGAGG
CGGCAGCAAAGGACATCCGGGGAGACCCCTAATCACCATGTCAACGCCGGCACCTGGAC
TTGGCTTCCCTCAAGTCTATCCGAGAGTTGCAGCAAAGATCATTGAAGAGGAGGAGCGAGT
GGACATTCTAATCAACAACGCGGGTGTGATGCGGTGCCCTACTGGACCACCGAGGACGGCT
TCGAGATGCAGTTGGCGTTAACCAACCTGGGTCACTTCTCTTGACAAACTTGCTGCTGGAC
AAGCTGAAAGCCTCAGCCCCCTCGCGGATCATCAACCTCTCGTCCCTGGCCATGTTGCTGG
GCACATAGACTTGACGACTTGAACCTGGCAGACGAGGAAGTATAAACACCAAAGCCGCTACT
GCCAGAGCAAGCTGCCATCGTCTTCAACAGGAGCTGAGCCGGCGCTGCAAGGCTCT
GGTGTGACTGTCAACGCCCTGCACCCGGCGTGGCCAGGACAGAGCTGGCAGACACACGGG
CATCCATGGCTCCACCTTCTCCAGCACACACTCGGGCCATCTTCTGGCTGTTCAAGA
GCCCGAGCTGGCGCCAGCCAGCACATACCTGCCGTGGCGAGGAAGTGGGGATGTT
TCCGGAAAGTACTTCGATGGACTCAAACAGAACAGGCCCCGGCCCCCGAGGCTGAGGATGAGGA
GGTGGCCCGAGGCTTGGCTGAAAGTGCCCGCTGGTGGCTTAGAGGCTCCCTGTGA
GGGAGCAGCCCCCTCCCCAGATAACCTCTGGAGCAGATTGAAAGCCAGGATGGCGCTCCAG
ACCGAGGACAGCTGCCCATGCCCGCAGCTCCCTGGCACTACCTGAGCCGGAGACCCAG
GACTGGCGGCCATGCCCGCAGTAGGTTCTAGGGGGCGGTGCTGGCCGAGTGGACTGGC
CTGCAGGTGAGCACTGCCCGGGCTCTGGCTGGTCCGTCTGCTCTGCTGCCAGCAGGGAG
AGGGGCCATCTGATGCTTCCCTGGGAATCTAAACTGGGAATGGCGAGGAGGAAGGGCTC
TGTGCACTTGCAGGCCACGTCAAGGAGAGCCAGCGGTGCCTGTCGGGAGGGTTCCAAGGTGC
TCCGTGAAGAGCATGGCAAGTTGTCTGACACTTGGTGGATTCTGGTCCCTGTGGACCT
TGTGCATGCATGGCTCTCTGAGCCTGGTTCTCAGCAGTGAGATGCTCAGAATAACTG
CTGTCTCCCATGATGGTGTGGTACAGCGAGCTGGTCTGGCTATGGCATGGCTGCGGG
GGTGTGGCTGAGGGCTTCCCTGTGCCAGAGCCCAGCCAGAGAGCAGGTGCAGGTGTCA
GAGTCAGGCTCTGCACGGCATGGAGTGGGAACCCACCAAGCTGCTGCTACAGGACCTGGGA
TTGCCTGGACTCCCACCTCTATCAATTCTCATGGTAGTCAAACACTGCAGACTCTCAAAC
TTGCTCATTT

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FIGURE 66

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64842
><subunit 1 of 1, 331 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 35932, pI: 8.45, NX(S/T): 1
MSRYLLPLSALGTVAGAAVLLKDYVTGGACPSKATIPGKTVIVTGANTGIGKQTAELARRG
GNILACRDMEKCEAAAKDIRGETLNHHVNARHLDLASLKSIREFAAKIIIEEEERVDILINN
AGVMRCPHWTTEDGFEMQFGVNHGHFLLTNLLLLDKLKASAPSRIINLSSLAHVAGHIDFDD
LNWQTRKYNTKAAYCQSKLAIVLFTKELSRRLQGSGVTVNALHPGVARTELGRHTGIHGSTF
SSTLGPFWLLVKSPELAAQPSTYLVAAEELADVSGKYFDGLKQKAPAPEAEDEEVARRIW
AESARLVLGPLEAPSVRREQPLPR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

FIGURE 67

GAAGTTCGCGAGCGCTGGCATGTGGCTGGGGCGCGCTGGCGGCGCTGCTGGCGGTGCTG
GCGCTCGGGACAGGAGACCCAGAAAGGGCTCGGGCTCGGGCGACACGTTCTCGGCCTGAC
CAGCGTGGCGCGCCCTGGCGCCGAGCGCCGGCTGCTGGGGCTGCTGAGGCAGTACCTGC
GCGGGGAGGAGGCGCGCTGCGGGACCTGACTAGATTCTACGACAAGGTACTTCTTGAT
GAGGATTCAACAAACCCCTGTGGCTAACCTCTGCTGCATTACTCTCATCAAACGCCGCA
GTCTGACTGGAGGAATGTGGTACATAGTCGGAGGCCAGTGAAGAACATCCGAGCTCTGAAGG
ATGGCTATGAGAAGGTGGAGCAAGACCTTCCAGCCTTGAGGACCTTGAGGGAGCAGCAAGG
GCCCTGATGGCGCTGCAGGACGTGTACATGCTCAATGTAAAGGCCGAGGTGTCTT
TCAGAGAGTCAGTGGCTCTGCCATCACTGACCTGTACAGCCCCAACGCCCTTTCTCTCA
CAGGGGATGACTGCTTCAAGTTGGCAAGGTGGCTATGACATGGGGATTATTACCATGCC
ATTCCATGGCTGGAGGAGGCTGTCAAGTCTTCCGAGGATCTACGGAGAGTGGAAAGACAGA
GGATGAGGCAAGTCTAGAAGATGCCCTGGATCACTGGCTTTGCTTATTCCGGGCAGGAA
ATGTTTGTGTGCCCTAGCCTCTCGGGAGTTCTCTACAGCCCAGATAATAAGAGG
ATGCCAGGAATGTCTGAAATATGAAAGGCTTGGCAGAGAGCCCCAACACGTGGTAGC
TGAGGCTGTCACTCAGAGGCCAATATACCCCACCTGCAGACCAGAGACACCTACGAGGGC
TATGTCAGACCCCTGGGTTCCCAGCCCACCTCTACCCAGATCCCTAGCCTCTACTGTTCTAT
GAGACCAATTCCAACGCCCTACCTGCTGCTCCAGCCCATCCGGAAAGGAGGTCACTGCC
GCCCTACATTGCTCTACCATGACTTCGTCACTGACTCAGAGGCTCAGAAAATTAGAGAAC
TTGCAGAACCATGGCTACAGAGGTCACTGGTGGCATCAGGGAGAAGCAGTTACAAGTGGAG
TACCGCATCAGCAAAAGTGCCTGGCTGAAGGACACTGTTGACCCAAACTGGTGAACCTCAA
CCACCGCATGGCTGCCCTCACAGGCCCTGATGTCGGCCCTCCCTATGCAAGATCTGCAGG
TGGTAACATGGCATGGAGGACACTATGAGCCTCACTTGACCATGCTACGTACCAAGC
AGCCCCCTCTACAGAACATGAAAGTCAGGAAACCGAGTTGCAACATTATGATCTATGAGCTC
GGTGAAGCTGGAGGAGCCACAGCCTCATCTATGCCAACCTCAGCGTGCCTGTGGTTAGGA
ATGCAGCACTGTTGGTGGAACCTGCACAGGAGTGGTGAAGGGGACAGTGACACACTTCAT
GCTGGCTGTCTGTCTGGTGGGAGATAAGTGGGTGGCAACAAGTGGATACATGAGTATGG
ACAGGAATTCCGCAGACCCCTGCAGCTCCAGCCCTGAAGACTTGAACTGTTGGCAGAGAGAAC
TGGTGGAGTCTGTGGCTTCCAGAGAACGCCAGGAGCCAAAAGCTGGGTAGGAGAGGAGAA
AGCAGAGCAGCCCTCTGGAAAGAACGCCCTGTCAGCTTGCTGTGCTCGCAAATCAGAGGC
AAGGGAGAGGTTGTTACCAAGGGGACACTGAGAATGTACATTGATCTGCCAGGCCACGGAA
GTCAGAGTAGGATGCACAGTACAAAGGAGGGGGAGTGGAGGCCAGAGGGAAAGTTCTGG
AGTCAGATACTCTGTGGAACAGGACATCTCAACAGTCTCAGGTTGATCAGTGGTC
TTTGGCACTTGAACCTTGACCAACAGGGACCAAGAACAGTGGCAATGAGGACACCTGCAGGAG
GGGCTAGCCTGACTCCCCAGAACTTTAAGACTTCTCCCCACTGCCTCTGCTGCAGCCCAAG
CAGGGAGTGTCCCCCTCCAGAACATACCCAGATGAGTGGTACATTATATAAGGATTTT
TTAAGTTGAAAACAACTTTCTTTCTTTGTATGTTTTAACACAGTCATTTAAAA
ATGTTATAAAATCAAAA

FIGURE 68

MGPGARLAALLAVLALGTGDPERAAARGDTFSALTTSVARALAPERRLLGLLRRYLRGEEARL
RDLTRFYDKVSLHEDSTTPVANPLLAFTLIKRLQSDWRNVVHSLEASENIRALKDGYEKVE
QDLPAFEDLEGAARALMRLQDVYMLNVKGGLARGVFQRVTGSAITDLYSPKRLFSLTGDDCFQ
VGKVAYDMGDYYHAIPWLEEAVSLFRGSYGEWKTEDEASLEDALDHAFAYFRAGNVSCALS
LSREFLLYSPDNKRMARNVLKYERLLAESPNSHVVAEAVIQRPNIPHQLQTRDTYEGLCQTLGS
QPTLYQIPSILYCSYETNSNAYLLLQPIRKEVIHLEPYIALYHDFVSDSEAQKIRELAEPWLQ
RSVVASGEKQLQVEYRISKS~~AWLKDTVDPKLVTLNHRIAALTGLDVRPPYAEYLQVVNYGIG~~
GHYEPHFDHATSPSSPLYRMKSGNRVATFMIYLSSVEAGGATAFIYANLSVPVVRNAALFWW
NLHRSGEGDSDTLHAGCPVLVGDKWVANKWIHEYGQEFRRPCSSPED

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

FIGURE 69

GAGATAGGGAGTCTGGTTAACGTTCTGCTCCATCTCAGGAGCCCCTGCTCCCACCCCTAG
GAAGCCACCAGACTCCACGGTGCCCCCAATCAGGTGGAATCGGCCCTGGCAGGTGGGCC
ACGAGCGCTGGCTGAGGGACCGAGCCGGAGAGCCCCGGAGCCCCCGTAACCCGCGCGGGAG
CGCCCAGG**ATG**CCGCGCGGGACTCGGAGCAGGTGCGCTACTGCGCGCTTCTCCTACCTC
TGGCTCAAGTTTCACTTATCATCTATTCCACCGTGTCTGGCTGATTGGGGCCCTGGTCCT
GTCTGTGGGCATCTATGCAGAGTTGAGCGGCAGAAATATAAAACCTTGAAAGTGCCTTCC
TGGCTCCAGCCATCATCCTCATCCTGGCGTGTGATGTTCATGGCTCCTCATGGT
GTGCTGGCGTCCCTCCGTGACAACCTGTACCTCTCCAAGCATTGATGTACATCCTGGGAT
CTGCCTCATCATGGAGCTATTGGTGGCGTGGTGGCCTTGACCTTCCGGAACCAGACATTG
ACTTCCTGAACGACAACATTGAAAGAGGAATTGAGAACTACTATGATGATCTGGACTTCAA
AACATCATGGACTTTGTTCAAGAAAAAGTCAAGTGTGCTGGCGGGGAGGACTACCGAGATTG
GAGCAAGAATCAGTACCGACTGCAGTGCCCCCTGGACCCCTGGCCTGTGGGTGCCCTACA
CCTGCTGCATCAGGAACACGACAGAACAGTTGTCACACACCATTGTTGACATGGCTACAAA
AAGGAGCGTTTCAGTGTGCAGGATGTCATCTACGTGCGGGCTGCACCAACGCCGTGATCAT
CTGGTTCATGGACAACACTACACCATCATGGCGTGCATCCTCCTGGCATTGCTTCCCCAGT
TCCTGGGGGTGCTGCTGACGCTGTACATCACCCGGTGGAGGACATCATGGAGCAC
TCTGTCACTGATGGCTCCTGGGCCCCTGGTGCCTGGACAGCCCAGCGTGGAGGCGGCAGGCACGGG
ATGCTGCTTGTGCTACCCCAATTAGGGCCAGCCTGCCATGGCAGCTCCAACAAGGACCGTC
TGGGATAGCACCTCTCAGTCAACATCGTGGGCTGGACAGGGCTGCGGCCCTCTGCCCT
CTCAGTACTGACCAAGCCAGGGCTGTGTGCCTGTGTAGGTCCCACGGCCTCTGCCCT
CCCAGGGAGCAGGCCCTGGCCTCCCTAACAGAGGCTTCCCCGAGGCAGCTCTGGAATCTGT
GCCACCTGGGCCTGGGAACAAGGCCCTCTGGCTGGCAGCTCTGGCTACAGGGAGGGA
GAGCCTGAGGCTCTGCTCAGGCCATTTCATCTGGCAGTGCCTGGCGGTGGTATTCAA
GGCAGTTTGAGCACCTGTAATTGGGAGAGGGAGTGTGCCCCCTGGGCAGGAGGGAAGG
GCATCTGGGAAGGGCAGGAGGGAAGAGCTGTCCATGCAGCCACGCCATGGCAGGTTGGC
CTCTCTAGCCTCCAGGTGCCTTGAGCCCTCTGCAAGGGCGCTGCTTCTGAGCCTA
GTTTTTTTACGTGATTTGTAACATTGACATTTTGTACAGATAACAGGAGTTCTGAC
TAATCAAAGCTGGTATTCCCCGATGTCTTATTCTGCCCTCCCCAACAGTTGTTAA
TCAAACAATAAAACATGTTGTTGTTAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 70

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64863
><subunit 1 of 1, 294 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 33211, pI: 5.35, NX(S/T): 3.
MPRGDSEQVRYCARFSYWLKFSLIIYSTVFWLIGALVLSVGIVAEVERQKYKTLESAFLAP
AIILILLGVVMFMVSFIGVLASLRDNLYLLQAFMYILGICLIMELIGGVVALTFRNQTIDFL
NDNIRRGHENYYDDDFKNIMDFVQKKFKCCGGEDYRDWSKNQYHDCSAPGPLACGVPYTCC
IRNTTEVVNTMCGYKTIDKERFSVQDVIVVRGCTNAVIIWFMDNYTIMACILLGILLPQFLG
VLLTLLYITRVEDIIMEHSVTDGLLGPAGAKPSVEAAGTGCCLCYPN
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-44

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 22-42, 57-85, 93-116, 230-257

FIGURE 71

GAGGAGCGGGCCGAGGACTCCAGCGTGCCAGGTCTGGCATCCTGCACTTGCTGCCCTCTGA
CACCTGGGAAGATGGCCGGCCCCTGGACCTTCACCCTTCTCTGTGGTTGCTGGCAGCCACC
TTGATCCAAGCCACCCTCAGTCCCCTGCAGTTCTCATCCTCGGCCAAAAGTCATCAAAGA
AAAGCTGACACAGGAGCTGAAGGACCACAACGCCACCAGCATCCTGCAGCAGCTGCCGCTGC
TCAGTGCCATGCGGGAAAAGCCAGCCGGAGGCATCCCTGTGCTGGCAGCCTGGTGAACACC
GTCCTGAAGCACATCATCTGGCTGAAGGTCACTCACAGCTAACATCCTCAGCTGCAGGTGAA
GCCCTCGGCCAATGACCAGGAGCTGCTAGTCAAGATCCCCCTGGACATGGTGGCTGGATTCA
ACACGCCCTGGTCAAGACCATCGTGGAGTTCCACATGACGACTGAGGCCAAGGCCACCATC
CGCATGGACACCAGTGCAGTGGCCCCACCCGCCTGGTCTCAGTGACTGTGCCACCAGCCA
TGGGAGCCTGCGCATCCAACGTGTATAAGCTCTCCTCCTGGTGAACGCCCTAGCTAACGC
AGGTCACTGAACCTCCTAGTGCATCCCTGCCAATCTAGTAAAAACAGCTGTGTCCCCTG
ATCGAGGCTTCCCTCAATGGCATGTATGCAGACCTCCTGCAGCTGGTGAAGGTGCCCTTTC
CCTCAGCATTGACCGTCTGGAGTTGACCTTCTGTATCCTGCCATCAAGGGTGACACCATT
AGCTCTACCTGGGGCCAAGTTGGACTCACAGGGAAAGGTGACCAAGTGGTCAATAAC
TCTGCAGCTTCCCTGACAATGCCACCCCTGGACAACATCCCCTCAGCCTCATCGTAGTCA
GGACGTGGTGAAGAGCTGCAGTGGCTGCTGTCTCTCCAGAAGAATTGATGGCCTGTTGG
ACTCTGTGCTTCTGAGAGTGCCATGGCTGAAGTCAAGCATGGGCTGATCAATAAAAAG
GCTGCAGATAAGCTGGGATCTACCCAGATCGTGAAGATCCTAACTCAGGACACTCCGAGTT
TTTTATAGACCAAGGCCATGCCAAGGTGGCCCAACTGATCGTGTGGAAAGTGTGTTCCCTCCA
GTGAAGGCCCTCCGCCCTTGTACCCCTGGCATCGAAGCCAGCTCGGAAGCTCAGTTTAC
ACCAAAGGTGACCAACTTAACTCAACTTGAATAACATCAGCTCTGATGGATCCAGCTGAT
GAACCTGGGATTGGCTGGTCAACCTGATGTTCTGAAAAACATCATCACTGAGATCATCC
ACTCCATCCTGCTGCCAACAGAATGGCAAATTAAAGATCTGGGTCCAGTGTGATTGGTG
AAGGCCCTGGGATTTCGAGGCAGCTGAGTCCTCACTGACCAAGGATGCCCTGTGCTTACTCC
AGCCTCTGTGGAAACCCAGCTCTCTGCTCCCAGTGAAGACTTGGATGGCAGCCATCAG
GGAAGGCTGGTCCCAGCTGGAGTATGGGTGTGAGCTATAGACCATCCCTCTGCAAT
CAATAAACACTTGCCTGTGAAAAAA

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FIGURE 72

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64881
><subunit 1 of 1, 484 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 52468, pI: 7.14, NX(S/T): 3
MAGPWTFTLLCGLLAATLIQATLSPTAVLILGPKVIKEKLTQELKDHNATSILQLPLSAM
REKPAGGIPLGSLVNTVLKHIIWLKVITANILQLQVKPSANDQELLVKIPLDMVAGFNTPL
VKTIVEFHMTTEAQATIRMDTSASGPTRLVSDCATSHGSLRIQLLYKLSFLVNALAKQVMN
LLVPSLPNLVKNQLCPVIEASFNGMYADLLQLVKVPISLSIDRLEFDLLYPAIKGDTIQLYL
GAKLILDSQGKVTKWFFNNASAASLTMP TLDNIPFSLIVSQDVVKAAVAAVLSPEEFMVLLDSVL
PESAHLRKSSIGLINEKAADKLGSTQIVKILTQDTPEFFIDQGHAKVAQLIVLEVFPSSSEAL
RPLFTLGIEASSEAQFYTKGDQLILNLNNISSLRIQLMNSIGWFQPDVLKNIITEIIHSIL
LPNQNGKLRSGVPVSLVKALGFEEAESSLTKDALVLTPASLWKPSSPVSQ
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 48-51, 264-267, 401-404

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 412-415

LBP / BPI / CETP family proteins.

amino acids 407-457

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FIGURE 73

GAGCGAACATGGCAGCGCGTTGGCGGTTTGGTGTCTCTGTGACCATGGTGGTGGCGCTG
CTCATCGTTGCACGTTCCCTCAGCCTCTGCCAAAGAAAGAAGGAGATGGTGTATCTGA
AAAGGTTAGCTAGCTGATGGAATGGACTAACAAAAGACCTGTATAAAGAATGAATGGAGACA
AGTTCGTCGCTTGTGAAAGCCCCACCGAGAAATTACTCCGTTATCGTCATGTTCACTGCT
CTCCAACGTGACAGACTGTCGTTGCAAGCAAGCTGATGAAGAATTCCAGATCCTGGC
AAACTCCTGGCGATACTCCAGTGCATTCCAACAGGATATTGCGCATGGTGGATTTG
ATGAAGGCTCTGATGTATTCAGATGCTAACATGAATTCAAGCTCCAACTTCAACTTT
CCTGCAAAAGGGAAACCAAACGGGGTGTACATGAGTTACAGGTGCGGGGTTTCAGC
TGAGCAGATTGCCCGGTGGATGCCGACAGAACTGATGTCATAATTAGAGTGTATTAGACCCC
CAAATTATGCTGGTCCCTTATGTTGGGATTGCTTGGCTGTATTGGTGGACTTGTGTAT
CTTCGAAGAAGTAATATGGAATTCTCTTTAATAAAAGTGATGGCTTTGCAGCTTG
TTTGTGCTTGCTATGACATCTGGTCAAATGTGGAACCATATAAGAGGACCAACATATGCC
ATAAGAATCCCCACACGGGACATGTGAATTATATCATGGAAGCAGTCAGGCCAGTTGTA
GCTGAAACACACATTGTTCTCTGTTAATGGTGGAGTTACCTTAGGAATGGTGTCTTATG
TGAAGCTGCTACCTCTGACATGGATATTGAAAGGAAAGATAATGTGTGTGGCTGGTATTG
GACTTGTGATTATTCTCAGTTGGATGCTCTCTATTAGATCTAAATATCATGGCTAC
CCATACAGCTTCTGATGAGTTAAAAGGTCCCAGAGATATATAGACACTGGAGTACTGGAA
ATTGAAAAACGAAATCGTGTGTTGAAAAGAAGAATGCAACTTGTATATTGTATTAC
CTCTTTTTCAAGTGAATTAAAGTTAATCATTAAACCAAAAGAAGATGTGTAGTGCCTTA
ACAAGCAATCCTCTGCAAAATCTGAGGTATTGAAAATAATTATCCTTAACCTCTCT
CCCAGTGAACTTATGGAACATTAAATTAGTACAATTAAAGTATATTAAAGGAAAGTA
CTACTACTTGTCTTAGTTAGAACAAAGCTCAAACACTTGTCTTAGTTAACTTGGTCATCTGAT
TTTATATTGCTTATCCAAGATGGGAAAGTAAGTCTGACCAGGTGCTCCACATATGCC
TGTACAGATAACTACATTAGGAATTCTTCTAGCTTCTCATCTTGTGTGGATGTGTAT
ACTTACGCATCTTCTTTGAGTAGAGAAATTATGTGTGTCATGTGGCTTCTGAAAATG
GAACACCATTCTTCAGAGCACACGTCTAGCCCTCAGCAAGACAGTTGTTCTCCTCCT
GCATATTCTACTGCGCTCCAGCCTGAGTGTAGAGTGTGAGACTCTGTCTCAAAAAAAAGTA
TCTCTAAATACAGGATTATAATTCTGCTTGAGTAGGTTAACTACCTTGTATTAGAAA
GATTTCAGATTCTTCTCTAGTTCTTAAGGTGACCCATCTGTGATAAAAATA
TAGCTTAGTGCTAAATCAGTGTAACTTACATGGCTAAAGTGTCTACAAATTAGAGT
TTGTCACTTATTCCATTGTACCTAAGAGAAAATAGGCTCAGTTAGAAAAGGACTCCCTGG
CCAGGCGCAGTGACTTACGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACCTGGGAGGCCAAGGAGCAGATCAC
GAGGTCAAGGAGTTCGAGACCATCTGGCCAACATGGTGAACCCCCGTCTACTAAAAATAT
AAAAATTAGCTGGGTGTGGTGGCAGGAGGCTGTAATCCCAGCTACACAGGAAGCTGAGGCAC
GAGAATCACTGAACTCAGGAGAGTGGAGGTTTCAGTGAGGCCAGATCACGCCACTGCACTCC
AGCTGGCAACAGAGCGAGACTCCATCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 74

MAARWRFWCVSVTMVVALLIVCDVPSASAQRKKEMVLSEKSQLMEWTNKRPVIRMNGDKFR
RLVKAPPNYSVIVMFALQLHRQCVVCKQADEFQILANSWRYSSAFTNRIFFAMVDFDEG
SDVFQMLNMNSAPTFINFPAGKPKRGDTYELQVRGFSAEQIARWIADRTDVNIRVIRPPNY
AGPLMLGLLLAVIGGLVYLRRSNMEFLFNKTGWAFAALCFVLAUTSGQMWNHIRGPPYAHKN
PHTGHVNYIHGSSQAQFVAETHIVLLFNGGVTLGMVLLCEAATSDMDIGKRKIMCVAGIGLV
VLFFSWMLSIFRSKYHGYPYSLMS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-29

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 183-205, 217-237, 217-287, 301-321

FIGURE 75

AAGCAACCAAACGTGCAAGCTTGGGAGTTGTCGCTGCCCTGCCGCTCTGCTAGGGAGA
GAACGCCAGAGGGAGGCAGGCGCTGGCCCGGCCAGGCTCTCAGAACCGCTACCGGGC**ATG**CTA
CTGCTGTGGGTGTCGGTGGTCGAGCCTGGCGCTGGCGTACTGGCCCCGGAGCAGGGGA
GCAGAGGCAGGAGAGCAGCCAAGCGCCAAATGTGGTGTGGCGTGAAGCAGCTCTCGATG
GAAGGTTAACATTTCATCCAGGAAGTCAGGTAGTGAAACTTCCTTTATCAACTTATGAAG
ACACGTGGACTTCCTTCTGAATGCCTACACAAACTCTCCAATTGTTGCCATACGCGC
AGCAATGTGGAGTGGCCTCTCACTCACTAACAGAACTTGGAAATAATTAAAGGGTAG
ATCCAATTATAACAACATGGATGGATGTACGGAGAGGCATGGCTACCGAACACAGAAATT
GGGAAACTGGACTATACTTCAGGACATCACTCCATTAGTAATCGTGTGGAAGCGTGGACAAG
AGATGTTGCTTCTTACTCAGACAAGAAGGCAGGCCATGGTTAATCTTATCCGTAAACAGGA
CTAAAGTCAGAGTGTGGAAAGGGATTGGCAGAATACAGACAAAGCAGTAAACTGGTTAAGA
AAGGAAGCAATTAAATTACACTGAACCATTGTTATTACTGGGATTAAATTACACACCCC
TTACCCCTCACCATCTCTGGAGAAAATTGGATCTTCAACATTACACATCTCTTATT
GGCTTGAAAAAGTGTCTCATGATGCCATCAAAATCCAAAGTGGTACCTTGTCAAGAAATG
CACCTGTAGATTATTACTCTTACACAAAAACTGCACTGGAAAGATTACAAAAAGA
AAATAAGAATATTAGAGCATTATTATGCTATGTGTGCTGAGACAGATGCCATGCTTGGT
AAATTATTGGCCCTTCATCAATTAGATCTTCTTCAGAAAACATTGTCAATACTCCTCA
GACCATGGAGAGCTGGCCATGGAACATCGACAGTTTATAAAATGAGCATGTACGAGGCTAG
TGCACATGTTCCGCTTTGATGATGGGACCAAGGAATTAAAGCCGGCCTACAAGTATCAAATG
TGGTTCTCTGTGGATATTACCCATTGCTTGTGATATTGCTGGAAATTCTCTGCTCAG
AACCTGAGTGGACTCTTGTGCCGTTATCAGAACATTAAAGAATGAACATAAAGT
CAAAACCTGCATCCACCCCTGGATTCTGAGTGAATTCCATGGATGTAATGTGAATGCCCTCA
CCTACATGCTCGAACTAACCACTGGAAATATATAGCCTATTGGATGGCATCAATATTG
CCTCAACTCTTGATCTTCTCGGATCCAGATGAATTACAAATGTTGCTGAAATTTC
AGAAATTACTTATTCTTGGATCAGAACGCTCATTCAATTAAACTACCCAAAGTTCTG
CTTCTGTCCACCAGTATAATAAGAGCAGTTTATCAAGTGGAAACAAAGTATAGGACAGAA
TATTCAAACGTTATAGCAAATCTTAGGTGGCACCAAGACTGGCAGAAGAACCAAGGAAGTA
TGAAAATGCAATTGATCAGTGGCTTAAACCCATATGAATCCAAGAGCAGTT**TGA**AAAAAA
GTTAAAAATAGTGTCTAGAGATACATAAATATTACAAGATCATAATTATGTATT
AAATGAAACAGTTAATAATTACAAGTGTGGCCGGCACAGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATC
CCAGGACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGAAAGCAGATCACAAGGTCAAGAGATTGAGACCATCCTGGC
CAACATGGTGAACCCCTGTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCTGGCGCGTGGTGCACA
CCTATAGTCTCAGCTACTCAGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGGATCGCTGAAACCCGGGAGGCAGCAG
TTGAGTGGCTGAGATTGCGCCACTGTACTCCAGCCTGGCAACAGAGTGGACTGTGTCGC
AAAAAAATAAAAATAATAATTACCAATTTCATTATTGTAAGAATGTAGTG
TATTAAAGATAAAATGCCAATGATTATAAAATCACATATTCAAAATGGTTATT
GGCCTTGTACAATTCTAACAAATTAGTGGAAAGTATCAAAGGATTGAAGCAAATCTGTA
ACAGTTATGTTGAGCATTGATGGTGAACAAAAAAACAAAAAAACAAAAAAACAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAACAAAAAAACAAAAAAACAAAAAAACAAAAAA

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FIGURE 76

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64885
<subunit 1 of 1, 536 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 61450, pI: 9.17, NX(S/T): 7
MLLLWVSVVAALALAVLAPGAGEQRRRAAKAPNVVLVVSDFDGRLTFHPGSQVVKLPFINF
MKTRGTSFLNAYTNSPICCPSSRAAMWSGLFTHLTESWNNFKGLDPNYTTWMDVMERHGYRTQ
KFGKLDYTSGHHSISNRVEAWTRDVAFLLRQEGRPMVNLLIRNRTKVRVMERDWQNTDKAVNW
LRKEAINYTEPFVIYLGLNLPHYPSPSSGENFGSSTFHTSLYWLEKVSHDAIKIPKWSPLS
EMHPVDYYSSYTKNCTGRFTKKEIKNIRAFYYAMCAETDAMLGEIILALHQLDLLQKTIVIY
SSDHGELAMEHRQFYKMSMYEASAHVPLIMMGPICKAGLQVSVNVLVDIYPTMLDIAGIPL
PQNLSGYSLPLSSETFKNEHKVKNLHPPWILSEFHGCNVNASTYMLRTNHWKYIAYSDGAS
ILPQLFDLSSDPDELTVNAVKFPEITYSLDQKLHSIINYPKVSASVHQYNKEQFIKWQSIG
QNYSNVIANLRWHQDWQKEPRKYENAIIDQWLKTHMNPRAV
```

Important features:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-15

N-glycosylation sites.amino acids 108-111, 166-169, 193-196, 262-265, 375-378, 413-416,
498-501**Sulfatases proteins:**

amino acids 286-315, 359-369, 78-97

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FIGURE 77

GAGAGAAGTCAGCCTGGCAGAGAGACTCTGAAATGAGGGATTAGAGGTGTTCAAGGGAGCAAG
AGCTTCAGCCTGAAGACAAGGGAGCAGTCCCTGAAGACGCTTCACTGAGAGGTCTGCCATG
GCCTCTCTGGCCTCCAACCTGTGGGCTACATCCTAGGCCTCTGGGGCTTTGGGCACACT
GGTGCCTCATGCTGCTCCCCAGCTGGAAAACAAGTTCTTATGTCGGTGCCAGCATTGTGACAG
CAGTTGGCTTCTCCAAGGGCTCTGGATGGAATGTGCCACACACAGCACAGGCATACCCAG
TGTGACATCTATAGCACCCCTCTGGGCCTGCCGCTGACATCCAGGCTGCCAGGCCATGAT
GGTGACATCCAGTGCAATCTCCTCCCTGGCCTGCATTATCTCTGTGGTGGCATGAGATGCA
CAGTCTTCTGCCAGGAATCCCAGGCCAAAGACAGAGTGGCGGTAGCAGGTGGAGTCTTTTC
ATCCTTGGAGGCCTCTGGGATTCAATTCTGTTGCCCTGGAATCTCATGGGATCCTACGGGA
CTTCTACTCACCCTGCTGACAGCATGAAATTGAGATGGAGAGGCTCTTACTTGG
GCATTATTCCTCCCTGTTCTCCCTGATAAGCTGGAATCATCCTCTGCTTTCTGCTCATCC
CAGAGAAATCGCTCCAACACTACGATGCCAACCAAGCCAACTCTGCCACAAGGAGCTC
TCCAAGGCCTGGTCAACCTCCAAAGTCAAGAGTGAGTTCAATTCTACAGCCTGACAGGGT
ATGTGTGAAGAACCCAGGGGCCAGAGCTGGGGGTGGCTGGTCTGTGAAAAACAGTGGACAG
CACCCCGAGGGCCACAGGTGAGGGACACTACCAACTGGATCGTCAGAAGGTGCTGCTGAGG
ATAGACTGACTTGGCATTGGATTGAGCAAAGGCAGAAATGGGGCTAGTGTAAACAGCATG
CAGGTTGAATTGCCAAGGATGCTGCCATGCCAGCCTTCTGTTCTCACCTGCTGCTC
CCCTGCCCTAAGTCCCCAACCTCAACTTGAACCCATTCCCTTAAGCCAGGACTCAGAGG
ATCCCTTGCCTCTGGTTACCTGGACTCCATCCCCAAACCCACTAATCACATCCACTG
ACTGACCCCTCTGTGATCAAAGACCCCTCTCTGGCTGAGGTTGGCTCTAGCTCATTGCTGG
GGATGGGAAGGAGAAGCAGTGGCTTGTGGCATGCTAACCTACTCTCAAGCTTCCC
TCCAAAGAAACTGATTGCCCTGGAACCTCCATCCACTCTGTTATGACTCCACAGTGTCC
AGACTAATTGTGCACTGAAATAAAACCATCCTACGGTATCCAGGGAACAGAAAGCAG
GATGCAGGATGGGAGGACAGGAAGGCAGCCTGGGACATTAAAAAAATA

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FIGURE 78

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64886
><subunit 1 of 1, 230 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 24549, pI: 8.56, NX(S/T): 1
MASLGLQLVGYILGLLGLGTLVAMLLPSWKTSSYVGASIVTAVGFSKGLWMECATHSTGIT
QCDIYSTLLGLPADIQAQAMMVTSAASSLACIISVVGMRCTVFCQESRAKDRVAVAGGVF
FILGGLLGFIPVAWNLHGILRDFYSPLVPDSMKFEIGEALYLGISSLSLIAGIILCFSCS
SQNRNSNYYDAYQAQPLATRSSPRPGQPPKVKSEFNSYSLTGYV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 82-102, 117-140, 163-182

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 190-193

PMP-22 / EMP / MP20 family proteins.

amino acids 46-59

FIGURE 79

GCAC TGCT GCT GTCCC ATCAG CTG CTGA AGCT CCATGGT GCC CAGA ATCT CGCT CCT GC
TTAT GTGT CAGT CTG TCT CCT CTC TTGT GTCCA AGGG AAGT CATCG CCCC GCT GGCT CAG
AACCATGGCTGTGCCAGCCGGCACCCAGGTGTGGAGACAAGATCTACAACCCCTGGAGCAG
TGCTGTTACAATGACGCCATCGTGTCCCTGAGCGAGACCCGCAATGTGGTCCCCCTGCAC
CTTCTGGCCCTGCTTGAGCTCTGCTGTCTTGATTCTTGCCCTCACAAACGATTTGTTG
TGAAGCTGAAGGTTCAAGGGTGTGAATTCCCAGTGCCACTCATCTCCATCTCAGTAAATGT
GAAAGCAGAAGACGTTTCCCTGAGAAGACATAGAAAAGAAAATCAACTTCACTAAGGCATC
TCAGAAACATAGGCTAAGGTAAATGTGTACCAAGTAGAGAAGCCTGAGGAATTACAAAATG
ATGCAGCTCCAAGCCATTGTATGGCCATGTGGGAGACTGATGGGACATGGAGAATGACAGT
AGATTATCAGGAAATAAAAGTGGTTTCCAATGTACACACCTGTAAAA

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FIGURE 80

MVPRIFAPAYVSVC~~LLL~~C~~P~~REVIAPAGSEPWLCQPA~~P~~RCGD~~KI~~YNPLEQCCYND~~A~~IVSLSE
TRQCGPPCTFWPCFELCCLDSFGLTND~~F~~VVKLKVQGVNSQCHSSPISSKCESRRRFP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

FIGURE 81

CTCCACTGCAACCACCCAGAGCCATGGCTCCCCGAGGCTGCATCGTAGCTGTCTTGCCATT
TTCTGCATCTCCAGGCTCCTCTGCTCACACGGAGCCCCAGTGGCCCCATGACTCCTTACCT
GATGCTGTGCCAGCCACACAAGAGATGTGGGGACAAGTTCTACGACCCCCCTGCAGCACTGTT
GCTATGATGATGCCGTCGTGCCCTTGGCCAGGACCCAGACGTGTGGAAACTGCACCTTCAGA
GTCTGCTTGGCAGTGTGCTGCCCTGGACCTTATGGTGAAGCTGATAAACAGAACTGCGA
CTCAGCCCAGACCTCGGATGACAGGTTTGTGCGAGTCAGCTAATGGAACATCAGGGAA
CGATGACTCCTGGATTCTCCTTCTGGTGGGCCTGGAGAAAGAGGCTGGTGTACCTGAGA
TCTGGGATGCTGAGTGGCTGTTGGGGCCAGAGAAAACACACACTCAACTGCCACTTCATT
CTGTGACCTGTCTGAGGCCACCCCTGCAGCTGCCCTGAGGAGGCCACAGGTCCCCTTCTAG
AATTCTGGACAGCATGAGATGCGTGTGCTGATGGGGCCAGGGACTCTGAACCTCCTGAT
GACCCCTATGGCCAACATCAACCCGGCACCAACCCCAAGGCTGGCTGGGAACCCCTCACCT
TCTGTGAGATTTCCATCATCTCAAGTTCTTCTATCCAGGAGCAAAGCACAGGATCATAA
TAAATTTATGTACTTTATAATGAAAA

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FIGURE 82

MAPRGCIVAVFAIFCISRLLC SHGAPVAPMTPYLM CQPHKRCGDKFYDPLQHCCYDDAVVP
LARTQTCGNCTFRVC FEQCCPWT FMVK LINQN CDSARTS DDLRLCRSVS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

FIGURE 83

GGGGCGGGTGCCTGGAGCACGGCGTGGGCCGCCGAGCGCTCACTCGCTCGCACTCAG
TCGCGGGAGGCTCCCCGGCCGGCGTCCCAGCCGCTCCCCGGCACCAGAAGTCCCTCT
GCGCGTCCGACGGCGACATGGCGTCCCCACGGCCCTGGAGGCCGGCAGCTGGCGCTGGGA
TCCCTGCTCTCGCTCTTCCCTGGCTCGTCCCTAGGTCCGGTGGCAGCCTCAAGGTGCG
CACGCCGTATTCCCTGTATGTCTGTCCCAGGGCAGAACGTACCCCTACCTGCAGGCTCT
TGGGCCCTGTGGACAAAGGGCACGATGTGACCTCTACAAGACGTGGTACCGCAGCTCGAGG
GGCAGGTGCAGACCTGCTCAGAGCGCCGGCCATCGAACCTCACGTTCCAGGACCTCA
CCTGCACCATGGAGGCCACCAGGCTGCCAACACCAGCCACGACCTGGCTCAGGCCACGGC
TGGAGTCGGCCTCCGACCACCATGGCAACTTCTCCATCACCATGCGAACCTGACCCGTG
GATAGCGGCCTCTACTGCTGCCTGGTGGAGATCAGGCACCACACTGGAGCACAGGGT
CCATGGTGCATGGAGCTGCAGGTGCAGACAGGCAAAGATGCACCATCCAACGTGTGGTGT
ACCCATCCTCCTCCCAGGATAGTGAAAACATCACGGCTGCAGCCCTGGCTACGGTGCCTGC
ATCGTAGGAATCCTCTGCCTCCCCCTCATCCTGCTCCTGGTCTACAAGCAAAGGCAGGCAGC
CTCCAACCGCCGTGCCAGGAGCTGGTGCAGACAGCAACATTCAAGGGATTGAAAACC
CCGGCTTGAAGCTCACCACCTGCCAGGGATAACCGAGGCCAAAGTCAGGCACCCCTG
TCCTATGTGGCCAGCGGCAGCCTCTGAGTCTGGCGGATCTGCTTCGGAGCCCAGCAC
CCCCCTGTCTCCTCCAGGCCCCGGAGACGTCTTCTTCCATCCTGGACCCCTGTCCCTGACT
CTCCAAACTTGAGGT~~CATC~~TAGCCCAGCTGGGGACAGTGGCTGTTGGCTGGTCTGG
GGCAGGTGCATTGAGCCAGGGCTGGCTCTGTGAGTGGCTCCTGGCTCGGCCCTGGTTC
CCTCCCTCTGCTCTGGCTCAGATACTGTGACATCCCAGAACGCCAGCCCTCAACCCCTC
TGGATGCTACATGGGATGCTGGACGGCTAGCCCTGTTCCAAGGATTGGGTGCTGAG
ATTCTCCCTAGAGACCTGAAATTCAACCAGCTACAGATGCCAAATGACTTACATCTTAAGAA
GTCTCAGAACGTCCAGCCCTCAGCAGCTCTGTTGAGACATGAGCCTTGGATGTGGCA
GCATCAGTGGACAAGATGGACACTGGCCACCCCTCCAGGCACCAGACACAGGGCACGGT
GAGAGACTCTCCCCGTGGCCGCTTGGCTCCCCCGTTTGGCCAGGGCTGCTCTCTGTC
AGACTTCCCTTTGTACCACAGTGGCTCTGGGCCAGGCCTGCCACTGGCCATGCC
ACCTCCCCAGCTGCCTCCTACCAAGCAGTTCTGAAAGATCTGTCACAGGTTAAGTCAAT
CTGGGGCTTCACTGCCTGCATTCCAGTCCCCAGAGCTTGGTGGTCCGAAACGGGAAGTAC
ATATTGGGCATGGTGGCCTCCGTGAGCAAATGGTGTCTGGCAATCTGAGGCCAGGACAG
ATGTTGCCCCACCCACTGGAGATGGTGTGAGGGAGGTGGTGGGCTTCTGGGAAGGTGA
GTGGAGAGGGCACCTGGCCCCCCTCCCCATCCCTACTCCACTGCTCAGGCCGGCC
ATTGCAAGGGTGCCACACAATGTCTGTCCACCCCTGGGACACTTCTGAGTATGAAGCAGG
GCTATTAAAAACTACATGGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGA

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FIGURE 84

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64897
><subunit 1 of 1, 311 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 33908, pI: 6.87, NX(S/T): 6
MGVPTALEAGSWRWGSLLFALFLAASLGPVAAFKVATPYSLYVCPEGQNVTLTCRLLGPVDK
GHDVTFYKTWYRSSRGEVQTCERRPIRNLTFQDLHLHHGGHQAANTSHDLAQRHGLEASD
HHGNFSITMRNLTLLDGLYCCLVVEIRHHSEHRVGAMELQVQTGKDAPSNCVVYPSSSQ
DSENITAAALATGACIVGILCLPLLLLVYKQRQAASNRRAQELVRMDSNIQGIENPGFEAS
PPAQGIPEAKVRHPLSYVAQRQPSESGRHLLSEPSTPLSPPGPVDFFPSLDPPDSPNFEVI
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 190-216

FIGURE 85

CCACCGCGTCCGCGCCTCTCCCTCTGGACCTTCCTCGTCTCCATCTCTCCCTCCT
TTCCCCCGCGTTCTCTTCCACCTTCTCTTCCACCTAGACCTCCCTCCTGCCCTCC
TTTCTGCCACCACCGCTGCTTCCTGGCCCTCTCCGACCCCCGCTCTAGCAGCAGACCTCCTGG
GGTCTGTGGGTTGATCTGTGGCCCTGTGCCTCCGTGTCCCTTCGTCTCCCTCCTCCC
CTCCGCTCCGGACCAGCGGCTGACCCCTGGGAAAGGAATGGTCCCGAGGTGAGGGTCCTC
TCCTCTTGCTGGGACTCGCGCTGCTGGTCCCCCTGGACTCCCACGCTCGAGCCCGCCC
AGACATGTTCTGCCTTTCCATGGGAAGAGATACTCCCCGGCGAGAGCTGGCACCCCTACT
TGGAGCCACAAGGCCTGATGTACTGCCCTGCCTGTACCTGCTCAGAGGGGCCATGTGAGT
TGTTACCGCCTCCACTGTCCGCCTGTCCACTGCCCTGTGACGGAGCCACAGCAATG
CTGTCCTAACGTGTGTAACCTCACACTCCCTCTGGACTCCGGGCCCCACCAAAGTCCTGCC
AGCACAAACGGGACCATGTACCAACACGGAGAGATCTCAGTGCCATGAGCTGTTCCCTCC
CGCCTGCCAACCAAGCTGTGTCCTCTGCAGCTGCACAGAGGGCCAGATCTACTGCCCTCAC
AACCTGCCCGAACCAAGGCTGCCAGCACCCCTCCACTGCCAGACTCCTGCTGCCAAGCCT
GCAAAGATGAGGAAGTGAAGCAATCGGATGAAGAGGACAGTGTGCACTCGCTCCATGGGTG
AGACATCCTCAGGATCCATGTTCCAGTGTGCTGGAGAAAGAGAGAGGGCCGGCACCCAGC
CCCCACTGGCCTCAGGCCCTCTGAGCTTCCATGCCACTTCAGACCCAAGGGAGCAG
GCAGCACAACTGTCAAGATCGCCTGAAGGAGAAACATAAGAAAGCCTGTGCACTGGGG
AAGACGTACTCCCACGGGAGGTGTGGCACCCGGCTTCCGTGCCTTCGGCCCTGCCCTG
CATCCTATGCACCTGTGAGGATGCCGCCAGGACTGCCAGCGTGTGACCTGTCCCACCGAGT
ACCCCTGCCGTACCCCGAGAAAGTGGCTGGGAAGTGCTGCAAGATTGCCAGAGGACAAA
GCAGACCCCTGCCACAGTGAGATCAGTCTACCTCAGGTGTCCCAAGGCACCGGGCGGGCT
CGTCCACACATCGGTATCCCCAAGGCCAGACAACCTGCGTCGCTTGCCTGGAACACGAGG
CCTCGGACTTGGTGGAGATCTACCTCTGGAAGCTGGTAAAGATGAGGAAACTGAGGCTCAG
AGAGGTGAAGTACCTGGCCAAGGCCACACAGCCAGAATCTTCACTTGACTCAGATCAAGA
AAGTCAGGAAGCAAGACTTCAGAAAGAGGCACAGCACTCCACTGCTCGCTGGCCCCCAC
GAAGGTCACTGGAACGTCTCCTAGCCCAGACCCCTGGAGCTGAAGGTCAAGGCCAGTCCAGA
CAAAGTGACCAAGACATAACAAAGACCTAACAGTTGCAGATATGAGCTGTATAATTGTT
ATTATATATTAATAAATAAGAAGTTGCATTACCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 86

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64902
><subunit 1 of 1, 451 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 49675, pI: 7.15, NX(S/T): 1
MVPEVRVLSSLLGLALLWFPLDSHARARPDMFCLFHGKRYSPGESWHPYLEPQGLMYCLRCT
CSEGAHVSCYRLHCPPVHCPQPVTEPQQCCPKCVEPHTPSGLRAPPKSCQHNGTMYQHGEIF
SAHELFPSRLPNQCVCSCTEGQIYCGLTCPEPGCPAPLPLPDSCCQACKDEASEQSDEED
SVQSLHGVRHPQDPCSSDAGRKGPGTPAPTGLSAPLSFIPRHFRPKGAGSTTVKIVLKEKH
KKACVHGGKTYSHGEVWHPAFRAFGPLPCILCTCEDGRQDCQRVTCPTEYPCRHPEKVAGKC
CKICPEDKADPGHSEISSTRCPKAPGRVLVHTSVSPSPDNLRRALEHEASDLVEIYLWKLV
KDEETEAQRGEVPGPRPHSQNLPLSDQESQEALPERGTALPTARWPPRRSLERLPSPDPG
AEGHGQSRQSDQDITKT
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

FIGURE 87

CTAGCCTGCGCCAAGGGTAGTGAGACCGCGCGAACAGCTTGCCTGCAGGGAGCTCCC
GTGGGCGCTCCGCTGGCTGTGCAGGCGGCCATGGATTCTCTGCAGAAAATGCTGATCTCAGT
CGCAATGCTGGCGCAGGGCTGGCTACGCCTCCTCGTTATCGTACCCCCGGAG
AGCGCGGAAGCAGGAATGCTAAAGGAGATGCCACTGCAGGACCAAGGAGCAGGGAGGAG
GCGCCAGGACCCAGCAGCTATTGCTGGCCACTCTGCAGGAGGCAGCACCACGCAGGAGAA
CGTGGCCTGGAGGAAGAAGTGGATGGTGGCGCGAAGGCAGGCCAGCGGGAGGTACCGT
GAGACCGGACTTGCCTCGTGGCGCCGGACCTTGGCTGGCGCAGGAATCCGAGGCAGCC
TTTCCTCGTGGCCAGCGGAGAGTCCGGACCGAGATAACCATGCCAGGACTCTCCGGGG
TCCTGTGAGCTGCCGTGGGTGAGCACGTTCCCCAAACCCCTGGACTGACTGCTTAAGGT
CCGCAAGGCGGCCAGGGCCAGACGCGAGTCGGATGTGGTGAAGTGAAGAACCAATAAAA
TCATGTTCCCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 88

MDSLRKMLISVAMLGAGAGVGYALLVIVTPGERRKQEMLKEMPLQDPRSREEAARTQQLLLA
TLQEAAATTQENVAWRKNWMVGEGGGASGRSP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

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FIGURE 89

CAGGAGAGAAGGCACCGCCCCACCCCGCTCCAAAGCTAACCTCGGCTTGAGGGAAAGA
GGCTGACTGTACGTTCTTCTACTCTGGCACCACTCTCAGGCTGCCATGGGCCAGCACC
CCTCTCCTCATCTTGTTCCTTTGTATGGCTGGGACCCCTCAAGGACAGCAGCACCACCT
TGTGGAGTACATGGAACGCCGACTAGCTGCTTAGAGGAACGGCTGGCCAGTGCCAGGACC
AGAGTAGTCGGCATGCTGCTGAGCTGCCAGTTCAAGAACAGATGCTGCCACTGCTGGAG
GTGGCAGAGAAGGGAGCAGGGAGGCAGTCAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAG
TCGCTGGAGCGGGAGGTAGACTATCTGGAGACCCAGAACCCAGCTGCCCTGTGTAGAGT
TTGATGAGAAGGTGACTGGAGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGGCAAGGGAAAGAAGGAATGAGAAGTAC
GATATGGTACAGACTGTGGCTACACAATCTCTCAAGTGAGATCAATGAAGATTCTGAAGCG
ATTGGTGGCCCAGCTGGTCTATGGACCAAGGATCCACTGGGCAAACAGAGAAGATCTACG
TGTTAGATGGACACAGAACATGACACAGCCTTGTCTTCCAAAGGCTGCGTACTTCACCC
GCCATGGCTGCCCGAAAGCTTCCCAGTCCGGGTGCCCTCCCTGGTAGGCACAGGGCA
GCTGGTATATGGTGGCTTCTTATTTGCTGGAGGCCTGGAAAGACCTGGTGGAGGTG
GTGAGATGGAGAACACTTGACGCTAACATTCCACCTGGCAAACCGAACAGTGGTGGAC
AGCTCAGTATCCCAGCAGAGGGCTGATCCCCCTACGGCTGACAGCAGACACCTACAT
CGACCTGGTAGCTGATGAGGAAGGTCTTGGCTGTCTATGCCACCCGGGAGGATGACAGGC
ACTTGTGTCTGGCAAGTTAGATCCACAGACACTGGACACAGAGCAGCAGTGGACACACCA
TGTCCCAGAGAGAACATGCTGAGGCTGCCTTGTATCTGTGGACCCCTATGCGTCTATAA
CACCCGTCTGCCAGTGGGCCCATCCAGTGCTCCTTGATGCCAGCGGCACCCCTGACCC
CTGAACGGGCAGCACTCCCTTATTTCCCGCAGATATGGTGCCATGCCAGCCTCCGCTAT
AACCCCCGAGAACGCCAGCTCATGCCCTGGATGATGGCTACCAGATTGTCTATAAGCTGGA
GATGAGGAAGAACAGAGGAGGAGGTTTGAGGAGCTAGCCTGTTTGATCTTCTCACTC
CCATACATTTATATTATCCCCACTAAATTCTTGTCTCATCTTCAAATGTGGCCAG
TTGTGGCTCAAATCCTCTATATTTAGCCAATGGCAATCAAATTCTTCAGCTCCTTGTT
TCATACGGAACTCCAGATCCTGAGTAATCCTTAGAGCCGAAGAGTCAAACCCCTCAATG
TTCCCTCCTGCTCTCCTGCCCATGTCAACAAATTCAAGGCTAAGGATGCCAGACCCAGG
GCTCTAACCTGTATGCCAGGGCCAGGGAGCAGGAGGAGCAGTGTCTCCCTCAGAGTG
ACTTGGGGAGGGAGAAATAGGAGGAGACGTCCAGCTCTGCTCTTCCACTCCCT
TCAGTGTCTGAGGAACAGGACTTCTCCACATTGTTGTATTGCAACATTTCGATTAAA
AGGAAAATCCACAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 90

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64905
<subunit 1 of 1, 406 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 46038, pI: 6.50, NX(S/T): 2
MGPSTPLLILFLLSGPLQGQQHLVEYMERLAALERLAQCQDQSSRHAELRDFKNKM
LPLLEVAEKEREALRTEADTISGRVDRLEREVDTLETQNPALPCVFDEKVTGGPGTKGKGR
RNEYDMVTDCGYTISQVRSMKILKRFGGPAGLWTKDPLGQTEKIYVLDGTQNDTAFVFPRL
RDFTLAMAARKASRVRVFPFWVGTLVYGGFLYFARRPPGRPGGGEMENTLQLIKFHLAN
RTVVVDSSVFPAEGLIPPYGLTADTYIDLVADEEGLWAVYATREDDRHLCLAKLDPQLDTEQ
QWDTPCPRENAAAFVICGTLYVVVNTRPASRARIQCSFDASGTLTPERAALPYFPRRYGAH
ASLRYNPRERQLYAWDDGYQIVYKLEMRKKEEEV
```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 177-180, 248-251

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FIGURE 91

GACAGCTGTGTCGATGGAGTAGACTCTCAGAACAGCGCAGTTGCCCTCGCTACGCAG
AGCCTCTCCGTGGCTTCCGACCTTGAGCATTAGGCCAGTCTCCTCTCTCTAATCCAT
CCGTACACCTCTCCTGTCATCCGTTCCATGCCGTGAGGTCCATTACAGAACACATCCATGG
CTCTCATGCTCAGTTGGTCTGAGTCCTCAAGCTGGATCAGGGCAGTGGCAGGTGTT
GGGCCAGACAAGCCTGTCCAGGCCCTGGTGGGGAGGACGCAGCATTCTCCTGTTCCGTGTC
TCCTAACACCAATGCAGAGGCCATGGAAGTGCAGGTTCTTCAGGGCCAGTCTAGCGTGG
TCCACCTCTACAGGGACGGGAAGGACCAGCCATTATGCAGATGCCACAGTATCAAGGCAGG
ACAAAACTGGTGAAGGATTCTATTGCGGAGGGGCGCATCTCTGAGGCTGGAAACATTAC
TGTGTTGGATGCTGGCCTCTATGGGTGCAGGATTAGTTCCAGTCTTACTACCAGAACGCCA
TCTGGGAGCTACAGGTGTCAGCACTGGCCTCAGTCTCATTCCATCACGGGATATGTT
GATAGAGACATCCAGCTACTCTGTCAGTCCTCGGGCTGGTCCCCCGGCCACAGCGAAGTG
GAAAGGTCCACAAGGACAGGATTGTCCACAGACTCCAGGACAAACAGAGACATGCATGGCC
TGTTTGTGAGATCTCTGACCGTCCAAGAGAACGCCGGAGCATATCCTGTTCCATG
CGGCATGCTCATCTGAGCCGAGAGGTGGAATCCAGGGTACAGATAGGAAGATACCTTTTCGA
GCCTATATCGTGGCACCTGGCTACCAAAGTACTGGGAATACTCTGCTGTTGGCCTATTTTG
GCATTGTTGGACTGAAGATTCTCTCCAAATTCCAGTGGAAAATCCAGGCGGAACTGGAC
TGGAGAAGAAAGCACGGACAGGCAGAATTGAGAGACGCCGGAAACACCGCAGTGGAGGTGAC
TCTGGATCCAGAGACGGCTACCCGAAGCTCTGCGTTCTGATCTGAAAACTGTAACCCATA
GAAAAGCTCCCCAGGAGGTGCCTCACTCTGAGAAGAGATTACAAGGAAGAGTGTGGTGGCT
TCTCAGAGTTCCAAGCAGGGAAACATTACTGGGAGGTGGACGGAGGACACAATAAAAGGTG
GCGCGTGGGAGTGTGCCGGATGATGTGGACAGGAGGAAGGAGTACGTGACTTGTCTCCG
ATCATGGGTACTGGGTCTCAGACTGAATGGAGAACATTGTATTCACATTAATCCCCGT
TTTATCAGCGTCTTCCCCAGGACCCCACCTACAAAAAATAGGGTCTTCTGGACTATGAGTG
TGGGACCATCTCCTTCTCAACATAATGACCAGTCCCTTATTACCCCTGACATGTCGGT
TTGAAGGCTTATTGAGGCCCTACATTGAGTATCCGCTCTATAATGAGCAAAATGGAACTCCC
ATAGTCATCTGCCAGTCACCCAGGAATCAGAGAAAGAGGCCCTTGGCAAAGGGCCTCTGC
AATCCCAGAGACAAGAACAGTGAGTCCTCCTCACAGGCAACCACGCCCTCCTCCCCAGGG
GTGAAATGTAAGGATGAATCACATCCCACATTCTTCTTAGGGATATTAAGGTCTCTCCCA
GATCCAAAGTCCCGCAGCAGCCGGCAAGGTGGCTCCAGATGAAGGGGACTGCCGTGTC
ACATGGGAGTCAGGTGTCATGGCTGCCCTGAGCTGGGAGGAAAGAGGCTGACATTACATT
AGTTGCTCTCACTCCATCTGGCTAAGTGTCTGAAATACCACCTCTCAGGTGAAGAACCG
TCAGGAATTCCCATCTCACAGGTGTGGTAGATTAAGTAGACAAGGAATGTGAATAATGC
TTAGATCTTATTGATGACAGAGTGTATCCTAATGGTTGTTCAATTACACTTCAAGTA
AAAAAA

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FIGURE 92

MALMLSLVLSILLKLGSGQWQVFDPDKPVQALVGEDAASFCLSPKTNAEAMEVRFFRGQFSS
VVHLYRDGKDQPFMQMPCYQGRTKLVKDSIAEGRISLRLENITVLDAGLYGCRISQSYYQK
AIWELQVSALGSVPPLISITGYVDRDIQLLCQSSGFWPRPTAKWKGPGQQDLSTDRTNRDMH
GLFDVEISLTQENAGSISCSMRHAHLSREVESRVQIGDTFFEPISWHLATKVLGILCCGLF
FGIVGLKIFFSKFQWKIQAELDWRRKHGQAEELRDARKHAVEVTLDPETAHPKLCVSDLKTVT
HRKAPQEVPHSEKRFRKSVASQSFQAGKHYWEVDGGHNKRWRVGVCRDDVDRRKEYVTLS
PDHGYWVLRLNGEHLYFTLNPRFISVFPTPPPTKIGVFLDYECGTISFFNINDQSLIYTLTC
RFEGLLRPYIEYPSENEQNGTPIVICPVTQESEKEASWQRASAIPETSNSESSSQATTPLP
RGEM

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 239-255

FIGURE 93

GCATGGTGCAGCCGGTGGCGGTTGCGGAGGCTCCTGGTCGGATTGCA
ACGAGGAGAAGATGACTGACCAACCGACTGGCTGAATGAATGAATGGCGGAGCCGAGCGCGC
CATGAGGAGCCTGCCGAGCCTGGCGGCCCTGCCCTGTTGTGCTGCGCCGCCGCCGCC
CCGTGCCTCAGCCGCCCTGGCGGGGAATGTCACCGGTGGCGGCCGGGGCAGGTG
GACGCGTCGCCGGGCCGGGTTGCGGGCGAGCCCAGCCACCCCTTCCCTAGGGCGACGGC
TCCCACGGCCAGGCCCCGAGGACCGGGCCCCGCGCCACCGTCCACCGACCCCTGGCTG
CGACTTCTCCAGCCCAGTCCCCGGAGACCAACCCCTCTTGGGCAGTGTGGACCCCTTCC
ACCACCTTCAGGCGCCGCTCGGCCCGACCAACCCCTCCGGCGGCCAACGCACTTC
GACCACCTCTCAGGCGCCGACCAAGCCCGGCCGACCAACCCCTTCGACGGACCACTGGCCCG
CGCCGACCAACCCCTGTAGCGACCAACCGTACCGGGGCCACGACTCCCCGACCCGACCCCC
GATCTCCCCAGCAGCAGCAACAGCAGCGTCTCCCCACCCACCTGCCACCGAGGGCCCCCTC
TTCGCCTCTCCAGAGTATGTAAGTCTGCTCTGGTTGAAAGCCTGAATGTGAATCGCT
GCAACCAGACACAGGGCAGTGTGAGTGTGCGGCCAGGTTATCAGGGCTTCACTGTGAAACC
TGCAAAGAGGGCTTTACCTAAATTACACTTCTGGCTCTGTGCAAGCATGTGACTGTAGTCC
ACATGGAGCTCTCAGCATAACCGTGAACAGG**TAA**GAACAGAGGGTGGAACTGAAGTTATT
TTATTTAGCAAGGGAAAAAAAAGGCTGTAAGTCAAGGACCATACTGGTTAAACAAAG
GAGGATGAGGGTCAAGATTACAAAATTTTATATACTTTTATTCTCTTACTTTATATGT
TATATTAATGTCAGGATTAAAAACATCTAATTACTGATTAGTTCTTCAAAAGCACTAG
AGTCGCCAATTCTCTGGATAATTCTGTAATTCTCATGGAAAAAAATTATTGAAGAAT
AAATCTGCTTCTGGAGGGCTTCAGGCATGAAACCTGCTAGGAGGTTAGAAATGTTCTT
ATGTTTATTAAATACCATGGAGTTGAGGAATTGTTGTTGGTTATTCTCTCTA
ATCAAAATTCTACATTGTTCTTGGACATCTAAAGCTTAACCTGGGGTACCCCTAATTAA
TTTAACTAGGGTAAGTAGACTGGTTACTCTATTACAGTACATTGAGACCAAAAG
TAGATTAAGCAGGAATTATCTTAAACTATTATGTTATTGGAGGTAATTAAATCTAGTGG
ATAATGACTGTTATCTAACGATTTGCCCTGTACTGCACTGAAAGTAATTATTCTTGACCT
TATGTGAGGCACCTGGCTTTGTGGACCCAAGTCAAAAAACTGAAGAGACAGTATTAAAT
AATGAAAAAAATAATGACAGGTATAACTCAGTGTAACTGGGTATAACCCAAGATCTGCTGC
CACTTACGAGCTGTGTTCTGGCAAGTAATTCTTCACTGAGCTGTTCTCTCAAG
GTTGTTGTGAAGATTAATGAGTTGATATATAAAATGCCCTAGCACATGTCACTCAATAAA
TTCTGGTTGTTAATTCAAAGGAATTATGGACTGAAATGAGAGAACATGTTAAGA
ACTTTAGCTCTTGACAAAGAAGTGCTTATACTTTAGCACTAAATATTAAATGCTTTA
TAAATGATATTATACTGTTATGGAATTGTTGATCATATTGTAGTTATAAAATGAGAAG
AGGCTGGCGCGGTGGCTACGCCCTGTAATCCTAGCACTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCAGGGTGGAT
CACTTGAGGCACGGAGTTCTAGATGAGCCTGGCCAGCACAGTGAACCCGCTCTACTAAA
AATACAACAAATTAGCTGGCGTGGTGGCACACACCTGTAGTCCCAGTACTCGGGAGGCT
GAGGCAGGAGAATCGGTGAACCCGGAGGTGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCTGAGATCGCGCCACT
GCACTCCAGCCTGGTGAAGAGAGGGAGACTCTGTCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 94

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA64952
><subunit 1 of 1, 258 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25716, pI: 8.13, NX(S/T): 5
MRS L PSLGGI ALLC CAAAAA AVASA AASAG NVTGGGG AAGQV DASP GPG LRG E PSH FPRATA
PTAQAPRTGPPRATVHRPLAATSPAQS PETTPLWATAGPSSTTFQAPLGPSP TTPPAAERTS
TTSQAPTRPAP TTLSTTGPA PTTPVATTVPAP TT PRTPTPDLPSSNSSVLPTPPATEAPS
SPPPEYVCNC SVVGSLNVNRCN QTTGQCECRPGYQGLHCETCKEGFYLNYTSGLCQPCDCSP
HGALSIPCNR
```

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-25

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 30-33, 172-175, 195-198, 208-211, 235-238

EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature.

amino acids 214-226.

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FIGURE 95

TGCGGCGCAGTGTAGACCTGGGAGGGATGGCGGCCTGCTGGCTGCTTTCTGGCTTG
TCTCGGTGCCAGGGCCCAGGCCGTGTGGTGGAAAGACTGGACCCCTGAGCAGCTCTGG
CCCTGGTACGTGCTTGCCTGGCCTCCCAGGGAAAAGGGCTTGCCATGGAGAAGGACATGAA
GAACGTCGTGGGGTGGTGGTACCTCACTCCAGAAAACAACCTGCGGACGCTGTCCTCTC
AGCACGGCTGGGAGGGTGTGACCAGAGTGTATGGACCTGATAAAGCGAAACTCCGGATGG
GTGTTGAGAATCCCTCAATAGGCAGCTGGAGCTCTGGGTGCTGGCCACCAACTCAGAGA
CTATGCCATCATCTTCACTCAGCTGGAGTCAGGGACGAGCCCTAACACCGTGGAGCTGT
ACAGTCTGACGGAGACAGCCAGCAGGCCATGGGCTCTCACCAAGTGGAGCAGGAGC
CTGGGCTCCGTACAGTAGCAGGCCAGCTGCAGAAGGACCTCACCTGTGCTACAAGAT
CCTTCTGTGAGTGCTCGTCCCCAGTAGGGATGGGCCACAGGGCTGTGACCTCGGCCA
GTGTCACCCACCTCGCTCAGCGCTCCCCGGGCCAGCACCAAGCTCAGAATAAGCGATT
CACAGCA

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FIGURE 96

MGGLLLAFLALVSVPRAQAVWILGRLDPEQLLGPWYVLAVASREKGFAMEKDMKNVVGVVVT
LTPENNLRLLSQHGLGGCDQSVMQLIKRNNSGWVFENPSIGVLELWVLATNFRDYAIIFTQL
EFGDEPFNTVELYSLTETASQEAMGLFTKWSRSLGFLSQ

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

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FIGURE 97

AACAGACGTTCCCTCGGGCCCTGGCACCTCTAACCCCAGACATGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCC
CCTGCTCTGGGGAGGGAGAGGGCGGAAGGACAGACAAGTAAACTGCTGACGATGCAGAGTT
CCGTGACGGTGCAGGAAGGCCTGTGTCCATGTGCCCTGCTCCTCTCTACCCCTCGCAT
GGCTGGATTACCTGGCCCAGTAGTTATGGCTACTGGTCCGGAAAGGGGCCAATACAGA
CCAGGATGCTCCAGTGGCCACAAACAACCCAGCTGGCAGTGTGGGAGGAGACTGGGACC
GATTCCACCTCCTGGGGACCCACATACCAAGAATTGCACCCCTGAGCATCAGAGATGCCAGA
AGAAGTGATGCCGGAGATACTTCTTCGTATGGAGAAAGGAAGTATAAAATGGAATTATAA
ACATCACCGGCTCTGTGAATGTGACAGCCTGACCCACAGGCCAACATCCTCATCCCAG
GCACCCCTGGAGTCCGGCTGCCCTCAGAATCTGACCTGCTCTGTGCCCTGGCCTGTGAGCAG
GGGACACCCCCCTATGATCTCCTGGATAGGGACCTCCGTGTCCCCCTGGACCCCTCCACCAC
CCGCTCCTCGGTGCTCACCTCATCCCACAGCCCCAGGACCATGGCACCCAGCCTCACCTGTC
AGGTGACCTTCCCTGGGGCCAGCGTGACCAACGAACAAGACCGTCCATCTAACGTGTCTAC
CCGCCTCAGAACTGACCATGACTGTCTTCCAAGGAGACGGCACAGTATCCACAGTCTGGG
AAATGGCTCATCTGTCACTCCCAGAGGGCCAGTCTCTGCGCCTGGTCTGTGCAGTTGATG
CAGTTGACAGCAATCCCCCTGCCAGGCTGAGCCTGAGCTGGAGAGGCCTGACCTGTGCCCC
TCACAGCCCTCAAACCCGGGGTGCTGGAGCTGCCTGGGTGCACCTGAGGGATGCAGCTGA
ATTCACCTGCAGAGCTCAGAACCCCTCGGCTCTCAGCAGGTCTACCTGAACGTCTCCCTGC
AGAGCAAAGCCACATCAGGAGTGACTCAGGGGGTGGTCGGGGAGCTGGAGCCACAGCCCTG
GTCTTCCCTGCTCTCGGTCACTTCGTTGAGGTCTGCAGGAAGAAATCGGCAAG
GCCAGCAGCGGGCGTGGGAGATACGGGATAGAGGATGCAAACGCTGTCAGGGGTTAGCCT
CTCAGGGGCCCTGACTGAACCTTGGCAGAACAGACAGTCCCCAGACCAGCCTCCCCAGCT
TCTGCCGCTCCTCAGTGGGGAGAGGAGCTCCAGTATGCATCCCTCAGCTTCAGATGGT
GAAGCCTTGGGACTCGCGGGACAGGAGGCCACTGACACCGAGTACTCGGAGATCAAGATCC
ACAGTGAAGAAACTGCAGAGACTCACCTGATTGAGGGATCACAGCCCTCCAGGCAAGGGA
GAAGTCAGAGGCTGATTCTGTAGAATTAAACAGCCCTAACGTGATGAGCTATGATAACACT
ATGAATTATGTGCAGAGTGAAAGCACACAGGCTTAGAGTCAAAGTATCTCAAACCTGAAT
CCACACTGTGCCCTCCCTTTTTTTAACTAAAAGACAGACAAATTCTA

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FIGURE 98

MLLLLPLLWGRERAEGQTSKLLTMQSSVTQEGLCVHVPSCFSYPSHGWIYPGPVVHGYWF
REGANTDQDAPVATNNPARAVWEETRDRFHLLGDPHTKNCTLISRSDAGRYFFRMEKG
SIKWNYKHHRLSVNVTALTHRPNILIPGTLESGCPQNLTCSPWACEQGTPPMISWIGTSVS
PLDPSTTRSSVLTLIPQPQDHGTSLTCQVTFPGASVTTNKTVHLNVSYPPQNLTMTVFQGDG
TVSTVLGNSSLSLPEGQSLRLVCADVDAVDSNPPARLSLSWRGLTLCPSQPSNPGVLELPWV
HLRDAAEFTCRAQNPLGSQQVLYNVLQSKATSGVTQGVVGGAGATALVFLSFCVIFVVVR
CRKKKSARPAAGVGDTGIEDANAVRGSAASQGPLTEPWAEDSPPDQPPPASARSSVGEHELQYA
SLSFQMVKPWDSRGQEATDTEYSEIKIHR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 351-370

FIGURE 99

GACGCCAGTGACCTGCCGAGGTGGCAGCACAGAGCTCTGGAGATGAAGACCCTGTTCTG
GGTGTACGCTCGGCCTGGCCGCTGCCCTGTCCTCACCTGGAGGAGGAGGATATCACAGG
GACCTGGTACGTGAAGGCCATGGTGGTCATAAGGACTTCCGGAGGACAGGGAGGCCAGGA
AGGTGTCCCCAGTGAAGGTGACAGCCCTGGCGGTGGAAAGTTGGAAGCCACGTTCACCTTC
ATGAGGGAGGATCGGTGCATCCAGAAGAAAATCCTGATGCGGAAGACGGAGGAGCCTGGCAA
ATACAGCGCTATGGGGCAGGAAGCTCATGTACCTGCAGGAGCTGCCAGGAGGGACCACT
ACATCTTTACTGCAAAGACCAGCACCATGGGGCCTGCTCCACATGGGAAAGCTTGTGGGT
AGGAATTCTGATACCAACCAGGGAGGCCCTGGAAGAATTAAAGAAATTGGTGCAGCGCAAGGG
ACTCTCGGAGGAGGACATTTCACGCCCTGCAGACGGGAAGCTGCGTTCCGAACACTAGG
CAGCCCCCGGGTCTGCACCTCCAGAGCCCACCCACCACAGACACAGAGCCGGACCACCT
GGACCTACCCCTCCAGCCATGACCCCTCCCTGCTCCACCCACCTGACTCCAAATAAGTCCT
TTTCCCCAA

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FIGURE 100

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA65404
<subunit 1 of 1, 170 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 19457, pI: 9.10, NX(S/T): 0
MKTLFLGVTLGLAAALSFTLEEEEDITGTWYVKAMVVDKDFPEDRRPRKVSPVKVTALGGGKL
EATFTFMREDRCIQKKILMRKTEEPGKYSAYGGRKLMYLQELPRRDHYIFYCKDQHHGGLLH
MGKLVGRNSDTNREALEEFKKLVQRKGLSEEDIFTPLQTGSCVPEH
```

Important features:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-17

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FIGURE 101

GTTCCGCAGATGCAGAGGTTGAGGTGGCTGGGGACTGGAAGTCATCGGGCAGAGGTCTCAC
AGCAGCCAAGGAACCTGGGGCCCGCTCCTCCCCCTCCAGGCCATGAGGATTCTGCAGTTAA
TCCTGCTTGCCTGGCAACAGGGCTTGTAGGGGGAGAGACCAGGATCATCAAGGGGTTCGAG
TGCAAGCCTCACTCCCAGCCCTGGCAGGCAGCCCTGTCGAGAAGACGCGGCTACTCTGTGG
GGCGACGCTCATGCCCGAGATGGCTCCTGACAGCAGCCCAGTGCCTCAAGCCCCGCTACA
TAGTTCACCTGGGGCAGCACAACCTCCAGAAGGAGGGCTGTGAGCAGACCCGGACAGCC
ACTGAGTCCTCCCCAACCCGGCTCAACAACAGCCTCCCCAACAAAGACCACCGCAATGA
CATCATGCTGGTGAAGATGGCATGCCAGTCTCCATCACCTGGGCTGTGCGACCCCTCACCC
TCTCCTCACGCTGTGCACTGCTGGCACCAGCTGCCATTTCCGGCTGGGAGCACGTCC
AGCCCCCAGTTACGCCCTGCCTCACACCTTGCAGTGCCTAACATCACCACATTGAGCACCA
GAAGTGTGAGAACGCCAACCCGGCAACATCACAGACACCATTGGTGTGCCCCAGCGTGCAGG
AAGGGGGCAAGGACTCCTGCCAGGGTGAECTCCGGGCCCCCTGGTCTGTAACCAGTCTTT
CAAGGCATTATCTCCTGGGCCAGGATCCGTGTGCGATCACCGAAAGCCTGGTCTACAC
GAAAGTCTGCAAATATGTGGACTGGATCCAGGAGACGATGAAGAACAAATTAGACTGGACCC
CCCACCCAGCCCATCACCCCTCATTCCACTTGGTGTGTTGGCTCTGGTCACTCTGTTAAT
AAGAAACCCCTAACGCAAGACCCCTCACGAACATTCTTGGGCCCTGGACTACAGGAGATG
CTGTCACTTATAATCAACCTGGGTTGAAATCAGTGAGACCTGGATTCAAATTCTGCCCT
GAAATATTGTGACTCTGGGAATGACAACACCTGGTTGTTCTGTTGATCCCCAGCCCC
AAGACAGCTCCTGGCATATATCAAGTTCAATAATATTGCTAAATGAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 102

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA65405
<subunit 1 of 1, 250 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 27466, pI: 8.87, NX(S/T): 4
MRILQLILLALATGLVGGETRIIKGFECKPHSQPWQAALFEKTRLLCGATLIAPRWLLTAH
CLKPRYIVHLGQHNLQKEEGCEQTRTATESFPHPGFNNSLPNKDHRNDIMLVKMASPVSIW
AVRPLTLSSRCVTAGTSCLISGWGSTSSPQLRLPHTLRCANITIIEHQKCENAYPGNITDTM
VCASVQEGGKDSCQGDGGPLVCNQSLQGIISWGQDPCAIRKPGVYTKVCKYVDWIQETMKNN
```

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Serine proteases, trypsin family, histidine active site.

amino acids 58-63

N-glycosylation sites:

amino acids 99-102, 165-168, 181-184, 210-213

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 145-148

Kringle domain proteins.

amino acids 197-209, 47-64

Serine proteases, trypsin family, histidine protein

amino acids 199-209, 47-63, 220-243

Apple domain proteins

amino acids 222-249, 189-222

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FIGURE 103

GAGCAGTGTCTGCTGGAGCCGATGCCAAAACCATGCATTCTTATTCA
GATTCTTTATCTGTGGGCCCTTTACTGCTCAGAGACAAAGAAAGAGGAGAGCACC
GAAGAA GTGAAAATAGAAGTTTGCA~~T~~CGTCCAGAAA
ACTGCTCAAGACAAGCAAGAAGGGAGACCT
ACTAAATGCCATTATGACGGCTACCTGGCTAAAGACGGCTCGAAATTCTACTGCAGCC
GGACACAAAATGAAGGCCACCCAAATGGTTGTTCTGGTGTGGCAAGTCATA
AAAAGGCTA GACATTGCTATGACAGATATGTGCCCTGGAGAAAAGCGAAAAGTAGTT
TGCATACGGAAAGGAAGGCTATGCAGAAGGCAAGATTCCACCGGATGCTACATTGAT
AGATTGAACATTATGCTGTGACCAAAGGACCACGGAGCATTGAGACATTAA
ACAAATAGAC ATGGACAATGACAGGCAGCTCTAAAGCCGAGATAAACCT
CTACTTGCAAAGGAATTGA
AAAAGATGAGAAGGCCACGTGACAAGTCATATCAGGATGCAGTTAGAAGATAT
TTTAAGA AGAATGACCATGATGGTGTGGCTTCATTCTCCCAAGGA
AAACAAAGTCACTTTCTCCAAGTTGTATTGCTATT
TTCCCCTATGAGAAGATATTGAT
TCTCCCCAATACATTGATTTGGTATAATAATGTGAGGCTGTTGCAA
ACTTAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 104

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA65406

<subunit 1 of 1, 222 aa, 1 stop

<MW: 25794, pI: 6.24, NX(S/T): 1

MPKTMHFLFRFIVFFYLWGLFTAQRQKKEESTEEVKIEVLHRPENCSKTSKKGDLLNAHYDG
YLAKDGSKFYCSRTQNEGHPKWFVLGVGQVIKGLDIAMTDMCPGEKRKVVIPPSFAYGKEGY
AEGKIPPDATLIFEIELYAVTKGPRSIETFKQIDMDNDRQLSKAEINLYLQREFEKDEKPRD
KSYQDAVLEDIFKKNDHDGDGFISPKEYNVYQHDEL

Important features:

Endoplasmic reticulum targeting sequence.

amino acids 219-222

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 45-48

FKBP-type peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase

amino acids 87-223, 129-142

EF-hand calcium-binding domain proteins

amino acids 202-214, 195-214

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FIGURE 105

CAGAAATGCAGGGACCATTGCTTCTTCAGGCCTCTGCTTGAGCCTTTGGAGCT
GTGACTCAGAAAACCAAAACTCCTGTGCTAAGTGCCCCCAAATGCTTCCTGTGTCAATAA
CACTCACTGCACCTGCAACCATGGATATACTTCTGGATCTGGCAGAAACTATTCACATTCC
CCTTGGAGACATGTAACGCCAGGCATGGTGGCTCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGTCTTGGGAAG
CCAAGGCAGGTGGATCACCTGAGGTCAAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATAGTGAAC
CCCGTGTCTACTAAAAATACAAAATCAGCCGGCGTGGTGGTGCATGCCTGCAATCCCAGT
TACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAACGTTGAACTCAGGAGGCAGAAGTTGCAGTGAACCC
AGATCCTGCCATTGCACTCCAGCATGGATGACAGAGCAAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAGAAAAGA
TAGTTTCTTGTTCATTCGCAGTGCCTCTCAGTGTTCCTGGATCCCTCCCAAATAA
AGTACTTATATTCTC

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FIGURE 106

MQGPLLPGLCFLLSLFGAVTQKTKTSCAKCPPNASCVNNTHCTCNHGYTSGSGQKLFTFPL
ETCNARHGGSRL

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

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FIGURE 107

CAAGCAGGT CATCCCCTTGGTGACCTCAAAGAGAAGCAGAGAGGGCAGAGGTGGGGGCAC
AGGGAAAGGGTGACCTCTGAGATTCCCTTTCCCCAGACTTGGAAAGTGAACCACCA**ATGG**
GGCTCAGCATTTTGCTCCTGTGTGTTCTGGGCTCAGCCAGGCAGCCACACCGAAGATT
TTCAATGGCACTGAGTGTGGCGTAACTCACAGCCGTGGCAGGTGGGCTGTTGAGGGCAC
CAGCCTGCGCTGCGGGGTGTCCTTATTGACCACAGGTGGGCTCACAGCGGCTCACTGCA
GCGGCAGCAGGTACTGGGTGCGCCTGGGAAACACAGCCTCAGCCAGCTCGACTGGACCGAG
CAGATCCGGCACAGCGGCTTCTGTGACCCATCCCGCTACCTGGAGCCTGACGAGCCA
CGAGCAGCACACTCCGGCTGCTGCGGCTGCGCCTGCCGTCCCGTAACCAGCAGCGTTAAC
CCCTGCCCTGCCAATGACTGTGCAACCGCTGGCACCGAGTGCCACGTCTCAGGCTGGGC
ATCACCAACCACCCACGGAACCCATTCCGGATCTGCTCCAGTGCCTAACCTCTCCATCGT
CTCCCATGCCACCTGCCATGGTGTATCCGGAGAACATCAGGAAACATGGTGTGAGCAG
GCGCGTCCCCGGGCAGGATGCCAGGGTATTCTGGGGCCCCCTGGTGTGGAGGG
GTCCTCAAGGTCTGGTGTCTGGGTCTGTGGGCCCTGTGGACAAGATGGCATCCCTGG
AGTCTACACCTATAATTGCAAGTATGTGGACTGGATCCGGATGATCATGAGGAACA**TGAC**
CTGTTCTCCACCTCCACCCCCACCCCTTAACCTGGGTACCCCTCTGCCCTCAGAGCACC
AATATCTCTCCATCACTCCCCTAGCTCCACTCTTGGCCTGGAAACTTCTGGAAACTT
TAACTCCTGCCAGCCCTTAAGACCCACCGAGCGGGTGAGAGAAGTGTGCAATAGTCTGG
ATAAAATATAATGAAGGAGGGGAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 108

MGLSIFLLLVLGLSQAATPKIFNGTECGRNSQPWQVGLFEGTSLRGGVLIDHRWVLAAH
CSGSRYWVRLGEHSLSQLDWTEQIRHSGFSVTHPGYLGASTSHEHDLRLRLPVRVTSSV
QPLPLPNDCATAGTECHVSGWGITNHPRNPFPDLLQCLNLSIVSHATCHGVYPGRITSNMVC
AGGVPGQDACQGDGGPLVCGGVLQGLVSWGSVGPCGQDGIPGVYTYICKYVDWIRMMRNN

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

FIGURE 109

GCGCCACACG CAGCTAGCCGGAGCCGGACCAGGCCTGTGCCTCCTCGTCCCCTCGC
CGCGTCCCGCGAAGCCTGGAGCCGGCGGGAGCCCCGCGCTGCCATGTCAGCTCAGCA
ACAGGTTCCAAGGAGGGAAGGCGTTGGCTTGCTCAAAGCCGGCAGGAGAGGAGGCTGGCC
GAGATCAACCGGAGTTCTGTGTGACCAAGTACAGTGTGAAGAGAACCTTCAGAAAA
GCTCACAGCCTCAAAGAGAAAGTACATGGAGTTGACCTGAACAATGAAGGCAGATTGACC
TGATGTCTTAAAGAGGATGATGGAGAAGCTGGTGTCCCCAAGACCCACCTGGAGATGAAG
AAGATGATCTCAGAGGTGACAGGGGGTCAGTGACACTATATCCTACCGAGACTTGTGAA
CATGATGCTGGGAAACGGTCGGCTGTCCTCAAGTTAGTCATGATGTTGAAGGAAAGCCA
ACGAGAGCAGCCCCAAGCCAGTTGGCCCCCTCCAGAGAGAGACATTGCTAGCCTGCCTGA
GGACCCCGCCTGGACTCCCCAGCCTTCCCACCCATACCTCCCTCCGATCTGCTGCCCTT
CTTGACACACTGTGATCTCTCTCTCATTTGTTGGTCAATTGAGGGTTGTTGTGTTT
TCATCAAATGTCTTGTAAGCACAATTATCTGCCTAAAGGGGCTCTGGTCGGGAATCC
TGAGCCTTGGTCCCTCCCTCTTCTTCCCTCCCTCCGCTCCGTGCAGAAGGGCTG
ATATCAAACCAAAAATAGAGGGGCAGGGCAGGGCAGGGAGGCTTCCAGCCTGTGTTCCC
CTCACTGGAGGAACCAGCACTCCATCTTCAGAAAGTCTCAAGCCAAGTTCAAGGCTC
ACTGACCTGGCTCTGACGAGGACCCAGGCCACTCTGAGAAGACCTTGGAGTAGGGACAAGG
CTGCAGGGCTCTTCGGTTCTGGACAGTGCATGGTCCAGTGCTCTGGTGTACCC
AGGACACAGCCACTCGGGCCCCGCTGCCAGCTGATCCCACACTCATCCACACCTCTTCT
CATCCTCAGTGATGTGAAGGTGGAAAGGAAAGGAGCTTGGCATTGGAGCCCTCAAGAAGG
TACCAAGGAACCCCTCAGTCTGCTCTGGCCACACCTGTGCAGGCAGCTGAGAGGCAG
CGTGCAGCCCTACTGTCCCTACTGGGCAGCAGAGGGCTCGGAGGCAGAAGTGAGGCCTG
GGTTTGGGGAAAGGTAGCTCAGTGTGCTGTTCCACCTTAGGGAGGATACTGAGGGGAC
CAGGATGGGAGAATGAGGAGTAAATGCTCACGGCAAAGTCAGCAGCACTGGTAAGCCAAGA
CTGAGAAATACAAGGTTGCTGTGACCCAAATCTGTTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 110

MSGELSNRFQGGKAFGLLKARQERRLAEINREFLCDQKYSDEENLPEKLTA
FKEKYMEFDLN
NEGEIDLMSILKRMMEKLGVPKTHLEMKKMISEVTGGVSDTISYRDFVNMM
LGKRSAVLKVM
MPEGKANESSPKPVGPPPERDIASLP

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FIGURE 111A

CGCGCTCCCCGCGCCTCCTCGGGCTCCACCGCTTGTCCCCGAGAGGCAGCCTCCTCCA
GGAGCGGGGCCCTGCACACCATGGCCCCCGGGTGGCAGGGGTGGCGCCGCCGTGCGCGCC
CGCTGGCGCTGGCTTGGCGCTGGCGAGCGTCTGAGTGGGCCTCCAGCCGTGCCCTGCC
CACCAAGTGTACCTGCTCCGCTGCCAGCGTGGACTGCCACGGCTGGGCCTCCGCCGCC
CTCGGGGCATCCCCGCAACGCTGAGCGCTTGACCTGGACAGAAATAATATCACCAGGATC
ACCAAGATGGACTTCGCTGGCTCAAGAACCTCCGAGTCTTGCATCTGGAAGACAACCAGGT
CAGCGTCATCGAGAGAGGGCGCCTCCAGGACCTGAAGCAGCTAGAGCGACTGCGCCTGAACA
AGAATAAGCTGCAAGTCTTCCAGAATTGCTTTCCAGAGGCAGCCGAAGCTCACCAGACTA
GATTGAGTGAAAACAGATCCAGGGGATCCCAGGGAGGAAGGCCTCCGCCATCACCAGATGT
GAAGAACCTGCAACTGGACAACAACCACATCAGCTGCATTGAAGATGGAGCCTCCGAGCGC
TGCAGATTGGAGATCCTTACCCCTAACAAACAACATCAGTCGCATCCTGGTACCCAGC
TTCAACCACATGCCAGAAGATCCGAACTCTGCGCCTCCACTCCAACCACCTCTACTGCGACTG
CCACCTGGCCTGGCTCTCGGATTGGCTCGACAGCGACGGACAGTTGGCCAGTTACACTCT
GCATGGCTCTGTGCATTGAGGGGCTTCAACGTGGCGATGTGCAGAAGAAGGAGTACGTG
TGCCCAGCCCCCACTCGGAGCCCCATCTGCAATGCCACTCCATCTCCGCCCTCGCC
CTGCACGTGCAGCAATAACATCGTGGACTCTGAGGAAAGGGCTTGTGGAGATTCTGCA
ACTTGGCGAGGGCATGTCGAAATAGCCTAGAACAGAACTCCATCAAAGCCATCCCTGCA
GGAGCCTTCACCCAGTACAAGAAACTGAAGCGAATAGACATCAGCAAGAAATCAGATATCGGA
TATTGCTCCAGATGCCCTCAGGGCCTGAATCACTCACATCGCTGGTCTGTATGGGAACA
AGATCACCGAGATTGCCAAGGGACTGTTGATGGCTGGTGTCCCTACAGCTGCTCCTCCT
AATGCCAACAAAGATCAACTGCCCTGGTGAACACGTTTCAGGACCTGCAGAACCTCAACTT
GCTCTCCCTGTATGACAACAAGCTGCAGACCATCAGCAAGGGCTTCTGCCCTCTGCAGT
CCATCCAGACACTCCACTTAGCCAAAACCATTGTGTGCAGTGCCTTAAGCTGAGTGGCTG
GCCGACTACCTCCAGGACAACCCATCGAGACAAGCGGGCCGCTGCAGCAGCCCGCG
ACTCGCCAACAAGCGCATCAGCCAGATCAAGAGCAAGAACGTTCCGCTGCTCAGGCTCCGAGG
ATTACCGCAGCAGGTTAGCAGCGAGTGCTTCACTGGACCTCGTGTGCCCTGAGAACCTCC
TGTGAGGGCAGATTGGACTGCTCAACCAGAACGCTGGTCCGCATCCAAGCCACCTCC
TGAATATGTCAACCGACCTGCGACTGAATGACAATGAGGTATCTGTTCTGGAGGCCACTGGCA
TCTTCAAGAAGTTGCCAACCTGCGGAAAATAATCTGAGTAACAATAAGATCAAGGAGGTG
CGAGAGGGAGCTTCGATGGAGCAGCCAGCGTGCAGGAGCTGATGCTGACAGGGAACCGAGCT
GGAGACCGTGACGGCGCTGTTCCGTGCCCTCAGTGGCCTCAAAACCTTGTGCTGAGGA
GTAACCTGATCAGCTGTGAGTAATGACACCTTGGCCCTGAGTTGGTGTGAGACTGCTG
TCCCTCTATGACAATCGGATCACCACCATCACCCCTGGGCCCTCACACGCTTGTCTCCCT
GTCCACCATAAACCTCTGTCCAACCCCTCAACTGCAACTGCCACCTGGCCTGGCTCGGCA
AGTGGTTGAGGAAGAGCGGGATCGTCAGTGGAAACCCTAGGACTTCACCTGTATGGCAACGAGGAG
AAGGAGATTCCCATCCAGGATGTGGCATCCAGGACTTCACCTGTATGGCAACGAGGAG
TAGCTGCCAGCTGAGCCCGCCTGCCGCCCCCTCCAGGAGCTGACAGTGGTGCAT
GCAGCAACAAGGGCTCCGCGCCCTCCAGGAGCTGACAGGATGTGACCGAGCTGTAC
CTGGAAGGAAACCACTAACAGCGTGCCAGAGAGCTGTCGCCCTCCGACACCTGACGCT
TATTGACCTGAGCAACAAACAGCATCAGCATGCTGACCAATTACACCTTCAGTAACATGTCTC
ACCTCTCCACTCTGATCCTGAGCTACAACCGCTGAGGTGCATCCCCGTCACGCCCTCAAC
GGGCTGCGGCTCCCTGCGAGTGCTAACCTCCATGGCAATGACATTCCAGCGTCTCTGAAGG
CTCCTCAACGACCTCACATCTCTTCCATCTGGCGCTGGGAACCAACCCACTCCACTGTG
ACTGCAGTCTCGGTGGCTGCGAGTGGTGAAGGGGGTACAAGGAGCCCTGGCATGCC
CGCTGCAGTAGCCCTGAGCCCATTGGCTGACAGGCTCTGCTCACCAACCCAAACCCACCGCTT
CCAGTGCAGAAGGGCAGTGGACATCAACATTGTGGCAAATGCAATGCTGCCCTCCAGCC
CGTGCAAGAATAACGGGACATGCACCCAGGACCCCTGTGGAGCTGTACCGCTGTGCCCTGCC

FIGURE 111B

TACAGCTACAAGGGCAAGGACTGC ACTGTGCCCATCAACACCTGCATCCAGAACCCCTGTCA
GCATGGAGGCACCTGCCACCTGAGTGACAGCCACAAGGATGGGTTAGCTGCTCTGCCCTC
TGGGCTTGAGGGGCAGCGGTGTGAGATCAACCCAGATGACTGTGAGGAACGACTGCGAA
AACAAATGCCACCTGCGTGGACGGGATCAACAACACTACGTGTATCTGTCCGCCTAACAC
AGGTGAGCTATGCGACGGAGGTGATTGACC ACTGTGTGCCAGCTGAGCTGAACCTCTGTCA
AGGCCAAGTGCATCCCCCTGGACAAAGGATT CAGCTGCGAGTGTGCCCTGGCTACAGCGGG
AAGCTCTGTGAGACAGACAATGATGACTGTGTGCCACAAGTGC CGCACGGGGCCAGTG
CGTGGACACAATCAATGGCTACACATGCA CCTGCCCCCAGGGCTTCAGTGGACCCCTGTG
AACACCCCCCACCCATGGTCTACTGCAGACCAGCCC ATGC GACCAGTACGAGTGCCAGAAC
GGGGCCCAGTGCATCGTGGTGCAGCAGGAGCCCACCTGCCGCTGCCACCAGGCTCGCCGG
CCCCAGATGCGAGAAGCTCATC ACTGTCAACTTCGTGGCAAAGACTCCTACGTGGA
CCTCCGCCAAGGTCCGACCCAGGCCAACATCTCCCTGCAGGTGGCCACTGACAAGGACA
GGCATCCTCTCTACAAAGGAGACAATGACCCCCCTGGCACTGGAGCTGTACCGAGGCCACGT
GCGGCTGGTCTATGACAGCCTGAGTTCCCTCCAACCACAGTGTACAGTGTGGAGACAGTGA
ATGATGGGAGTTTACAGTGTGGAGCTGGT GACGCTAAACCAAGACCCCTGAACCTAGTAGTG
GACAAAGGAACCTCCAAAGAGCCTGGGAAGCTCCAGAAGCAGCCAGCAGTGGC
CCCCCTCTACCTTGAGGCATCCCCACCTCCACCAGGCTCTCCGCTTGCGCCAGGGCACGG
ACCGGCCTCTAGGCGGCTCCACCGATGCATCCATGAGGTGCGCATCAACACGAGCTGCAG
GACTTCAAGGGCCTCCACACAGTCCCTGGGGTGTCACCAGGCTGCAAGTCTGCACCGT
GTGCAAGCAGGCCCTGTGCCGCTCCGTGGAGAAGGACAGCGTGGTGTGCGAGTGC
GCTGGACGGCCACTCTGC GACCAGGAGGCCGGACCCCTGCCAGGCCACAGATGCCAC
CATGGAAAATGTGTGGCAACTGGGACCTCATACATGTGCAAGTGTGCCAGGGCTATGGAGG
GGACTTGTGTGACAACAAGAAATGACTCTGCCAATGCCCTGCTCAGCCTCAAGTGT
GGCAGTGCACATCTCAGACCAAGGGAGCCCTACTGCCCTGTCAGGCCGGCTTAGCGGC
GAGCACTGCCAACAAAGAGAAATCCGTGCCCTGGACAAGTAGTCCGAGAGGTGATCCGCC
GAAAGGTTATGCATCATGTGCCACAGCCTCAAGGTGCCCATATGGAATGTG
GTGGGCCCCAGTGCCTGCCAGCCCACCCGCAGCAAGCGCGGAAATACGCTTCCAGTGCAC
GACGGCTCTCGTTGTAGAAGAGGTGGAGAGACACTTAGAGTGC
CTAAAGCCCCCTGCCGCCGTGCCACCTCTCGGACTCCAGCTTGATGGAGTTGGACAGCC
ATGTGGGACCCCTGGT GATT CAGCATGAAGGAAATGAAGCTGGAGAGGAAGGTAAAGAAGA
AGAGAATATTAAGTATATTGTAAAAATAACAAAAAATAGAACCTTAAAAAAA
AAAAAA

FIGURE 112

MAPGWAGVGA AVRARLALALASVLSGPPAVACPTKCTCSAASVDCHGLGLRAVPRGIPRN
AERLDLDRNNITRITKMDFAGLKLNRLVLHLEDNQSVIERGAFQDLKQLERLRLNKNKLQVL
PELFQSTPKLTRLDSENQIQGI PRKA FRGIDVKNLQLDNHHIS CIEDGA FRAL RDLEIL
TLNNNNISRILVTSFNHMPKIRTLRLHSNLYCDCHLAWLSDWLRQRRTVGQFTLCMAPVHL
RGFNVADVQKKEYVC PAPHSEPPSCNANSISCPS PCTCSNNIVDCRGKGLMEIPANLPEGIV
EIRLEQNSIKAIPAGAFTQYKKLK RIDISK NQISDIAPDAFQGLKSLTSLVLYGNKITEIAK
GLFDGLVSLQLLLNNANKINCLRVNTFQDLQNLNLLS LYDNKLQTISKGLFAPLQSIQTLHL
AQNPVCDCHLKWLADYLQDNPIETSGARCSSPRRLANKRISQIKSKKFRCSGSEDYRSRFS
SEC FMDLVCPEKCRCEGTIVDCSNQKLVRIPSHLPEYVTDLRNDNEVS VLEATGIFKKLPN
LRKINLSNNKIKEVREGAFDGAASVQELMLTG NQLETVHGRVFRGLSGLKTLMLRSNLISCV
SNDTFAGLSSVRLLS LYDNRITTITPGAFFTLVSLSTINLLSNPFNCNCNHLAWLGKWLKR
IVSGNPRCQKPFKLKEIPIQDVAIQDFTCDGNEESSCQLSPRCPEQCTCMETVVRC SNKGLR
ALPRGMPKDVT ELYLEG NHLTAVPRELSALRH LT LIDL SNN SISMLTN YTF SNM SHL ST LIL
SYNRLRCIPVHAFNGLRLRVLT LH GNDI SSVP EG SFN DLT SLS HLA LG TNPLH CD CS LR WL
SEWKAGYKEPGI ARCSSPEPMAD RLLTT PTHRF QCKGPVDINIVAKCNACLSSPCKNN GT
CTQDPVELYRCACPYSYKGKDCTVPI NT CIQNP CQHGGTCHLSDSHKDGFSCSCPLGFEGQR
CEINPDDCEDND CENNATCVDGINNYVCICPPNYT GELCDEV IDHCVPELNL CQHEAKCIPL
DKGFSC EC VPGYSGKLCETD NDDC VAHKCRHGAQCVD TINGY TCTCPQGFSGPFC EH PPPMV
LLQTSPCDQYE CQNGAQCIVVQQEPTCRCPGFAGPRCEKLITVN FVGKDSY VELASAKVRP
QANISLQVATDKDNGILLYKGDN DPLA LE LYQGHVRLVYDSLSSPPTTVY SVETVNDGQFHS
VELVTLNQTLNLVVDKGTPKSLGKLQKQPAVGINSPLYLGGIPTSTGLS ALRQGTDRPLGGF
HGC IHEVRIN NELQDFKALPPQSLGVSPGCKSCTVKHGLCRSVEKDSVVCECRPGWTGPLC
DQEARDPCLGHRCHHGKCVATG TS YMCKCAEGYGGDLCDNKND SANACSAFKCHHGQCH ISD
QGEPYCLCQPGFSGEHCQQENPCLGQVVREIRRKGYASCATASKV PIMECRGGCGPQCCQ
PTRSKRRKYVFQCTDGSSFVEEVERHLECGCLACS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-27

FIGURE 113

GGATGCAGGACGCTCCCTGAGCTGCCTGTCACCGACTAGGTGGAGCAGTGTTCCTCCGCA
GACTCAACTGAGAAGTCAGCCTCTGGGGCAGGCACCAGGAATCTGCCTTTCAGTTCTGTCT
CCGGCAGGCTTGAGGATGAAGGGCTGC~~GGG~~CATTCTGACCCTCATTGGCTGCCTGGTACAG
GCGCCGAGTCAAATCTACACTCGTTGCAAACTGGCAAAATATTCTCGAGGGCTGGCCTG
GACAATTACTGGGCTTCAGCCTGGAAACTGGATCTGCATGGCATATTATGAGAGCGGCTA
CAACACCACAGCCCCGACGGTCTGGATGACGGCAGCAGTGCAGTATGGCATCTTCCAGATCA
ACAGCTTCGGTGGTGAGACGCGGAAAGCTGAAGGAGAACAAACCAGTGCCATGTCGCCTGC
TCAGCCTTGATCACTGATGACCTCACAGATGCAATTATCTGTGCCAGGAAAATTGTTAAAGA
GACACAAGGAATGAACTATTGCAAGGCTGGAAGAACATTGTGAGGGCAGAGACCTGTCCG
AGTGGAAAAAAGGCTGTGAGGTTCCTAAACTGGAACTGGACCCAGGATGCTTGCAGCAAC
GCCCTAGGATTTGCAGTGAATGTC~~AA~~ATGCCTGTGT~~CA~~TCTGTCCC~~TT~~CC~~TT~~CC~~AA~~ATA
TTCC~~TT~~CTCAA~~ACT~~GGAGAGGGAAAATTAAAGCTATACTTTAAGAAAATAATTTCCAT
TTAAATGTC

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FIGURE 114

MKAAGILTЛИGCLVTGAESKИYTRCKLAKIFSRAGLDNYWGFSLGNWICMAYYESGYNTTAP
TVLDDGSIDYGIFQINSFAWCRRGKLKENNHC HVAC SALITDDLTD AII CARKIVKETQGMN
YWQGWKKHCEGRDLSEWKKGCEVS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

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FIGURE 115

CAGGCCATTGCATCCCACTGTCCTGTGTTGGAGCCAGGCCACACCGTCTCAGCAGTGT
CATGTGTTAAAACGCCAAGCTGAATATATCATGCCCTATTAAACTGTACATGGCTCCC
CATTGGTTTGAGAAAAGTTCAAGCTTTACCTGGTGTGCTGCTGTATCCCAGTGTTC
AGGCTGGCTAGACGGCGGAAGAAGATCCTATTTACTGTCACCTCCAGATCTGCTTCTCAC
CAAGAGAGATTCTTCTAAACGACTATAACAGGGCCCCAATTGACTGGATAGAGGAATACA
CCACAGGCATGGCAGACTGCATCTTAGTCACAGCCAGTTACAGCTGCTGTTAAGGAA
ACATTCAAGTCCCTGTCTCACATAGACCCGTATGCTCTATCCATCTCAAATGTCACCAG
CTTGACTCAGTTGTTCTGAAAAGCTGGATGACCTAGTCCCAAGGGAAAAATTCCCTGC
TGCTCTCCATCAACAGATAAGGAAGAAAATCTGACTTGGCACTGGAAGCCCTAGTA
CAGCTGCGTGGAAGATTGACATCCAAGATTGGGAGAGGGTCATCTGATCGTGGCAGGTGG
TTATGACGAGAGAGTCCTGGAGAATGTGAAACATTATCAGGAATTGAAGAAAATGGTCAAAC
AGTCCGACCTGGCCAGTATGTGACCTTCTGAGGTCTTCAGACAAACAGAAAATCTCC
CTCCTCCACAGCTGCACGTGTGCTTACACACCAAGCAATGAGCACTTGGCATTGTCCC
TCTGGAGGCATGTACATGCAGTGCCAGTCATTGCTGTTAACCGGGTGGACCCCTGGAGT
CCATTGACCACAGTGTACAGGGTTCTGTGTGAGCCTGACCCGGTGCACCTCTCAGAAGCA
ATAGAAAAGTCATCCGTGAACCTCCTAAAGCCACCATGGGCCTGGCTGGAAGAGCCAG
AGTGAAGGAAAATTTCCTGAAGCATTACAGAACAGCTCTACCGATATGTTACCAAAC
TGCTGGTATAATCAGATTGTTAAGATCTCCATTAAATGTCAATTGATTGTTAGACC
CAGTTTGAAACCAAAAAAGAAACCTAGAATCTAATGCAGAACAGAGATCTTAAAAAATAAA
CTTGAGTCTTGAATGTGAGCCACTTCCTATATACCCACACCTCCCTGTCACCTTCAGAAA
AACCATGTCTTATGCTATAATCATTCAAATTGCCCAGTGTAAAGTTACAAATGTGGTG
TCATTCCATGTTCAAGCAGAGTATTAAATTATATTCTCGGGATTATTGCTCTGTCTA
TAAATTGAAATGATACTGTGCCCTAATTGGTTTCATAGTTAAGTGTGTATCATTATCAA
AGTGATTAATTGGCTTCATAGTATAATGAGAGCAGGGCTATTGTAGTCCAGATTCAA
CCACCGAAGTGTCACTGTCATCTGTTAGGGATTGGTCTGCTTGCCTGGATC
CATAGCGAGAGTGCTCTGTATTTTTAAGATAATTGTATTTGCACACTGAGATATAA
TAAAAGGTTTATCATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 116

MPLLKLVHGSPLVGEKFKLFTLVSACIPVFRALARRKKILFYCHFPDLLLTKRDSFLKRLY
RAPIDWIEEYTTGMADCILVNSQFTAASFVKETFKSLSHIDPDVLPSLNVTSDSVVPEKLD
DLVPKGKKFLLLSINRYERKKNLTLALEALVQLRGRLTSQDWERVHLIVAGGYDERVLENVE
HYQELKKMVQQSDLGQYVTFLRSFSDKQKISLLHSCTCVLYTPSNEHFGIVPLEAMYMQCPV
IAVNSGGPLESIDHSVTGFLCEPDGVHFSEAIEKFIRESLKATMGLAGRARVKEKFSPEAF
TEQLYRYVTKLLV

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

FIGURE 117

GA
CTACGCCGATCCGAGACGTGGCTCCCTGGCGGCAGAACCATGTTGGACTTCGCGATCTT
CGCCGTTACCTTCTTGCCTGGCGTTGGTGGGAGCCGTGCTCTACCTCTATCCGGCTTCCAGAC
AAGCTGCAGGAATTCCAGGGATTACTCCA~~ACT~~GAAGAAAAAGATGGTAATCTTCCAGATATT
GTGAATAGT~~GGAAGTTGCATGAG~~TCTGGTTAATTGCATGAGAGATATGGGCCTGTGGT
CTCCTCTGGTTGGCAGGCGCCTCGTGGTAGTTGGCACTGTTGATGTACTGAAGCAGC
ATATCAATCCAATAAGACATCGGACCCTTTGAAACCATGCTGAAGTCATTTTAAGGTAT
CAATCTGGTGGTGGCAGTGTGAGT~~GAAAACCACATGAGG~~AAAAATTGTATGAAAATGGTGT
GA
CTGATTCTCTGAAGAGTA~~ACT~~TTGCCCTCCTAAAGCTTCAGAAGAATTATTAGATA
AATGGCTCTCCTACCCAGAGACCCAGCACGTGCCCTCAGCCAGCATATGCTTGGTTTGCT
ATGAAGTCTGTTACACAGATGGTAATGGTAGTACATTGAAGATGATCAGGAAGTCATTG
CTTCCAGAAGAATCATGGCACAGTTGGCTGAGATTGGAAAAGGCTTCTAGATGGTCAC
TTGATAAAAACATGACTCGGAAAAAACATATGAAGATGCCCTCATGCAACTGGAGTCTGTT
TTAAGGAACATCATAAAAGAACGAAAAGGAAGGAAC~~TT~~CAGTCAACATATTTCATTGACTC
CTTAGTACAAGGGAACCTTAATGACCAACAGATCCTAGAAGACAGTATGATATTTCTG
CCAGTTGCATAATAACTGCAAATTGTGTACCTGGCAATCTGTTTTAACCACCTCTGAA
GAAGTTCAAAAAAAATTATATGAAGAGATAAACCAAGTTGGAAATGGTCTGTTACTCC
AGAGAAAATTGAGCAGCTCAGATATTGTCAGCATGTGCTTGTGAAACTGTTGCAACTGCCA
AACTGACTCCAGTTCTGCCAGCTCAAGATATTGAAGGAAAATTGACCGATTATTATT
CCTAGAGAGACCCTCGTCCTTATGCCCTGGTGTGGTACTTCAGGATCCTAATACTGGCC
ATCTCCACACAAGTTGATCCAGATCGTTGATGAATTAGTAATGAAAATTTTCC
CACTTGGATTCTCAGGCACACAGGAGTGTCCAGAGTTGAGGTTGCATATATGGT~~GACCACA~~
GTACTTCTTAGTGTATTGGTGAAGAGACTGCACCTACTTCTGTGGAGGGACAGGTTATTGA
AACAAAGTATGAAC~~TGGTAA~~CATCATCAAGGGAAAGAAGCTTGGATCACTGTCTAAAGAGAT
ATTAAAATTATACATTAAAATCATTGTTAAATTGATTGAGGAAAACAACCATTAAAAA
AAATCTATGTTGAATCCTTTATAAAC~~AGTATC~~ACTTGTAA~~TATAAACAC~~CTATTGTAC
TTAA

FIGURE 118

MLDFAIFAVTFLLALVGAVLYLYPASRQAAGIPGITPTEEKDGNLPDIVNSGSLHEFLVNLH
ERYGPVVSFWGRRLVVSLGTVDVLKQHINPNKTSDPFETMLKSLLRYQSGGGSVSENHMRK
KLYENGVTDSLKSNFALLKLSEELLDKWLSYPETQHVPLSQHMLGFAMKSVTQMVMGSTFE
DDQE VIRFQKNHGTWSEIGKGFLDGSLDKNMTRKKQYEDALMQLESVLRNIIKERKGRNFS
QHIFIDSLVQGNLNDQQILEDMSMIFSLASCIITAKLCTWAICFLTTSEEVQKKLYEEINQVF
GNGPVTPEKIEQLRYCQHVL CETVRTAKLTPVSAQLQDIEGKIDRFIIIPRETLVLYALGVVL
QDPNTWPSPHKFDPDRFDELVMKTFSSLGFSGTQECPELRFAYMVTTVLLSVLVKRLHLLS
VEGQVIETKYELVTSSREEAWITVSKRY

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 271-290

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FIGURE 119

CTAGATTGTCGGTTGCGGGGAGACTTCAGGAGTCGCTGTCTCTGAACCTCCAGCCTCAGA
GACCGCCGCCCTTGTCCCCGAGGGCCATGGGCCGGTCTCAGGGCTTGTGCCCTCGCTTC
CTGACGCTCCTGGCGCATCTGGTGGTCGTACACCTTATTCTGGTCCCAGGACAGAACAT
ACAGGCCTGCCTGCCTCTCACGTTCACCCCCGAGGAGTATGACAAGCAGGACATTCAAGCTGG
TGGCCGCGCTCTCTGTACCCCTGGGCCTTTGCAGTGGAGCTGGCCGGTTCTCAGGA
GTCTCCATGTTCAACAGCACCCAGAGCCTCATCTCCATTGGGCTCACTGTAGTGCATCCGT
GGCCCTGTCCCTCTTCATATTCGAGCGTTGGAGTCACGTATTGGTACATTTGTCT
TCTGCAGTGCCCTTCCAGCTGTCACTGAAATGGCTTATTGTCACCCTTGGGCTGAAA
AAGAAACCTTCTGATTACCTTCATGACGGAACCTAACGGACGAAGCCTACAGGGCAAGGG
CCGCTTCGTATTCCCTGGAAGAAGGAAGGCATAGGCTTCGGTTTCCCCTCGGAAACTGCTTC
TGCTGGAGGATATGTGTTGAAATAATTACGTCTTGAGTCTGGGATTATCCGCATTGTATTTA
GTGCTTGTAAATAAAATGTTTGTAGTAACATTAAGACTTATACAGTTTAGGGACA
ATTAaaaaaaaaaa

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FIGURE 120

MGRVSGLVPSRFLTLLAHLVVVITLFWSRDSNIQACLPLTFTPEEYDKQDIQLVAALSVTLG
LFAVELAGFLSGVSMFNSTQSLISIGAHCSASVALSFFIFERWECTTYWYIFVFCSALPAVT
EMALFVTVFGLKKKPF

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 12-28 (type II), 51-66, 107-124

FIGURE 121

TCCCGGACCTGCCGCCCTGCCACTATGTCCCGCCGCTCTATGCTGCTGCCTGGCTCTCC
CCAGCCTCCTCGACTCGGAGCGGCTCAGGAGACAGAAGACCCGGCCTGCTGCAGCCCCATA
GTGCCCGGAACGAGTGGAAAGGCCCTGGCATCAGAGTGCGCCAGCACCTGAGCCTGCCCTT
ACGCTATGTGGTGGTATCGCACACGGCGGCAGCAGCTGCAACACCCCCGCCCTGTGCCAGC
AGCAGGCCCGGAATGTGCAGCACTACCACATGAAGACACTGGGCTGGTGCAGCTGGCTAC
AACTCCTGATTGGAGAACGACGGCTCGTATACGAGGGCCGTGGCTGGAACTTCACGGGTGC
CCACTCAGGTCACTTATGGAACCCATGTCCATTGGCATCAGCTTCATGGCAACTACATGG
ATCGGGTGCCACACCCCAGGCCATCCGGCAGCCCAGGGTCTACTGGCCTGCGGTGTGGCT
CAGGGAGCCCTGAGGTCCAATATGTGCTAAAGGACACCGGGATGTGCAGCGTACACTCTC
TCCAGGCAACCAGCTCTACCACCTCATCCAGAATTGCCACACTACCGCTCCCCTGAGGCC
CTGCTGATCCGCACCCATTCCCTCCCCATGCCAAAAACCCACTGTCTCCTTCTCCA
ATAAAGATGTAGCTC

FIGURE 122

MSRRSMLLAWALPSLLRLGAAQETEDPACCSPIVPRNEWKALASECAQHLSLPLRYVVVSHT
AGSSCNPASCQQQARNVQHYHMKTGLGCDVGYNFLIGEDGLVYEGRGWNFTGAHSGHLWNP
MSIGISFMGNYMDRVPTPQAIRAAQGLLACGVAQGALRSNYVLKGHRDVQRTLSPGNQLYHL
IQNWPHYRSP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

FIGURE 123

CTGGGACCCCGAAAAGAGAAGGGGAGAGCGAGGGGACGAGAGCGGAGGAGGAAGAATGCAACT
GACTCGCTGCTGTTCTGGTGCAGGGTAGCCTCTATCTGGTCATCTGTGCCAGG
ATGATGGTCTCCGGCTCAGAGGACCTGAGCGTATGACCACGAGGGCAGCCCCGGCC
CGGGTGCCTCGGAAGCGGGGCCACATCTCACCTAACGTTGGGAGGCTTGGGCATTCTGGCAGCCCCCAACCGCC
CCTAGGGCTGCTGGCCCCGCTGGGAGGCTTGGGCATTCTGGCAGCCCCCAACCGCC
CGAACACAGCCCCCACCTCAGCCAAGGTGAAGAAAATCTTGGCTGGGCAGCTTCTAC
TCCAACATCAAGACGGTGGCCCTGAACCTGCTCGTACAGGAAAGATTGTGGACCATGGCAA
TGGGACCTTCAGCGTCCACTTCAAACACAATGCCACAGGCCAGGGAAACATCTCCATCAGCC
TCGTGCCCTTCAAGCTGTAGAGTTCCACCAGGAACAGCAGATCTCATCGAAGCCAAG
GCCTCCAAAATCTCAACTGCCGGATGGAGTGGGAGAAGGTAGAACGGGCCGGACCTC
GCTTGACCCCACGACCCAGCCAAGATCTGCTCCGAGACCACGCTCAGAGCTCAGCCACCT
GGAGCTGCTCCAGCCCTCAAAGTCGTCTGTCTACATGCCCTTACAGCACGGACTAT
CGGCTGGTCCAGAAGGTGTGCCAGATTACAACATACCATAGTGAACCCCTACTACCCATC
TGGGTGAACCCGGGGCAGGCCACAGAGGCCAGGGCTGGAGGACAGGCCTGCCATGC
AGGAGACCATCTGGACACCGGGCAGGGAAAGGGTTGGCCTCAGGCAGGGAGGGGGTGGAG
ACGAGGAGATGCCAACGTGGGCCAGGGCAAGTCTCAAGTGGCAGAGAAAGGTCCAAAGTG
CTGGTCCAAACCTGAAGCTGTGGAGTGACTAGATCACAGGAGCACTGGAGGAGGAGTGGCT
CTCTGTGCAGCCTCACAGGGCTTGCACGGGCCACAGAGAGATGCTGGTCCCCGAGGCC
TGTGGCAGGCCGATCAGTGTGGCCCCAGATCAAGTCATGGAGGAAGCTAACCTTGGTT
CTTGCCATCTGAGGAAAGATAGCAACAGGGAGGGGAGATTTCATCAGTGTGGACAGCCTG
TCAACTTAGGATGGATGGCTGAGAGGGCTTCCTAGGAGCCAGTCAGCAGGGTGGGTGGGC
CAGAGGAGCTCCAGCCCTGCCAGTGGCGCCCTGAGCCCTTGTGCTGAGCATG
GCATGAGGCTGAAGTGGCAACCCCTGGGTCTTGATGTCTTGACAGATTGACCATCTGTCTC
CAGCCAGGCCACCCCTTCCAAAATCCCTTCTGCCAGTACTCCCCCTGTACCAACCCATT
GCTGATGGCACACCCATCCTAACGTAAGACAGGACGATTGTGGCTCTCCCACACTAACGCC
ACAGCCCATCCCGTGTGTGTCCTCCACCCCTGCTGGCTCCTCTGGAG
CATCCATGTCCGGAGAGGGTCCCTAACAGTCAGCCTCACCTGTCAAGACCGGGTTCTCC
CGGATCTGGATGGCGCCGCCCTCTCAGCAGCGGGCACGGGTGGGCGGGCCGGCCGAGA
GCATGTGCTGGATCTGTTCTGTGTCTGTGGTGGGGAGGGGAGGGAAAGTCTTGT
GAAACCGCTGATTGCTGACTTTGTGTGAAGAATCGTGTCTGGAGCAGGAATAAGCTT
GCCCGGGGCA

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FIGURE 124

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66521
><subunit 1 of 1, 252 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 28127, pI: 8.91, NX(S/T): 5
MQLRCCFVFLVQGSLYLVICGQDDGPPGSEDPERDDHEGQPRPRVPRKRGHISPKSRPMAN
STLLGLLAPPGEAWGILGQPPNRPNHSPPPSAKVKKIFGWGDFYSNIKTVNLVALNLLVTGKIVD
HGNGTFSVHFQHNATGQGNISISLVPPSKAVEFHQEQQIFIEAKASKIFNCRMWEKVERGR
RTSLCTHDPAKICSRDHAQSSATWSCSQPFKVVCVYIAFYSTDYRLVQKCPDNYHSDTPY
YPSG
```

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-14

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 62-65, 127-130, 137-140, 143-146

2-oxo acid dehydrogenases acyltransferase

amino acids 61-71

FIGURE 125

GTGAATGTGAGGGTTGATGACTTCAGATGTCTAGGAACCAGAGTGGGTGCAGGGGCCCA
GGCAGGGCTGATTCTGGCGGAGGAGAGTAGGGTAAAGGGTCTGCATGAGCTCCTAAAG
GACAAAGGTAAACAGAGCCAGCGAGAGAGCTCGAGGGAGACTTGAECTCAAGCCACAGAAT
TGGTGGAAAGTGTGCGGCCGCCGCCGCTCGCTCCTGCAGCGCTGTCGACCTAGCCGCTAG
CATCTCCCAGCACCAGGATCCGGGTAGGAGGCGACGCCGGCGAGCACCGGCCAGCC
GGCTCGGCTGCCACACGGCTACCATGGCTCCGGCGCCGGCGCTGTCGCCGGTGCCG
GCCGTGCTGCTGGTCTCACGCTGCCGGGTGCCGTCTGGGACAGAACGACACGGAGCC
CATCGTGCCTGGAGGGCAAGTGTCTGGTGTGCGACTCGAACCCGGCACGGACTCCAAGG
GCTCCTCTCCTCCCCGTGGGATATCGGTCCGGCGCCAACCTCAAGGTGCCCTCTCG
GCGGTGCGGAGCACCAACCACGAGCCATCCGAGATGAGCAACAAGACGCGCATCTTACTT
CGATCAGATCCTGGTGAATGTGGTAATTTTACATTTCACATTGGAGTCTGTTAGCACCAA
GAAAAGGAATTACAGTTCAGTTTACGTGATTAAAGTCTACCAGAGCCAAACTATCCAG
GTTAACTTGATGTTAAATGGAAAACCAGTAATATCTGCCCTTGCGGGGACAAAGATGTTAC
TCGTGAAGCTGCCACGAATGGTGCCTGCTCACCTAGATAAAGAGGATAAGGTTACCTAA
AACTGGAGAAAGGTAAATTGGTGGAGGCTGGCAGTATTCCACGTTCTGGCTTCTGGT
TTCCCCCTAGGATTCAATTCTCCATGATGTTCATCCAGGTGAGGGATGACCCACTCCTG
AGTTATTGGAAGATCATTTCATCATTGGATTGATGTCTTTATTGGTTCTCATGGTG
GATATGGATTCTAAGGATTCTAGCCTGTGAACCAATACAAAATTTCACAGATTATTGTG
TGTGCTGTTCACTGTTGACTCTAAGCAGATAATACCTATGCTTAAATGTA
ACAGTCAAAGCTGTCAAGACTTATTCTGAATTTCATTCCTGGATTACTGAATTAGT
TACAGATGTGGAATTTATTGTTAGTTAAAGACTGGCAACCAGGTCTAAGGATTAGA
AAACTCTAAAGTCTGACTTCATCAACGGTAGTGTGATACTGCCAAAGAACTGTATACTG
TGTTAATATATTGATTATTTGTTATTCTGGATTAGTTCTCTTAAATAAGGTAATGAA
AAAACCTGGATTTTTCTAGTAACCTGGTATTATGTTCTCTTAAATAAGGTAATGAA
TGGCTGCCACAAATTACCTGACTACGATATCATGACATGACTTCTCTCAAAAAAAA
GAATGCTTCATAGTTGATTAAATTGTATATGTGAAAGAGTCATATTTCAGTTATATT
TTCTAAGAAGAAGAATAGATCATAAACTGACAAGGAAAAGTTGCTTACCCAAATCTAAG
TGCTCAATCCCTGAGCCTCAGCAAAACAGCTCCCGAGGGAAATCTTACCTTATTGC
TCAACTTAATTAAATGATTGATAATAACCACCTTATTAAAAACCTAAGGTTTTTTT
TCCGTAGACATGACCACTTATTAACTGGTGGGGATGCTGTTCTCTAATTACCTTAT
TTTCAAGGCTCTGTTGATTGAAGTATCATCTGGTTGCCTTAACCTTAAATTGTA
TATATTATCTGTTAGCTAATATTAAATTCAAATATCCATATCTAAATTAGTGCATAT
CTTGTCTTTGTATAGGTCAATGAAATTCAAAATTATTATGTCTGTTATAGAATAAAGA
TTAATATATGTTAAAAAA

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FIGURE 126

MGSRRALSAVPAVLLVLTLPGLPVWAQNDTEPIVLEGKCLVVCDSPATDSKGSSSPLGI
SVRAANSKVAFSAVRSTNHEPSEMSNKTRIIYFDQILNVGNFFTLESVFVAPRKGIYSFSE
HVIKVYQSQTIQVNLMNGKPVISAFAGDKDVTREAATNGVLLYLDKEDKVYLKLEKGNLVG
GWQYSTFSGFLVFPL

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-27

FIGURE 127

CGGTGGCCATGACTGCCGGCGTGTCTTCGGCTGCCCTTCATTGCCTCGGGCTGCGCTC
GCCCTTATGTCTCACCATGCCATCGAGCCGTTGCGTATCATCTTCCTCATGCCGGAGC
TTCTCTGGTTGGTGTCTACTGATTTCGTCCCTGTTGGTCATGGCAAGAGTCATTA
TTGACAACAAAGATGGACCAACACAGAAATATCTGCTGATCTTGAGCGTTGTCTGTGTC
TATATCCAAGAAATGTCGATTGCATATTATAAACTCTTAAAAAAGCCAGTGAAGGTTT
GAAGAGTATAAACCCAGGTGAGACAGCACCCCTATGCGACTGCTGGCTATGTTCTGGCT
TGGGCTTGGAAATCATGAGTGGAGTATTCCTTGTGAATACCCATCTGACTCCTGGGG
CCAGGCACAGTGGCATTCATGGAGATTCTCCTCAATTCTCCTTATTAGCTTGTGAC
GCTGGTCATTATCTGCTGCATGTATTCTGGGCATTGTATTTTGATGGCTGTGAGAAGA
AAAAGTGGGCATCCTCCTTATCGTTCTCCTGACCCACCTGCTGGTGTCAAGCCCAGACCTTC
ATAAGTTCTTATTATGAAATAAACCTGGCGTCAGCATTATAATCCTGGTGTCAAGGGCAC
CTGGGCATTCTTAGCTGCCGGAGGCAGCTGCCGAAGCCTGAAACTCTGCCCTGCTCTGCCAAG
ACAAGAACTTCTTACAACCAGCGCTCCAGATAACTCAGGAAACCAGCACCTCCCAA
ACCGCAGACTACATCTTAGAGGAAGCACAACGTGCCTTTCTGAAAATCCCTTTCTG
GTGGAATTGAGAAAGAAATAAACTATGCAGATA

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FIGURE 128

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66658
><subunit 1 of 1, 257 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 28472, pI: 9.33, NX(S/T): 0
MTAAVFFGCAFIAFGPALALYVFTIAIEPLRIIFLIAGAFFWLVSLLISSLVWFMARVIIDN
KDGPTQKYLLIFGAFVSYIQEMFRFAYYKLLKKASEGLKSINPGETAPSMRLLAYVSGLF
GIMSGVFSFVNTLSDSLGP GTVGIGHGDSPQFFLYSAFMTLVILLHVFWGIVFFDGCEKKW
GILLIVLLTHLLVSAQTFIISYYGINLASAFIILVLMGTWAFLAAGGSCRSLKLCLLCQDKN
FLLYNQRSR
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 32-51, 119-138, 152-169, 216-235

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 120-123

Sodium:neurotransmitter symporter family protein

amino acids 31-65

FIGURE 129

CGGCAACCAGCCGCCACCACCGCTGCCACTGCCGCCCTGCCGGGGCCATGTCGCTCTGGGCTGCCCTCT
 TGGTGCCTTGGGCCCTGGTCAGAGGCATCTGGGGTTCTGGGCCAAGAACGTCAGCAGAAAGACGCC
 AGTTGAGCGCACCTACGTGGACGAGGTCAACAGCGAGCTGGTCACATCTACACCTCAACCATACTGTGACCC
 GCAACAGGACAGAGGGCGTGCCTGTTCTGAACAGCAGAAGGGGGCGCCGTTGCTGTTGTGG
 TCCGCCAGAAGGAGGCTGTGGTGTCTTCAGGTGCCCTAATCTGCGAGGGATGTTCTAGCGCAAGTACCTCT
 ACCAAAAAGTGGAACGAACCCCTGTGTCAGGCCCAAGAACAGTGGAGATTCTACGTTCTACGTTGAGATG
 TGTCACCCCTGTCACCAAGTCACACCACATCCAGCTGGGTCAGGCCGATGGACATTGTGCTCAGGACTG
 GGGAGCAGTTCAGCTCAATACCAACAGCAGCACAGCCCAGTACTTCAGTATGAGTCCCTGAAGCGTGGACT
 CGGTAATTGTCAGGTGACCTCCAACAAGCCTCCCTGCTCAGTCATCTCCATTCAAGGATGTGCTGTCCTG
 TCTATGACCTGGACAACAACGTAGCCTCATCGGCATGTACCAAGACGATGACCAAGAAGGCCATCACCCTAC
 AGCGCAAAGACTCCCCAGCAACAGCTTTATGTGGTGGTGGTGAAGACCGAAGGCCAACGCTGCCGGGGCT
 CCCTGCCTTCTACCCCTTCGAGAAGATGACCCGGTCGATCAAGGCCAGAAAACCCCTGTCAGTGGCTGG
 TGTCTCAAGCAGTCACGTCAGGATACGTCAGTGGGATGCTCTTGCTGGGATATTCTCTCTTAC
 TGCTGACGGCTCCCTGGCTGCTGGGAGAACCTGGGAGCAGAAGAAGAACCCCTGCTGGTGGCCATTGACCGAG
 CCTGCCAGAACAGGGTACCCCTGAGTCCTGGCTGATCTTTCTGGCAGTCCCTTATGAGGGTTACA
 ATGGCTCTTGAGAATGTTCTGGATCTACCGATGGTCTGGTGAAGCGCTGGCAGTGGGACCTCTTACG
 GTTACCAAGGGCCGCTCTTGAAACCTGTAGGTACTCGGCCCGAGTGGACTCCATGAGCTCTGAGGGAGGATG
 ACTACGACACATGACCGACATCGATTCGACAAGAATGTCATTCGACCAAGAACATCTATGTCCTGAC
 TGGCACGGAAAGGCAAGCGTGTCTGGGAAACTTACAGATCTACTCTGAAACATGCCACCATGCTGTC
 TCTATGCGCTCTCTGTGGTGCAGCTGGTATCACCTACCGACGGTGGTGAATGTCACAGGAATCAGGACATCT
 GCTACTACAACCTCTGCGCCACCACGGCAATCTCAGGCCCTCAACAAACATCTCAGCAACCTGGG
 ACATCTGCTGGGCTGCTTCTGCTCATCTGCAACGGGAGATCAACCACAAACGGGCCCTGCTGCCA
 ATGACCTCTGTGCCCTGGATGTGGATCCCCAACACTTGGGTTCTACGCCATGGGACACGCCCTGATGA
 TGGAGGGCTGTCAGTGTCTGATCTGGGAAACTTACCAATTCCAGTGTGACACATCTGTCATGT
 ACATGATCGCCGACTCTGATGTCAGCTACAGCTTACCAAGGCCACCCGGACATCAACGCCAGCGCTACAGTG
 CCTACGCGCTGGGCTGCTTCTGCTCATCTGCTGGTCTGGGCTGGTCTTGGCAAAAGGGACACGGGCTTCT
 GGATCGTCTCTCCATCATTACATCATGCCACCTGCTCAGCACCGAGCTCTATTACATGGGCGGTGGA
 AACTGGACTCGGGATCTCCGCCGATCCTCACGTGCTACACAGACTGCATCCGGCAGTGCAGCGGGCCGC
 TCTACGTGGACCGCATGGTGTGCTGGTACGGCAACGTACACTGGTCGTGGCTCATGGCTTATGCGCTTATCA
 TGCGCCCAATGATTCGCTTCTACTTGTGGCATGGCATGTCACCTGCTCCCTTACTTCGCTTCTACA
 TCATCATGAAGCTCGGAGTGGGAGAGGATCAAGCTCATCCCCCTGCTCTGCTCATTTGCACTCCGTGGCT
 GGGGCTCGCGCTCTTCTCTCCAGGGACTCGACCTGGCAGAAAACCCCTGCAAGACTGCAAGGGAGCACA
 ACCGGGACTCGCATCCTCTGACTTCTTGACGACCGACATCTGGCACTTCTCTCCATGCCATGTC
 GGTCTTCTGGTGTGCTGACACTGGATGACGACCTGGATACTGTGCAAGCGGACAAGATCTATGTCCTTA
 AGGAGCTGGGCCCTCGCTCACCTCAAGGGCCCTGAGCTCTTGTGTCATAGACCGGTCACTCTGTCGTGCT
 GTGGGATGAGTCCACGCCGCTGCCAGACTGGATGGCAGCAGCACGCCAGGTCTAGCTTGGCTGGCT
 GGGACAGCCATGGGGTGGCATGGAACCTTGCACTGGCTGCCCTGCGAGGAGGAGCAGGGCTGCTCCCTGG
 AGATGTTGGCCAATTGCTGCTTTCTCTGAGTGTGGGCTTCCATGGGCCCTGCTCTGGCTCTCCATT
 GTCCCTTGCAAGAGGAAGGGACACCCCTCCCAATTGCTGCACTTGTGCCCTCTCC
 ACAATGCCCAAGCCTGGGACCTAAGGCCCTTCTCTCCCAACTCTCCACTCCAGGGCTAGCTGGGCCCTGA
 ATCTCTGCTGTATCAGGGCCCCAGTTCTCTTGGGCTGCTGCCATCACTGCCCTTCCAGTCAAGGCC
 AGGATGGATGGGGTATGAGATTGGGGGTTGGGAGCTGGCCAGACTGGTGCAGACTTTGGGCTAAGGCC
 CCTGGGGCAGTGCCTATTCTCTCTGACACTGCTGCTCAGGGCTGGCTCTTAGAATGCCCTCAGCCAA
 TGAGAACCGCTCTGATTCAAGAGGTGAATTCAAGAGGTACCTCTTCACTCCAGCTCCAGACTGATGCC
 AGCACCAAGACTGGAGGGAGAAGGCCCTCACCCCTCCCTCTTCCAGGGCTTAGTCTGCCAAACCC
 AGCTGGTGGCTTCTGAGTGCACACTGCCAAGAACATGTCAGGGCAAAGGAGGGATGATACAGAGTTAG
 CCCGTTCTGCCCTCACAGCTGTGGGACCCAGTGCCTACCTTAGAAAGGGCTTCAGGAAGGGATGTGCTGTT
 CCCTCTACGTGCCAGTGCCTAGCCTCGCTAGGACCCAGGGCTGGCTTAAGTTCTGGCTCCAGTCTGG
 AGTCTGTGTTAGTCAGCACACATACCTATGAAACCTGGAGTTACAAAGAACATGCCCTAGCTCTGG
 CCGGCCACCCCTGGCTCTGGATGGGAGTGTGTTCTCCAAACTGTTTATAGCTCTGCTGAAGGGCTGG
 CGGGGCCCTGCTGTTGGGAGGGATGGGAGTGTGTTCTCCAAACTGTTTATAGCTCTGCTGAAGGGCTGG
 AGATGAGGTGGGCTGGATCTTCTCAGAGCGTCTCATGGTGCATTTGGCTTCTATGAATGAATT
 TGCATTCAATAAACACCAGACTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 130

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66659
><subunit 1 of 1, 832 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 94454, pI: 6.94, NX(S/T): 12
MFALGLPFLVLLVASVESHLGVILGPKNVSQKDAEFERTYVDEVNSELVNIYTFNHTVTRNRT
EGVRVSVNVLNKQKGAPLLFVVVRQKEAVVSFQVPLILRGMFQRKYLYQKVERTLCQPPTKNE
SEIQFFYVDVSTLSPVNNTYQLRVSRMDDFVLRTGEQFSFNTAAQPQYFKYEFPPEGVDSVI
VKVTSNKAFPCSVISIQDVLCPVYDLDNNVAFIGMYQTMTKAAITVQRKDFPSNSFYVVVV
VKTEDQACGGSLPFYFPAEDEPVQDQGHROKTLSQLVSQAVTSEAYVSGMLFCLGIFLSFYLL
TVLLACWENWRQKKKTLVVAIDRACPESGHPRVLAQSFPGSSPYEGYNYGSFENVSGSTDGL
VDSAGTGDLSYGYQGRSFEPVGTRPRVDSMSSVEEDDYDTLTDIDSDKNVIRTKQYLYVADL
ARKDKRVLRKKYQIYFWNIATIAVFYALPVVQLVITYQTVVNVNTGNQDICYYNFLCAHPLGN
LSAFNNILSNLGYILLGLFLIIILQREINHNRAALLRNDLCALECGIPKHGFLFYAMGTALM
MEGLLSACYHVCPTYNFQFDTSFMYMIAGLCMLKLYQKRHPDINASAYSAYACLAIVIFFS
VLGVVFGKGNNTAFWIVFSIIHIIATLLLSTQLYYMGRWKLDSGIFRRILHVLYTDCIRQCSG
PLYVDRMVLLVMGNVINWSLAAYGLIMRPNDFASYLLAIGICNLILYFAFYIIMKLRSGERI
KLIPLLCIVCTSVVWGFALFFFQGLSTWQKTPAESREHNRDCILLDFFDDHDIWHFLSSIA
MFGSFLVLLTLDDDDTVQRDKIYVF
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 292-317, 451-470, 501-520, 607-627, 751-770

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 497-518

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 27-30, 54-57, 60-63, 123-126, 141-144, 165-168, 364-367, 476-479, 496-499, 572-575, 603-606, 699-702

FIGURE 131

GCTCAAGTGCCCTGCCCCACCCAGCCAGCTGGCCAGAGCCCCCTGGAGAAGGAGC
TCTCTTCTTGCTGGCAGCTGGACCAAGGGAGCCAGTCTTGGCGCTGGAGGGCTGTCTG
ACCATGGTCCCCTGCCTGGCTGTGGCTGTTGTCTCCGTCCCCCAGGCTCTCCCCAAGGC
CCAGCCCTGCAGAGCTGTGTGGAAGTTCCAGAAAATATGGTGGAAATTCCCTTATACC
TGACCAAGTTGCCGCTGCCCGTGAAGGGGCTGAAGGCCAGATCGTGTGCAAGGGACTCA
GGCAAGGCAACTGAGGGCCCATTGCTATGGATCCAGATTCTGGCTTCCTGCTGGTGACCAG
GGCCCTGGACCGAGAGGAGCAGGCAGAGTACCGCTACAGGTACCCCTGGAGATGCAGGATG
GACATGTCTTGGGGTCCACAGCCTGTGCTTGTGACCGTGAAGGATGAGAATGACCAAGGTG
CCCCATTCTCTCAAGCCATCTACAGAGCTGGCTGAGCCGGGTACCAAGGCCTGGCATCCC
CTTCCTCTTCCTGAGGCTTCAGACCGGGATGAGCCAGGCACAGCCAACCTGGATCTCGAT
TCCACATCCTGAGCCAGGCTCCAGCCCAGCCTTCCCCAGACATGTTCAAGTGGAGGCTCGG
CTGGGGCTCTGGCCCTCAGCCCCAAGGGGAGCACCGCCTGACCACGCCCTGGAGAGGAC
CTACCAAGCTGTTGGTACAGGTCAAGGACATGGGTGACCAGGCCTCAGGCCACCAGGCCACTG
CCACCGTGGAAAGTCTCCATCATAGAGAGCACCTGGGTGCTCTAGAGCCTATCCACCTGGCA
GAGAATCTCAAAGTCTATACCCGCACCATGGCCAGGTACACTGGAGTGGGGTGTATGT
GCACATACACCTGGAGAGGCATCCCCCGGACCCCTTGAAGTGAATGCAGAGGAAACCTCT
ACGTGACCAGAGAGCTGGACAGAGAACGCCAGGCTGAGTACCTGCTCCAGGTGCGGGCTCAG
ATTCCCATGGCAGGACTATGCGGCCCCCTCTGGAGCTGCACGTGCTGGTGTGGATGAGAA
TGACAACGTGCCATCTGCCCTCCCCGTGACCCCACAGTCAGCATCCCTGAGCTCAGTCCAC
CAGGTACTGAAGTGAATGACTGTCAGCAGAGGATGCAAGATGCCCGGCTCCCCAATTCC
CACGTTGTGATCAGCTCTGAGCCCTGAGCCTGAGGATGGGTAGAGGGAGAGCCTTCCA
GGTGGACCCCACCTCAGGAGTGTGACGCTGGGGTGTCCCACCTCCGAGCAGGCCAGAAC
TCCTGCTCTGGTGTGGCATGGACCTGGCAGGCGCAGAGGGTGGCTTCAGCAGCACGTGT
GAAGTCAAGTCCAGTCACAGATCAATGATCACGCCCTGAGTTCATCACTTCCAGAT
TGGGCCATAAGCCTCCCTGAGGATGTGGAGGCCGACTCTGGTGGCCATGCTAACAGCCA
TTGATGCTGACCTCGAGCCCGCTTCCGCTCATGGATTGGCATTGAGAGGGAGACACA
GAAGGGACTTTGGCTGGATTGGAGCCAGACTCTGGCATGTTAGACTCAGACTCTGCAA
GAACCTCAGTTATGAGGCAGCTCAAGTCATGAGGTGGTGTGGTGTGGAGACTGTGGCGA
AGCTGGTGGGCCAGGCCAGGCCAGCTGGAGCCACCGCCACGGTGAECTGTGCTAGTGGAGAGA
GTGATGCCACCCCCCAAGTTGGACCCAGGAGAGCTACGAGGCCAGTGTCCCCATCAGTGGCC
AGCCGGCTTTCCCTGCTGACCATCCAGCCCTCCGACCCCATCAGCGAACCTCAGGTTCT
CCCTAGTCATGACTCAGAGGGCTGGCTCTGCATTGAGAAATTCTCCGGGAGGTGCACACC
GCCAGTCCCTGAGGCCAGGCCAGCTGGGACACCTACACGGTGTGGAGGCCAGGA
TACAGCCCTGACTCTGCCCCCTGTGCCCTCCAATACCTCTGCACACCCCCGCAAGACCAG
GCTTGATCGTGAAGTGGACCCAGCAAGGACCCCGATCTGGCAGTGGGACCGGTCCCTACAGC
TTCACCCCTGGTCCAAACCCACGGTCAACGGGATTGGCGCTCCAGACTCTCAATGGTTC
CCATGCTTACCTCACCTGGCCCTGCATTGGTGGAGCCACGTGAACACATAATCCCCGTGG
TGGTCAGCCACAATGCCAGATGTGGCAGCTCTGGTGTGAGTGTGTGCGCTGCAAC
GTGGAGGGCAGTGCATGCGCAAGGTGGCCAGTGAAGGGCATGCCACGAAGCTGCGG
AGTGGGCATCCTGTAGGCACCCCTGGTAGCAATAGGAATCTCCATCCTCATTTCAACCC
ACTGGACCATGTCAAGGAAGAAGGACCCGGATCAACCAGCAGACAGCGTGGCCCTGAAGGCG
ACTGTCTGAATGCCCAAGGCAGCTAGCTGGAGCTGGCCTCTGGCTCCATCTGAGTCCC
CTGGGAGAGAGGCCAGCACCAAGATCCAGCAGGGACAGGACAGAGTAGAAGCCCTCCAT
CTGCCCTGGGTGGAGGCACCATCACCAGGATGTCTGCGAGAGCCTGGACACCAAC
TTTATGGACTGCCCATGGGAGTGTCTCCAAATGTCAGGGTGTGCGCAATAAAAGCCCCA
GAGAATGGCTGGCCCTATGGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG

FIGURE 132

MVPAWLWLLCVSVPQALPKAQPAELSVEVPENYGGNFPLYLTKLPLPREGAEGQIVLSGDSG
KATEGPFAMDPDSGFLLVTRALDREEQAELYQLQVTLEMQDGHVLWGPQPVLHVKDENDQVP
HFSQAIYRARLSRGTRPGIPFLFLEASDRDEPGTANSDLRFHILSQAPAQPSPDMFQLEPRL
GALALSPKGSTS LDHALERTYQLLVQVKDMGDQASGHQATATVEVSI IESTWVSLEPIHLAE
NLKVLYPHHMAQVHWSSGDVHYHLESHPPGPFEVNAEGNLYVTRELDREAQAEYLLQVRAQN
SHGEDYAAPPLEHLVLMDEDNVPICPPRDPPTVSIPELSPPGTEVTRLSAEDADAPGSPNSH
VVYQLLSPEPEDGVGRAFQVDPTSGSVTLGVPLRAGQNILLVLAMDLAGAEGGFSTCE
VEVAVTDINDHAPEFITSQIGPISLPEDVEPGTLVAMLTAIDADLEPAFRIMDFAIERGDTE
GTFGLDWEPDSGHVRLRLCKNLSYEAAAPSHEVVVVVQSVAKLVGPGPGPAGATATVTVLVERV
MPPPQLDQESYEASVPISAPAGSFLLTIQPSDPISRTLRFSLVNDSEGWL CIEKFSGEVHTA
QSLQGAQPGDTYTVLVEAQDTALT LAPVPSQYLCTPRQDHGLIVSGPSKDPDLASGHGPYSE
TLGPNPTVQRDWRLQTLNGSHAYLT LALHWVEPREHIIPVVVSHNAQM WQLLVRVIVCRCNV
EGQCMRKVGGRMKGMPTKLSAVGILVGT LVAIGIFLILIFT HWTMSRKKD PDPQPADSVPLKATV

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 762-784

FIGURE 133

CCGGGGACATGAGGTGGATACTGTTATTGGGGCCCTTATTGGGTCCAGCATCTGTGGCAA
GAAAAAATTTCGGGGACCAAGTTGAGGATTAATGTCAGAAATGGAGACGAGATCAGCAA
ATTGAGTCAACTAGTGAATTCAAACAACCTGAAGCTCAATTCTGGAAATCTCCCTCCTCCT
TCAATCGGCCCTGTGGATGTCTGGTCCCCTCTGCAGTCAGGCATTAAATCCTCCTG
AGATCCCAGGGCTTAGAGTACGCAGTGACAATTGAGGACCTGCAGGCCCTTTAGACAATGA
AGATGATGAAATGCAACACAATGAAGGGCAAGAACGGAGCAGTAATAACTCAACTACGGGG
CTTACCATTCCTGGAAGCTATTACACAGAGATGGACAACATTGCCGAGACTTTCTGAC
CTGGCGAGGGGGTGAAGATTGGACATTCTGTTGAAAACCGGCCATGTATGACTGAAGTT
CAGCACTGGGAAAGGCGTGAGGCCGGCGTTGGCTGAATGCAGGCATCCATTCCGAG
AGTGGATCTCCCAGGCCACTGCAATCTGGACGGCAAGGAAGATTGTATCTGATTACAGAGG
GATCCAGCTATCACCTCCATCTTGGAGAAATGGATATTTCCTTGTGCTGTGGCCAATCC
TGATGGATATGTGTATACTCAAACCTGATTGGAGGAAGACGCCGGTCCCCGAAATC
CTGGAAGCTCTGCATTGGTGTGACCCAAATAGAAACTGGAACGCTAGTTTGAGGAAAG
GGAGCCAGCGACAACCCCTGCTCCGAAGTGTACCATGGACCCCAGCCAATTGGAAGTGG
GGTGAATCAGTGGTAGATTTCATCCAAAACATGGGAATTCAAGGGCTTCATGACCTGC
ACAGCTACTCGCAGCTGCTGATGTATCCATATGGTACTCAGTCAAAGGCCCCAGATGCC
GAGGAACCTGACAAGGTGGCGAGGCTGCGGCCAAAGCTCTGGCTCTGTGTGGGCACTGA
GTACCAAGTGGTCCACCTGCACCACTGTCTATCCAGCTAGCGGGAGCAGCATGACTGGG
CGTATGACAACGGCATCAAATTGCAATTGAGTTGAGAGATAACCGGGACCTATGGC
TTCTCTGCGCAGCTAACAGATCATCCCCACTGCAGAGGAGACGTGGCTGGGCTGAAGAC
CATCATGGAGCATGTGCGGCCAACCTCTACTAGGCGATGGCTCTGCTGTCTACATTAT
TTGTACCCACACGTGCACGCACTGAGGCCATTGTTAAAGGAGCTTTCTACCTGTGAG
TCAGAGCCCTCTGGGTTGTGGAGCACACAGGCCCTGCCAGCCAGCTCCCTGGAGT
CGTGTGTCTGGGGTGTCCCTGCAAGAACACTGTTCTGCCAGCCGCTGCTCAATTGGCTG
CTGTTTTGATGAGCCTTTGTCTGTTCTCCTCCACCCCTGCTGGCTGGCGGCTGCACTC
AGCATCACCCCTCCTGGGTGGCATGTCTCTACCTCATTTAGAACCAAAGAACATC
TGAGATGATTCTCTACCCCTACACATCTAGCCAAGCCAGTGACCTGCTCTGGTGGCACT
GTGGGAGACACCAACTTGTCTTAAGTGGCTCAAAGATGATGTAGAAATTCTTTAATTTC
TCGCAGTCTCTGGAAAATATTCTTGTGAGCAGCAAATCTGTAGGGATATCAGTGAAG
GTCTCTCCCTCCCTCCTGTTTTTTGAGACAGAGTTGCTCTGCTTGTGCTTGTG
CAGGCTGGAGTGTGATGGCTCGATCTGGCTCACCAACCTCTGCCCTGGGTTCAAGCA
ATTCTCTGCTCAGCCCTTGAGTAGCTGGTTATAGGCAGTCAGGCCACCATGCCCTGGCTA
ATTGTGTTTAGTAGAGACAGGGTTCTCCATGTTGGCTAGGCTGGTCTCAAACCTCCA
ACCTCAGGTGATCTGCCCTCTGGCCTCCAGAGTGCTGGATTACAGGTGTGAGCCACTG
TGCCGGGCCGTCCCCCTCTTTAGGCCTGAATACAAAGTAGAAGATCACTTCTCCTAC
TGTGCTGAGAATTCTAGATACTACAGTTCTACTCCTCTTGTGTTATTCACTGTG
ACCAGGATGGGGAGGGGATCTGTGCACTGTAGGTACTGTGCCAGGAAGGCTGGTGAA
GTGACCATCTAAATTGCAAGGATGGTGAATTATCCCCATCTGCTCTAATGGGCTTACCTCCT
CTTGCCTTGTGACTCACTCAAAGATCTAGGCCTCATCTTACAGGTCTAAATCACTCAT
CTGGCCTGGATAATTCACTGCCCTGGCACATTCCATTGCTGTGTTGTGTTATTGTGTT
TCCTGCTCTGGTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTT
TCTGTCTATTGTATCTGGACCAAGTCTTAAGTAGAGCAAGAATTCACTAACCCAGCT
GCCTCTGTTCAATTACCTCAGCACGTACCATCTGCTCTTGTGTTGTGTTGTGTT
TTGTTTTGGCTTTACAAACATGTCTGAAATCTAACCTCTGCCCTAGGATTGTACA
GCATCTGGTGTGCTTATAAGCCAATAAAATTCAATGTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 134

MRWILFIGALIGSSICGQEKFQGDQVLRINVRNGDEISKLSQLVNSNNLKLNFWKSPSSFNR
PVDVLVPSVSLQAFKSFLRSQGLEYAVTIEDLQALLDNEDDEMHQNEGQERSNNFNYGAYH
SLEAIYHEMDNIAADFPDLARRVKIGHSFENRPMYVLKFSTGKGVRRAVWLNAJHSREWI
SQATAIWTAKIVSDYQRDPAITSILEKMDIFLLPVANPDGYVYTQTQNRLWRKTRSRNPGS
SCIGADPNRNWNASFAGKGASDNPCSEVYHGPHANSEVEVKSVVDFIQQHGNFKGFIDLHSY
SQLLMYPYGYSVKKAPDAEELDKVARLAAKALASVSGTEYQVGPTCTTVYPASGSSIDWAYD
NGIKFAFTFELRDTGYGFLLPANQIIPTAEEETWLGLKTIMEHVRDNLY

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

FIGURE 135

CAACCATGCAAGGACAGGGCAGGAGAAGAGGAACCTGCAAAGACATATTTGTTCCAAAATG
GCATCTTACCTTATGGAGTACTCTTGCTGTTGGCTCTGTGCTCCAATCTACTGTGTGTC
CCCGGCCAATGCCCGACTGCATAACCCCGCCCTCCACAAAGAGACCCCCCTGCCTCAC
AGGTGTATTCCCTCAACACCGACTTGCCTCCGCCTATACCGCAGGCTGGTTGGAGACC
CCGAGTCAGAACATCTCTTCTCCCTGTGAGTGTCTCCACTTCCCTGCCATGCTCTCCCT
TGGGGCCCACACTCAGTCACCAAGACCCAGATTCTCCAGGGCCTGGCTCAACCTCACACACA
CACCAAGAGTCGCCATCCACCAGGGCTTCAGCACCTGGTCACTCACTGACTGTTCCCAGC
AAAGACCTGACCTTGAAGATGGGAAGTGCCTCTCGTCAAGAAGGAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGC
AAATTCTTGGCAATGTCAAGAGGCTGTATGAAGCAGAAGTCTTCTACAGATTCTCCA
ACCCCTCCATTGCCAGGGCAGGATCAACAGCCATGTGAAAAAGAACCCAGGGAAAGGTT
GTAGACATAATCCAAGGCCATTGACCTTCTGACGGCCATGGTCTGGTGAATCACATTCTT
TAAAGCCAAGTGGGAGAAGCCCTTCACCTGAATATACAAGAAAGAACCTCCATTCTGG
TGGCGAGCAGGTCACTGTCAAGTCCCCATGATGCACCAGAAAGAGCAGTCGCTTTGGG
GTGGATACAGAGCTGAAC TGCTTGCTGCAGATGGATTACAAGGGAGATGCCGTGGCCTT
CTTGTCCCTCCCTAGCAAGGGCAAGATGAGGCAACTGGAACAGGCCTGTCAGCCAGAACAC
TGATAAAAGTGGAGCCACTCACTCCAGAAAAGGTGGATAGAGGTGTTCATCCCCAGATTTC
ATTCTGCCTCTACAATCTGAAACCATCCTCCGAAGATGGCATCCAAATGCCCTTG
AAAAATGCTGATTTCTGGAATTGCAAAGAGAGACTCCCTGCAGGTTCTAAAGCAACCC
ACAAGGCTGTGCTGGATGTCACTGAAAGAGGGCACTGAGGCCACAGCAGCTACCACCAAG
TTCATAGTCCGATCGAAGGATGGCCCTTTACTTCAGTGTCTCCTCAATAGGACCTTCC
GATGATGATTACAAATAAGCCACAGACGGTATTCTCTTCTAGGGAAAGTGGAAAATCCCA
CTAAATCCTAGGTGGAAATGGCTGTTACTGATGGCACATTGCTAATGCACAAGAAATAA
CAAACACATCCCTTTCTGTTCTGAGGGTGCATTGACCCAGTGGAGCTGGATTGCTG
GCAGGGATGCCACTTCAAGGCTCAATCACCAACCATCAACAGGGACCCAGTCACAAGCC
AACACCCATTAACCCAGTCAGTGCCTTTCCACAAATTCTCCAGGTAACTAGCTCATG
GGATGTTGCTGGTTACCATATTCCATTCTGGGGCTCCAGGAATGGAAATACGCCAAC
CCAGGTTAGGCACCTCTATTGCAATTACAATAACACATTCAATAAAACTAAAATATGAAT
TCAAA
AAAAAAA

FIGURE 136

MASYLYGVLFAVGLCAPIYCVSPANAPSAYPRPSSTKSTPASQVYSLNTDFAFRLYRRLVLE
TPSQNIFFPSPSVSTSAMLSLGAHSVTKTQILQGLGFNLTHTPESAIHQGFQHLVHSLTVP
SKDLTLKMGSALFVKKELQLQANFLGNVKRLYEAEVFSTDTSNPSIAQARINSHVKKKTQGK
VVDIIQGLDLLTAMVLVNHIFFKAKWEKFHLEYTRKNFPFLVGEQVTQVPMMHQKEQFAF
GVDTELNCFVLQMDYKGDAVAFFVLPKGKMRQLEQALSARTLIKWSHSLQKRWIEVFIPRF
SISASYNLETILPKMGIQNAFDKNADESGIAKRDSLQVSKATHKAVLDVSEEGTEATAATT
KFIIVRSKDGPSYFTVSFNRTFLMMITNKATDGILFLGKVENPTKS

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

FIGURE 137

GGCTGACCGTGCTACATTGCCCTGGAGGAAGCCTAAGGAACCCAGGCATCCAGCTGCCAACGC
CTGAGTCCAAGATTCTTCCCAGGAACACAACAGTAGGAGACCACGCTCTGGAAAGCACCAG
CCTTTATCTCTCACCTCAAGTCCCCTTCTCAAGAATCCTCTGTTCTTGCCCTCTAAAG
TCTTGGTACATCTAGGACCCAGGCATCTTGCTTCCAGCCACAAAGAGACAGATGAAGATGC
AGAAAGGAAATGTTCTCTTATGTTGGTCTACTATTGCATTAGAAGCTGCAACAAATTCC
AATGAGACTAGCACCTCTGCCAACACTGGATCCAGTGTGATCTCCAGTGGAGCCAGCACAGC
CACCAACTCTGGGTCCAGTGTGACCTCCAGTGGGTCAAGCACAGCCACCATCTCAGGTCCA
GCGTGACCTCCAATGGGTCAAGCATACTGAGTCCACAACTCTGAGTCCATACAACCTCCAGTGGG
ATCAGCACAGGCCACCAACTCTGAGTTCAGCACAGCGTCCAGTGGGATCAGCATAGCCACCAA
CTCTGAGTCCAGCACAACCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCAGCACAC
CCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGTCACCAACTCTGGTCCAGTGTGACCTCCAGTGGAGCCAGC
ACTGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTAGGGCCAGCACTGCCACCAACTCTGA
GTCTAGCACACTCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCACAACTCCA
GTGGGCTAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAAACCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCC
ACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAGTCACCAACTCTGGTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACTGAGTCCAG
CACAAACCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGAACGACCTCCAATGGG
CTGGCACAGGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACGACCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAAC
TCTGACTCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACACTGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACGAC
CTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACGACCTCCAGTGGGCTAGCA
CAGGCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAAACCTCCAGTGGG
TCCAGCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGATCAGCACAGTCACCAATTCTGAGTCCAGCACACCCCTCCAG
TGGGCCAACACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGTACGACCTCCAGTGGGCCAACACAGCCA
CCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAGTCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACTGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGC
ACAACCTCCAGTGGGTCAAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGAGTCCAGCACAAACCTCCAGTGGG
TAGCACAGCCACCAACTCTGACTCCAGCACACCCCTCCAGTGGGCCAGCACAGCCACCAACT
CTGAGTCTAGCACAGTGTCCAGTGGGATCAGCACAGTCACCAATTCTGAGTCCAGCACAAAC
TCCAGTGGGCCAACACAGCCACCAACTCTGGTCCAGTGTGACCTCTGAGGCTCTGGAAC
AGCAGCTCTGACTGGATGACACAAACTTCCCATACTGTCATCTACTGCACTGAGTGAGGCAA
AGCTGGTGGCTGGTCCCTGGTCCGGTGGAAATCTTCTCATCACCCCTGGTCTGGTGTGGCG
GCCGTGGGCTCTTGTGCTGGCTCTTCTGTGAGAAACAGCCTGCCCCTGAGAAACAC
CTTAACACAGCTGTCTACCACCCCTCATGGCCTCAACCATGGCCTGGTCCAGGCCCTGGAG
GGAATCATGGAGCCCCCCCACAGGCCAGGTGGAGTCTAACTGGTTCTGGAGGAGACCAGTA
TCATCGATAGCCATGGAGATGAGCGGGAGGAACAGCGGGCCTGAGCAGCCCCGGAAGCAAG
TGCCG CATTCTCAGGAAGGAAGAGACCTGGGCACCAAGACCTGGTTCTTCTCATTCATC
CCAGGAGACCCCTCCAGCTTGTGAGATCCTGAAAATCTGAGAAGGTATTCTCACC
TTCTGCTTACAGACACTGGAAAGAGAAATACTATATTGCTCATTAGCTAAGAAATAA
ATACATCTCATCTAACACACAGCACAAAGAGAAGCTGTGCTTGCCCCGGGTGGTATCTAG
CTCTGAGATGAACTCAGTTAGGAGAAAACCTCCATGCTGGACTCCATCTGGCATTAAAA
TCTCCACAGTAAAATCCAAAGACCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 138

MKMQKGNVLLMFGLLLHLEAATNSNETSTSANTGSSVISSGASTATNGSSVTSSGVSTATI
SGSSVTSGVSIVTNSEFHTTSSGISTATNSEFSTASSGISIATNSESSTSSGASTATNSE
SSTPSSGASTVTNGSSVTSSGASTATNSESSTVSSRASTATNSESSTLSSGASTATNSDSS
TTSSGASTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESSTVSSRASTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESRTT
SNGAGTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNDSSTVSSGASTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNSESSTTSS
GASTATNDSSTTSSGAGTATNSESSTVSSGISTVTNSESSTPSSGANTATNSESSTTSSGA
NTATNSESSTVSSGASTATNSESSTTSSGVSTATNSESSTTSSGASTATNDSSTSSEAST
ATNSESSTVSSGISTVTNSESSTTSSGANTATNGSSVTSAGSGTAALTGMHTTSHSASTAV
SEAKPGGLVPWEIFLITLVSVVAAVGLFAGLFFCVRNSLSLRNTFNTAVYHPHGLNHGLGP
GPGGNHGAPHRPRWSPNWFWRPVSSIAMEMSGRNSGP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 510-532

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FIGURE 139

GGGAGAGAGGATAAATAGCAGCGTGGCTTCCCTGGCTCCTCTGCATCCTCCGACCTTC
CCAGCAATATGCATCTTGCACGTCTGGTCGGCTCCTGCTCCCTCCTCTGCTACTGGGGGCC
CTGTCTGGATGGCGGCCAGCGATGACCCCATTGAGAAGGTATTGAAGGGATCAACCGAGG
GCTGAGCAATGCAGAGAGAGAGGTGGCAAGGCCCTGGATGGCATCACAGTGGAAATCACGC
ATGCCGGAAGGGAAGTGGAGAAGGTTTCAACGGACTTAGCAACATGGGAGGCCACACCGGC
AAGGAGTTGGACAAAGGCCTCCAGGGCTCAACCACGGCATGGACAAGGTTGCCATGAGAT
CAACCATGGTATTGGACAAGCAGGAAAGGAAGCAGAGAAGCTTGGCCATGGGTCAACAACG
CTGCTGGACAGGCCGGGAAGGAAGCAGACAAAGCGGTCCAAGGGTCCACACTGGGTCCAC
CAGGCTGGGAAGGAAGCAGAGAAACTTGGCAAGGGTCAACCATGCTGCTGACCAGGCTGG
AAAGGAAGTGGAGAAGCTTGGCAAGGTGCCACCATGCTGCTGGCCAGGCCGGGAAGGAGC
TGCAGAATGCTCATATTGGGTCAACCAAGCCAGCAAGGAGGCCAACCAGCTGCTGAATGGC
AACCATCAAAGCGGATCTTCCAGCCATCAAGGAGGGCCACAACCACGCCGTTAGCCTCTGG
GCCCTCAGTCAACACGCCCTTCATCAACCTTCCGCCCTGTGGAGGAGCGTCGCCAACATCA
TGCCCTAAACTGGCATCCGGCCTTGCTGGGAGAATAATGTCGCCGTTGTCACATCAGCTGAC
ATGACCTGGAGGGTTGGGGTGGGGACAGGTTCTGAAATCCCTGAAGGGGTTGACTG
GGATTGTGAATAAACTTGATACACCA

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FIGURE 140

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66675
><subunit 1 of 1, 247 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25335, pI: 7.00, NX(S/T): 0
MHLARLVGSCSLLLLLGALSGWAASDDPIEKVIEGINRGLSNAEREVGKALDGINSGITAG
REVEKVFNGLSNMGSHTGKELDKGVQGLNHGMDKVAHEINHGIGQAGKEAEKLGHGVNNAAG
QAGKEADKAVQGFHTGVHQAGKEAEKLGQGVNHAADQAGKEVEKLGQGAHHAAGQAGKELQN
AHNGVNQASKEANQLLNGNHQSGSSSHQGGATTPLASGASVNTPFINLPALWRSVANIMP
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

Homologous region to circumsporozoite (CS) repeats:

amino acids 35-225

FIGURE 141

CTCCGGGTCCCCAGGGGCTGCGCCGGCGGCCTGGCAAGGGGACGAGTCAGTGGACACTCCAGGAAGAGCGGC
 CCCGCGGGGGCGATGACCCTGCGCTGACCTGACTCACTCCAGGTCCGGAGGGCGGGGCCCCCGGGCGACTCG
 GGGCGGAGCGCGGGGGAGCTGCCGCGGTGAGTCAGCAGGCGAGCCACCTGAGGCCGAGCGGGGACACCGTC
 GCTCCTGCTCTCCGAATGCTGCGCACCGCGATGGGGCTGAGGAGCTGGCTCGCCGCCCCATGGGGCGCTGCCG
 CCTCGGCACCGCTGCTGCTGCTCCCTGCTGCTGCTGAGCCGCGCTCCGACCTGGCGCTCAGC
 CCCCCGATCAGCCTGCCTCTGGCTCTGAAGAGCGGCCATTCTCAGATTCAAGCTGAACACATCTCAAACATAC
 ACAGCCCTCTGCTGAGCAGGGATGGCAGGGACCTGTAACGTGGGTCAGAGAGGCCCTTTGCACTCAGTAGC
 AACCTCAGCTTCTGCCAGGGGGAGTACCAAGGAGCTGCTTGGGTCAGACGAGAGAAACAGCAGTG
 AGCTTCAAGGGCAAGGACCCACAGCGCAGCTGTCAAAACTACATCAAGATCCTCTGCCGCTCAGCGGAGCTCAC
 CTGTCACCGTGGCACAGCACCTTCAGCCCCTGTAACATCAACATGGAGAACCTCACCTGGCAAGGG
 GACGAGAAGGGGAAATGTCCTCTGGAAAGATGGCAAGGGCGTTGCTCCCTCGACCCGAATTCAAGTCCACTGCC
 CTGGGTTGATGGCGAGCTCTACACTGGAACAGTCAGCAGCTCCAAGGGAAATGACCCGCCATCTCGGGAGC
 CAAAGCCTTCGCCCCACCAAGACCGAGAGCTCCCTCAACTGGCTGCAAGACCCAGCTTGTGGCCTCAGCCTAC
 ATTCTGAGAGCCTGGCAGTTGCAAGGAGTGTACAAGATCTACTTTCTCAGCGAGACTGGCAGGAA
 TTTGAGTTCTTGAGAACACATTGTGTCGGCATGCCCCGATCTGCAAGGGCGATGAGGGGGAGAGCGGGT
 CTACAGCGCCTGGACCTCTTCAGGCCAGCTGTCAGCTGCTCACGGGGCAGCTGGCTTCCCTTCAC
 GTGCTGAGGATGTCCTCACGCTGAGCTGTCAGCTGTCATGGGTTCTACT
 TCCCAGTGGCACAGGGAACTACAGAAGGCTCTGCCGCTGTGTCATCAATGAAGGATGTGCAAGAGAGTCTC
 AGCGGCCTCTACAAGGAGGTGAAACCGTGAGACACAGCAGTGGTACACCGTGACCCACCCGGTGCCCCACACCCGG
 CCTGGAGCGTCATCACCACAGTGCCGGGAAAGGAAGATCAACTCATCCCTGCAGCTCCAGACCGCGTGTG
 AACTCTCAAGGACCACTCTCTGATGGACGGCAGGTCCGAAGGCCAGTGTGCTGCTGCAGGCCAGGCTCG
 TACCGCGCTGGCTGTGACCCGGCTCCCTGGCCTGACACACCTACAGTGTGCTTCTGGGACTGGTAC
 GGCGGCTCCACAAGGAGTGGCTGGGGGGGGGGTGACATCATTGAGGAGCTGCAAGATCTCTCATGGGA
 CAGCGCGTGCAGAATCTGCTCTGGACACCCACAGGGGCTGCTGTATGCGGCTCACACTCGGGCTAGTCCAG
 GTGCCCATGGCAACTGCAGCCTGTACCGGAGCTGTGGGACTGCTCTCTGCCCGGGGACCCCTA^{CT}TGTGTTGG
 AGCGGCTCCAGCTGCAAGCACGTCAAGCCTCTACAGCCTCAGCTGGCCACCAGGGCGTGGATCCAGGACATCGAG
 GGAGGAGCGCAGGACCTTGAGCGCGTCTCGGTTGTGTCCTGGCTTGTACCAACAGGGGAGAAGCCA
 TGTGAGCAAGTCCAGTCCAGGAAACACAGTGAACACTTGGCTGCCCCCTCTCAACCTGGGACCCGA
 CTCTGGCTACGCAAGGGGCCCCCGTCAATGCCCTGGCTCTGCCACGTGTCACCCACTGGGACCTGCTG
 GTGGCACCCAACAGCTGGGGAGTTCACTGCTGTCAGTAGAGGAGGGCTTCCAGCAGCTGGTAGCCAGCTAC
 TGCCAGAGGTGGGAGGAGCGGGTGGAGACCAAAACAGATGAGGGTGGCAGTGTACCCGTCATTATCAGCACA
 TCGGTGTAGTCACCAGCTGGTGGCAAGGCCAGCTGGGTGCAAGACAGGTCTACTGGAAGGAGTCTGGT
 ATGTCACGCTTTGTGTCGGCGTGTGCTCCACGTTTATCTGCTCACCGGCACCGGAACAGCATGAAA
 GTCTTCTGAAGCAGGGGAAATGCCCAGCTGCAAGGCCAGCTGGCTCTGGCTGCCCCCTGAGACCCGC
 CCACCAACGGCTTAGGGCCCCCTAGCAGGCCGCTGATCAGGAGGGTACCGCTCTGTCAGACAGGCCCG
 GGGGGCCGAGTCTCACTGAGTCAGAGAAGAGGCCACTCAGCATCCAAGACAGCTCGTGGAGGTATCCCCAGTG
 TGCCCCGGCCCCGGGTCCGCCCTGGCTGGAGATCCGTGACTCTGTTGTGAGAGCTGACTTCCAGAGGACGC
 TGCCTGGCTCAGGGGCTGTGAATGCTCGAGAGGGTCAACTGGACCTCCCTCCGCTCTCGTGGAAAC
 ACGACCGTGGTGGCGCCCTGGAGGCCAGCTGGCTGCTGCTCTCCAGTCAGTGGAGAAGCTC
 TACCAACCCAGACACCCAAACAGCGTGGGCCAGAGGTGCTGGCAAATATGGGGCTGCCCTAGGTTGGGAA
 CAGTGTCTTATGAAACTGAGCCCTTGTGTTAAAAACAAATTCAAATGTGAAACTAGAATGAGAGGGAGAG
 ATAGCATGGCATGCAGCACACAGGCTGTCAGTTCACTGCTCCAGGGTGTGGGGATGCACTCAAAGTGG
 TTGTCAGAGACAGAGTTGAAACCCCTACCAACTGGCTCTTCACCTCCACATTATCCGCTGCCACCGGCTGC
 CCTGTCACTGAGATTCAAGGACCAGCTGGCTGCGTCTGCCAGTCAGCCGAGGTGAGTTG
 TTGTCGGCTGTCCTGCCACCTCAGGGACAGAGGGCTAGGTTGGCACTGCGGCCCTCACAGGTCTGGCTC
 GGACCCAACCTGGACCTTCCAGGCTGTGAGGAGCTGGCCACACGAGAGGACAGCGCAGCTCAGGAGAGA
 TTGTCAGAACATGTCAGCCTTCCCTCAAGAATTCAAGGGAAAGAGACTGTCGCTGCCCTCCGTTGCGTGA
 GAACCCGTGTGCCCTTCCACCATATCCACCCCTCGCTCCATCTTGAACACTCAAACACGAGGAAC
 CTGGCTCTCCCCAGTCCCCAGTTCACCTCCATCCCTCACCTCCACTCTAAGGGATATCAACACTGCC
 AGCACAGGGGCCTGAATTATGTGGTTTATACATTTTAATAAGATGCACTTATGTCATTTTAATAAAA
 GTCTGAAGAATTACTGTTAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 142

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA67962
><subunit 1 of 1, 837 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 92750, pI: 7.04, NX(S/T): 6
MLRTAMGLRSWLAAPWGALPPRPLLLLLLLLLQQPPPTWALSPRISLPLGSEERPFLRF
EAEHISNYTALLSRDGRTLYVGAREALFALSSNLSFLPGGEYQELLWGADAEEKQQCSFKG
KDPQRDCQNYIKILLPLSGSHLFTCGTAAFSPMCTYINMENFTLARDEKGNVLLEDGKGRCP
FDPNFKSTALVVGDELYTVSSFQGNDPAISRSQLRPTKTESSLNLQDPAFVASAYIPE
SLGSILQGDDDKIYFFFSETGQEFEFFENTIVSRIARICKGDEGGERVLQQRWTSFLKAQLLC
SRPDDGFNFNVLDQDVFTLSPSPQDWRTDLFYGVFTSQWRGTTEGSACVFTMKDVQRVFSG
LYKEVNRETQQWYTWTPTPRPGACITNSARERKINSSLQLPDRVLNFLKDHFMDGQVR
SRMILLQDQARYQRVAHRVPGLHHTYDVLFLGTGDGRHLKAVSVGPRVHIEELQIFSSGQ
PVQNLLLDTHRGLLYAASHSGVVQVPMANCSLYRSCGDCLLARDPYCAWSGSSCKHVSPLYQP
QLATRPWIQDIEGASAKDLCASSVVSPSFVPTGEKPCEQVQFPNTVNTLACPLLSNLATR
LWLRLNGAPVNASASCHVLPPTGDLLLVTQQLGEFQCWSLEEGFQQLVASYCPEVVVEDGVADQ
TDEGGSPVIISTSRSVAPAGGKASWGADRSYWKEFLVMCTLFLVLAFLPVLFLYRHRNSM
KVFLKQGECASVHPKTCPVVLPPETRPLNGLGPPSTPLDHRGYQSLSDSPPGARVFTESKR
PLSIQDSFVEVSPVCPRPRVRLGSEIRDSSV
```

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 23-46 (type II), 718-738

FIGURE 143A

CTAAGCCGGAGGATGTGCAGCTGCCGGCGGCCGGCTACGAAGAGGACGGGGACAGGCCGCGTGCACCGA
GCCCAAGCCAGCCGGAGGACGCCGGCAGGGGAGCCGACTCGTCTGCCGCCGCGTCGCCGTCG
TGCCGGCCCCCGCTCCCGCGCAGCGGGAGGACGCCGACCTCGCGCCGAGGCCGCTAGCGCGCG
CGGGCATGGTCCCCTTAAAGGCCAGGCCGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
CTCTGG
CGCGCTAGGGCGGGCTGGCCTCGTGG
GGCGGGCGGGCGGG
GGCGGGCGGGCGGG
TGCTCGGGCTCGTCTGGGCTTCGTGCTGGCCTCGCGGCTCGTCTGCCCGGGCTTCCGAGCTGAAGCGAGCG
GCCCACGGCGCCGCCAGCCCCAGGGCTCCGGGAGGGCTGGGGAGGCCGAGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
GCGATGCCGCCGG
TCGTGGGAGTCAAGGCCCGGG
TTCTCGGAAAGTTCAGTCTCTCAAGTGAGGGGTTCTGACACATCTGTAACATTCTGAGTGGCCTACAGGG
GTGTGGACGACTCCTACCCGCCAGAGAAGTCTTCACTGATGCTCAAGTACATGACGACCAACTACTTGGACA
AGTATGAATGGTTATGAGAGCAGATGATGACGTGACATCAAAGGAGACCGTCTGGAGAACCTTCTGAGGAGTT
TGAACAGCAGCAGGCCCTCTTCTGGGAGACAGGGCTGGGACACCAGGAAGAAATGGAAAATGCCCTGG
AGCTGGTGAGAACTCTGCATGG
ACATGGGCAAGTGTCTCCGGGGAGATGTACACCCCATGAGGACGTTGGGGAGGTGTGCTGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
CAGGG
ACATTAGAGATCTCCATAACAGTAAATTACCAAGCTATCACATTACACCCCCAACAAAAACCCACCCCTACCAAGT
ACAGGCTCCACAGCTACATGCTGAGCCGCAAGATATCCGAGCTCCGCATCGCACAATACAGCTGACCGCGAAA
TTGTCTGTGAGCAAAATACAGCAACACAGAAATTCTGATAAGAGGACCTCCAGCTGGGAAATCCCTCCCTCTCA
TGAGGGTTCAGGCCGCCAGCGAGAGGAGATTCTGGAATGGGGAGTTCTGACTGGGAAATACTTGTATTCGGCAG
TTGACGCCAGGCCCTCGAAGAGGAATGGACTCCGCCAGAGGGGAAGGCTTGGACGACATTGTGATGCCAGGTCA
TGGAGATGATCAATGCCAACGCCAAGCACAGGGCGCATATTGACTTCAAAAGAGATCCAGTACGGCTACCCGCC
GGGTGAACCCCCATGATGGGGCTGAGTACATCCCTGGACCTGCTCTGTTACAAAAAGCACAAAGGGAGAAAA
TGACGGTCCCTGTGAGGAGGACCGCGTATTACAGCAGACTTCAAGGCGAAATCCAGTTGTGGAGCATGAGGAGC
TGGATGACAAGAGTTGGCCAAGAGAATCAATCAGGAATCTGGATCTTGTCTCTCTCAAACCTCCCTGAAGA
AGCTGCTCCCTTCACTGCCCTGGGTGAGAGACTGAGCACAAAGAACCCAAAGATAAAAGATAAACATACTGAT
TTCTTTGCTGGGGCTTTCGACATTGTTGTGAGATTATGGGAAACTTGTGAGAGCTGCTTATCCCCAATC
AGAAGCTCAAGCTGTTGCTTCAATTCTGACTCCAAACCTGACAAAGGCCAACAGTTGACTGAACTGATGA
GAGATTACCGCATTAAAGTACCCCTAAAGCCGACATGCGAGATTGCTGTGCTGGAGAGTTCAAGAGCCCTGG
CCCTGGGAAGTAGGATCTCCCAAGTTAACATGAATCTTGTCTCTCTGCGACGTCGACCTGTTACTA
CAGAATTCTTCAGCGATGTCGAGCAAATACAGTTCTGGCCAACAAATATTTCAATCTTCAAGCAGT
ATGACCCAAAGATTGTTATAGTGGGAAAGTCCCTGGCTACGTCACCCATTGCTTACTCAGGAAACTGGCTCT
GGAGAAACTATGGGTTGGCATCAGCTGTTATTAAGGGAGATCTGTGCGAGTGGGGCTTGTGATTTCA
TCCAAGGGTGG
AGGAAGTAGGAGTAGTCCACGTCACCATCTGTCTTTGTGATCCAATCTTGACCCCCAACAGTACAAATG
GCTTGGGGTCCAAGCATCGACCTATGGGCCACCCAGCAGCTGGTGGAGATGTTGCTGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
GTTACAGTAAAGCAGCAATAATGGCTCAGTGAGGACAGCTTAAAGTCCAGTTGCTGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
TAATTATCTAATTATTTCAAAATTTTGTATGATCAGTTTGTGAGTCTCTGATACAAAGGATATTTTAC
AAGTGGTTCTTCACTAGGACTCCTTAAAGATTGAGCTTCTGATCAACAAAGAGGTGATCAGTGTGCTTGTG
CACATCTTCTGTAACATTATGAGCAGACCTGCTTAACTTTGACTGAAATGTAACCTGATGAAACAAACTT
TTAAAAAAATGTTCTTTGAGACCTTGTCTCCAGTCTATGGCAGAAAACGCTGACATCTCTGCAAAAGTAT
TATTGTAACAAAACACTGTAACTCTGGTAAATGTTCTGTTGATGTTAACATTCCACAGATTCTACCTTGT
GTTTTGTTTTTTTTTACAATTGTTTAAAGCCATTCTGATGTTCTGAGTTGTAAGATAAGGAAATGTAATA
GCTGTTCTCATATTGCTTCAGGAGAGCTTCCAGAGTGTGATCATTCTCTCATGGTACTCTGCTCAGCATGGC
CACGTAGGTTTTGTTGTTGTTGTTGAGACGGAGTCTCACTCTGTGTTACCTGCTTACAGGCTGGGAAGT
CAGTGGCGCAATCTGGCTCACTTAACTCCACTTCCCTGGTCAAGCAATTCCCTGCTTGGCTCCTCCGGAGT
AGCTGGGATTACAGGCACACACCACAGCAGNTAGTTTTGTTGTTAGTGTAGAGAGACGGGGTTTACCAT
GCAAGCCCAGCTGGCCACGTAGGTTAAAGCAAGGG
TGGTAGTCATTGGCCCTAAATAGACCTGGCTTAAATTCAAGAAGGAGATTGCTGATTTCTCTTCTGACCCCT
CTCTTAAAGGGTAAATATTAAATGTTAGATGACAAGAGATGAATTACAAATCTGATGACACAGACT
GAAACATACACACATACACCCCTAACTCAAAAGCTGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
TGTGTTATGTTGG
TTTATTTAATATCTGTTGTCAGAGCTGCTGCCATTCTGAGTACCTGTTAGTGTAGTATTATTTATGTTGATCGG
GAGTGTGTTAGTGTGTTATTGCAAGTAAACCGATCTCCAAAGATTCTCTTGGAAACGCTTTTCCCTCCT

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FIGURE 143B

TTAATTTTATATCCTTACTGTTTACTAAATATTAAGTGTCTTGACAATTTGGTGCTCATGTGTTGGG
GACAAAAGTGAATGAATCTGCATTATACCAGAAAGTTAAATTCTCAGATCAAATGTGCCTTAATAAATTGTT
TTCATTTAGATTCAAACAGTGATAGACTGCCATTTAATACACGTCACTGGAGGGCTGCGTATTGTAAATAG
CCTGATGCTCATTGGAAAAATAAACCAAGTGAACAATATTTCTATTGACTTTCGAACCCATTGTCTCATT
ATTCTGTTTAGCTGAAGAATTGTATTACATTGGAGAGTAAAAACTAAACACGAAAAAA

FIGURE 144

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68836
><subunit 1 of 1, 802 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 91812, pI: 9.52, NX(S/T): 3
MAARGRRRAWLSVLLGLVLGFVLASRLVLPRASELKAGP RRRASPEGCRSGQAAASQAGGAR
GDARGAQLWPPGSDPDGGRDRNFLFVGVMTAQKYLQTRAVAAYRTWSKTIPGKVQFFSSEG
SDTSVPVIPVPLRGVDDSYPPQKKSFMMLKYMHDHYLDKYEFMRADDVYIKGDRLENFLR
SLNSSEPLFLGQTGLGTTEEMGKLAEPGENFCMGGPGVIMSREVLRRMVPHIGKCLREMYT
THEDVEVGRCVRRFAGVQCVWSYEMRQLFYENYEQNKKGYIRDLHNSKIHQAITLHPNKNPP
YQYRLHSYMLSRKISELRHRTIQLHREIVLMSKYSNTEIHKEDLQLGIIPPSFMRFQPRQREE
ILEWEFLTGKYLYSAVDGQPPRRGMDSAQREALDDIVMQVMEMINANAKTRGRIIDFKEIQY
GYRRVNPMYGAEYILDLLLYKKHKGKMTVPVRHAYLQQTFSKIQFVEHEELDAQELAKR
INQESGSLSFLSNLKKLVPFQLPGSKSEHKEPKDKKINILIPLSGRFDMFVRFMGNFEKTC
LIPNQNVKLVVLNFNSDSNPDKAKQVELMRDYRIKYPKADMQILPVSGEFSRALALEVGSSQ
FNNESLLFFCDVDLVFTTEFLQRCRANTVLGQQIYFPIIFSQYDPKIVYSGKVPSENHFRAFT
QKTGFWRNNGFGITCIYKGDLVRVGGFDVSIQGWGLEVDLFNKVVQAGLKTFRSQEVGVVH
VHHPVFCDPNLDPKQYKMCLGSKASTYGSTQQLAEMWLEKNDPSYSKSSNNNGSVRTA
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

FIGURE 145

GGACAACCGTGCTGGGTGTCAGGCCTGAGGCAGGACGGTACTCCGCTGACACCTTCCC
TTTCGGCCTTGAGGTTCCCAGCCTGGTGGCCCCAGGACGTTCCGGTCGATGGCAGAGTGCT
ACGGACGACGCCATGAAGCCCTAGTCCTCTAGTTGCGCTTTGCTATGGCCTCGTCTG
TGCCGGCTTATCCGAGCATAACTGTGACACCTGATGAAGAGCAAAACTGAATCATTATATA
CAAGTTTAGAGAACCTAGTACGAAGTGTCCCTCTGGGGAGCCAGGTCGTGAGAAAAAATC
TAACCTCCAAAACATGTTATTCTATAGCATCAAAGGGATCAAATTAAGGAGCTAGTTA
CACATGGAGACGCTTCAACTGAGAATGATGTTAACCAATCCTATCAGTGAAGAAACTACA
ACTTTCCCTACAGGAGGCTTCACACCGGAAATAGGAAAGAAAAACACACGGAAAGTACCCC
ATTCTGGTCGATCAAACCAAATGTTCCATTGTTGCATGCAGAGGAACCTTATATTG
AAAATGAAGAGGCCAGGCCAGGCCAGGCCAGCTGAAAACAAACTGAGGCACCAAGAATG
TTGCCAGTTTACTGAATCATCTACAAGTCCATATGTTACCTCATACAAGTCACCTGTCAC
CACTTAGATAAGAGCACTGGCATTGAGATCTCTACAGAATCAGAAGATGTTCCCTCAGCTCT
CAGGTGAAACTGCGATAGAAAAACCGAAGAGTTGGAAAGCACCCAGAGAGTTGGAATAAT
GATGACATTTGAAAAAAATTAGATATTAATTACAAGTGCACAGGCACCTCTTAGTGA
CACCAAGCAACCCAGCATATAGAGAAGATATTGAAGCCTCTAAAGATCACCTAAACGAAGCC
TTGCTCTAGCAGCAGCAGCAGAACATAAAACATGTATAAGTCCCAGTTATTGCCA
GTAGGACGAACAAGTAATAAAATTGATGACATCGAAACTGTTATTACATGCTGTGTAATT
TAGATCTAAACTCTATGAATATTAGATATTAAATGTTCCACCAGAGATGAGAGAAAAAG
CTGCTACAGTATTCAATACATTAATAAAATATGTGTAGATCAAGGGAGTCACAGCCTTATTA
AAAGTTTATTAAACAATAATATAAAATTAAACCTACTTGATATTCCATAACAAAGCTGA
TTAAGCAAAC TGCA TTTT CACAGGAGAAATAATCATATTGTAATTCAAAGTTGTAT
AAAAATATTCTATTGTAGTTCAAATGTGCCAACATCTTATGTGTATGTGTTATGAACA
ATTTCATATGCACTAAAACCTAATTAAAATAAAATTGGTTCAGGAAAAAA

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FIGURE 146

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68864
><subunit 1 of 1, 350 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 39003, pI: 5.59, NX(S/T): 1
MKPLVLLVALLWPSSVPAYPSITVTPDEEQNLNHYIQVLENLVRSPSGEPGREKNSPK
HVSIAKGSKFKELVTHGDASTENDVLNPISEETTFTPTGGFTPEIGKKKTESTPFWSI
KPNNVSVLHAAEPYIENEPEPEPAAKQTEAPRMLPVVTESSTSPYVTSYKSPVTTLDK
STGIEISTESEDVPQLSGETAIEKPEEFGKHPESWNNDILKKILDINSQQALLSDTSNP
AYREDIEASKDHLKRSIALAAAEEHKLKTMYKSQLLPGRTSNKIDDIETVINMLCNSRSKL
YEYLDIKCVPPEMREKAATVFNTLKNMCRSRRVTALLKVY
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

FIGURE 147

CGGCTCGAGCGGCTCGAGTGAAGAGCCTCTCCACGGCTCTGCCCTGAGACAGCTGGCCTG
ACCTCCAAATCATCCATCCACCCCTGCTGTCATCTGTTCATAGTGTGAGATCAACCCACA
GGAATATCCATGGCTTTGTGCTCATTGGTCTCAGTTCTACGAGCTGGTGTCA
GGCAAGTCAGTGACCGGGCAAGTTGTCCAGGCCTTGGTGGGGAGGAGCAGCGTGTCT
CCTGCTCCCTTCTGAGACCAGTCAGAGGCTATGGAAGTGCAGGTCTTCAGGAATCAG
TTCCATGCTGTGGTCCACCTCTACAGAGATGGGAAGACTGGGAATCTAACGAGATGCCACA
GTATCGAGGGAGAAGTGAAGGACTCCATTGCAAGGGGGCGTGTCTCTAACGGC
TAAAAAACATCACTCCCTCGGACATCGGCCTGTATGGTGCTGGTTCA
GATGAGGAGGCCACCTGGAGCTGCGGTGGCAGCACTGGGCTCACTCCCTCTCATTCCAT
CGTGGGATATGTTGACGGAGGTATCCAGTTACTCTGCCTGTCCAGGCTGGTCCCCAGC
CCACAGCCAAGTGGAAAGGTCCACAAGGACAGGATTGTCTCAGACTCCAGAGCAAATGCA
GATGGGTACAGCCTGTATGATGTGGAGATCTCATTAGTCAGGAAAATGCTGGGAGCAT
ATTGTGTTCCATCCACCTTGCTGAGCAGAGTCATGAGGTGGAATCCAAGGTATTGATAGGAG
AGACGTTTCCAGCCCTCACCTGGCCTGGCTCTATTACTCGGGTTACTCTGTGGT
GCCCTGTGTGGTGTGATGGGATGATAATTGTTCTCAAATCCAAGGGAAAATCCA
GGCGGAACTGGACTGGAGAAGAAAGCACGGACAGGAGAATTGAGAGACGCCGAAACACG
CAGTGGAGGTGACTCTGGATCCAGAGACGGCTACCCGAAGCTCTGCCTTCTGATCTGAAA
ACTGTAACCCATAGAAAAGCTCCCAGGAGGTGCCTCACTCTGAGAAGAGATTACAAGGAA
GAGTGTGGTGGCTCTCAGGGTTCCAAGCAGGGAGACATTACTGGGAGGTGGACGTGGGAC
AAAATGTAGGGTGGTATGTTGAGGCTGTGTCGGGATGACGTAGACAGGGGAAGAACATGTG
ACTTGTCTCCAAACAATGGGTATTGGGTCTCAGACTGACAACAGAACATTGATATTCA
ATTCAATCCCCATTATCAGCCTCCCCCAGCACCCCTCTACACGAGTAGGGTCTTCC
TGGACTATGAGGGTGGGACCATCTCTTCAATAACAAATGACCAGTCCCTTATTATACC
CTGCTGACATGTCAGTTGAAGGCTTGTGAGACCTATATCCAGCATCGATGTGACGA
GGAAAAGGGACTCCCATATTCATATGTCAGTGTCTGGGATTGAGACAGAGAACCCCTG
CTTAAAGGGCCCACACCACAGACCCAGACACAGCAAGGGAGGTGCTCCGACAGGTGGC
CCCAGCTCTCTCCGGAGCCTGCGCACAGAGAGTCACGCCCTACTCTCCTTGGGAGC
TGAGGTTCTCTGCCCTGAGCCCTGCAGCAGCGGAGTCACAGCTCCAGATGAGGGGGAT
TGGCCTGACCTGTGGGAGTCAGAAGCCATGGCTGCCCTGAAGTGGGAGGAATAGACTCA
CATTAGTTAGTTGTGAAAATCCAGCTAAGCGATCTGAAACAAGTCACAACCTCC
CAGGCTCTCATTTGCTAGTCACGGACAGTGTGATTCTGCCTCACAGGTGAAGATAAGAGA
CAACGAATGTGAATCATGCTTGAGGTTGAGGGCACAGTGTGCTAATGATGTGTTTA
TATTATACATTTCCCACCATAAACTCTGTTGCTTATTCCACATTAATTACTTTCTCA
TACCAAATCACCACATGGAATAGTTATTGAACACCTGTTGTGAGGCTAAAGAATAAGAG
GAGGTAGGATTTTCACTGATTCTATAAGCCCAGCATTACCTGATACCAAAACCAGGCAAAG
AAAACAGAAGAAGAGGAAGGAAACTACAGGTCCATATCCCTCATTAACACAGACACAAAAA
TTCTAAATAAAATTAAACAATTAAACTAAACATATTAAAGATGATATATAACTACT
CAGTGTGGTTGTCCCACAAATGCAGAGTTGGTTAATATTAAATATCAACCAGTGTAAATT
CAGCACATTAATAAGTAAAAAGAAAACCATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 148

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68866
><subunit 1 of 1, 466 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 52279, pI: 6.16, NX(S/T): 2
MAFVLILVLSFYELVSGQWQVTGPGKFKVQALVGEDAVFSCSLFPETSAEAMEVREFFRNQFHA
VVHLYRDGEDWESKQMPQYRGRTEFKDSIAGGRVSLRLKNITPSDIGLYGCWFSSQIYDEE
ATWELRVAALGSLPLISIVGYVDGGIQLLCLSSGWFQPTAKWKGPQGQDLSSDSRANADGY
SLYDVEISIIVQENAGSILCSIHLAEQSHEVESKVVLIGETFFQPSPWRLASILLGLLCALC
GVVMGMIIVFFKSKGKIQAEQELDWRRKHGQAEELRDARKHAVEVTLDPETAHPKLCVSDLKTVT
HRKAPQEVPHSEKRFRKSVVASQGFQAGRHYWEVDVGQNVGWYVGVCRDDVRGKNNVTLS
PNNGYWVLRLTTEHLYFTFNPHFISLPPSTPPTRGVFLDYEGGTISFFNTNDQSLIYTLLT
CQFEGLLRPYIQQHAMYDEEKGTPIFICPVSWG
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 131-150, 235-259

FIGURE 149

CCTTCACAGGACTCTCATTGCTGGTGGCAAATGATGTATCGGCCAGATGTGGTGAGGGCTA
GGAAAAGAGTTGTTGGAACCCCTGGTTATCGGCCTCGTCATCTCATATCCCTGATTGTC
CTGGCAGTGTCATTGGACTCACTGTTATTATGTGAGATATAATCAAAGAACCTACAA
TTACTATAGCACATTGTCATTACAAC TGACAAACTATATGCTGAGTTGGCAGAGAGGCTT
CTAACAACTTACAGAAATGAGCCAGAGACTGAATCAATGGTAAAAATGCATT TATAAA
TCTCCATTAGGGAAAGAATTGTCAGTCTCAGGTATCAAGTTCAGTCACAGAACAGCATGG
AGTGTGGCTCATATGCTGTTGATTGTAGATTCACTCTACTGAGGATCCTGAAACTGTAG
ATAAAATTGTTCAACTGTTTACATGAAAAGCTGCAAGATGCTGTAGGACCCCTAAAGTA
GATCCTCACTCAGTAAAATTAAAAAAATCAACAAAGACAGAAACAGACAGCTATCTAAACCA
TTGCTGCGAACACGAAGAAGTAAAACCTAGGTCAAGGTCTCAGGATCGTTGGTGGACAG
AAGTAGAAGAGGGTGAATGCCCTGGCAGGCTAGCCTGCAGTGGATGGAGTCATCGCTGT
GGAGCAACCTAATTAATGCCACATGGCTGTGAGTGCTGCTCACTGTTACAACATATAA
GAACCCCTGCCAGATGGACTGCTCCTTGGAGTAACAATAAAACCTTCGAAAATGAAACGGG
GTCTCCGGAGAATAATTGTCATGAAAATACAACACCCATCACATGACTATGATATTCT
CTTGCAGAGCTTCTAGCCCTGTTCCCTACACAAATGCACTACATAGAGTTGTCTCCCTGA
TGCATCCTATGAGTTCAACCAGGTGATGTGATGTTGTGACAGGATTGGAGCACTGAAAA
ATGATGGTTACAGTCAAAATCATCTCGACAAGCACAGGTGACTCTCATAGACGCTACAAC
TGCAATGAACCTCAAGCTTACAATGACGCCATAACTCCTAGAATGTTATGTGCTGGCTCCTT
AGAAGGAAAAACAGATGCATGCCAGGGTGA CTCAGGACTGGTAGTTCAAGATGCTA
GAGATATCTGGTACCTTGCTGGAATAGTGAGCTGGGAGATGAATGTGCGAAACCCAACAAG
CCTGGTGT TATACTAGAGTTACGGCCTGCGGGACTGGATTACTTCAAAAACTGGTATCTA
AAGAGACAAAAGCCTCATGGAACAGATAACATTTTTGTTTTGGGTGTGGAGGCCATT
TTTAGAGATAAGAATTGGAGAAGACTTGCAAAACAGCTAGATTTGACTGATCTCAATAAAC
TGTTGCTTGTGATGCATGTATTCTTCCAGCTCTGTTCCGCACGTAAGCATCCTGTTCTG
CCAGATCAACTCTGTCATCTGTGAGCAATAGTTGAAACTTTATGTACATAGAGAAATAGATA
ATACAATATTACATTACAGCCTGTATTCAAGGTGAGAACAGAGGTGAAAGAAATGAC
TTGTTGACATAAAATTGTAATGCATATATAACAATTGAAAGCACTCCTTCTTCAGTTCTC
AGCTCCTCTCATTCAGCAAATATCCATTTCAGGTGAGAACAGAGGTGAAAGAAAATA
TAAGAAGAAAAAAATCCCCTACATTTATTGGCACAGAAAAGTATTAGGTGTTCTTAGT
GGAATATTAGAAATGATCATATTCAAGGTGAGAACAGACAGCAGAACAGCAATACCAATC
ACTTCATCATTAGGAAGTATGGAACTAAGTTAAGGAAGTCCAGAAAGAACAGCAAGATATA
TCCTTATTTCTTCAAGAACAACTACTATGATAATGTGAGAACAGATTCTGTTTTGTG
ACCTATAATAATTACAAACTTCATGCAATGTA CTTCTAAGCAAATTAAAGCAAATAT
TTATTAACATTGTTACTGAGGATGTCAACATATAACAATAAAATATAACCCCA

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FIGURE 150

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></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68871
><subunit 1 of 1, 423 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 47696; pI: 8.96, NX(S/T): 3
MMYRPDVVRARKRVCWEPWVIGLVIFISLIVLAVCIGLTVHYVRYNQKKTNYYSTLSFTTD
KLYAEFGREASNNFTEMSQRLESMVKNAYKSPLREEFVKSQVIKFSSQQKHGVLAHMLLICR
FHSTEDPETVDKIVQLVLHEKLQDAVGPPKVDPHSVKIKKINKTETDSYLNHCCGTRRSKTL
GQSLRIVGGTEVEEGEWPWQASLQWDGSHRCATLINATWLVSAAHCFTTYKNPARWTASFG
VTIKPSKMKRGLRRIIVHEKYKHPHDYDISLAELESSPVPTNAVHRVCLPDASYEFQPGDV
MFVTGFGALKNDGYSQNHLRQAQVTLIDATTNEPQAYNDAITPRMLCAGSLEGKTDACQGD
SGGPLVSSDARDIWYLAGIVSWGDECAKPNKPGVYTRVTALRDWITSKTGI
```

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 21-40 (type II)

FIGURE 151

GTCAAGGTTATAAAAGCTTCCAGCAAACGGCATTGAAGTTGAAGATACAACCTGACAGCA
CAGCCTGAGATCTTGGGGATCCCTCAGCCTAACACACCACAGACGTCAGCTGGTGGATTCCCG
CTGCATCAAGGCCTACCCACTGTCTCCTGCTGGCTCTCCCTGCCTTCTGTGGCTCCTGGC
CGTGACCTTCTTGGTCCCAGAGCTCAGCCCTTGGCCCCCTCAAGACTTGAAGAAGAGGAGG
CAGATGAGACTGAGACGGCGTGGCCGCCTTGCCGGCTGTCCCTGCGACTACGACCACTGC
CGACACCTGCAGGTGCCCTGCAAGGAGCTACAGAGGGTCGGGCCGGCCTGCCTGTGCC
AGGACTCTCCAGCCCCGCCAGCCGCCGACCCGCCGCATGGGAGAAGTGCCTGCATTGC
CCGAAGAGGGCCGCGCAGTGGTCCACTGGTGTGCCCTTCTCCCCGGCTCCACTACTGG
CTGCTGTTGGACGGCAGCAGGCTGCGCAGAAGGGGCCCGCTGAACGCTACGGTCC
CAGAGCCGAACTGAAGGGCTGAAGCCAGGGGCATTATGCTGTTGCGTAGTGGCCGCTA
ACGAGGCCGGGCAAGCCCGTCCCCAGGCTGGAGGAGAGGGCCTCGAGGGGCCGACATC
CCTGCCTCGGGCCTTGCAGCCGCTTGCGGTGCCGCCAACCCCCCGCACTCTGGTCCACGC
GGCGTCGGGTGGCACGGCCCTGGCCCTGCTAACGCTGTGCCGCCCTGGTGTGGACTTCT
GCCTGCGCATCGCTGGGCTGCCCGCCGAGCCGCCGAGCCGAGGGCGCTTGA
AAGGGGCTGGGGCATCTCGGGCACAGACAGCCCCACCTGGGGCGCTAGCCTGGCCCCCG
GGAAAGAGGAAAACCCGCTGCCTCCAGGGAGGGCTGGACGGCGAGCTGGAGGCCAGCCCCAG
GCTCCAGGCCACGGCGAGTCATGGTCTCAGGACTGAGCGCTTGTAGGTCCGGTACTT
GGCGCTTGTTCCTGGCTGAGGTCTGGAAAGGAATAGAAAGGGGCCCAATTTTTTTTA
AGCGGCCAGATAATAAATGTAACTTGGTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 152

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68874
><subunit 1 of 1, 238 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25262, pI: 6.44, NX(S/T): 1
MLGSPCLLWLLAVTFLVPRAQPLAPQDFEEEADETETAWPPLPAVPCDYDHCRLQVPCKE
LQRVGPAACLCPGLSSPAQPPDPRMGEVRIAAEEGRAVVHWCAPFSPVLHYWLLLWDGSEA
AQKGPPLNATVRRAELKGLKPGIYVVCVVAANEAGASRVPQAGGEGLEGADIPAFGPCSRL
AVPPNPRTLHVAAVGVTALALLSCAALVWHFCLRDRWGCPRRAAARAAGAL

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 194-220

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 132-135

FIGURE 153

AGAGAAAGAACGTCTCCAGCTGAAGCCAATGCAGCCCTCCGGCTCTCCCGAAGAACGTTCC
CTGCCCGATGAGCCCCCGCCGTGCGTCCCCGACTATCCCCAGGCAGGGCGTGGGCACCGGG
CCCAGCGCCGACGATCGCTGCCGTTGCCCTGGGAGTAGGATGTGGTCAAAGGATGGGC
TTCTCCCTACGGGCTCACAATGGCCAGAGAAGATTCCGTGAAGTGTCTGCCTGCCTGCT
CTACGCCCTCAATCTGCTTTGGTTAATGTCCATCAGTGTGTTGGCAGTTCTGCTTGGA
TGAGGGACTACCTAAATAATGTTCTCACTTAACTGCAGAAACGAGGGTAGAGGAAGCAGTC
ATTTGACTTACTTCTGTGGTCATCCGGTCAATGATTGCTGTTGCTGTTCTTCTTATCAT
TGTGGGATGTTAGGATATTGGAACGGTAAAAAGAAAATCTGTTGCTCTTGCAATGGTACT
TTGGAAGTTGCTGTCATTTCTGTGAGAACTGGCTTGTGGCTTGGACATATGAAACAG
GAACCTATGGTCCAGTACAATGGTCAGATATGGTCACCTTGAAAGGCCAGGATGACAAATTA
TGGATTACCTAGATATCGGTGGCTACTCATGCTTGGAAATTTTTCAGAGAGAGTTAAGT
GCTGTGGAGTAGTATATTCACTGACTGGTTGGAAATGACAGAGATGGACTGGCCCCCAGAT
TCCTGCTGTGTTAGAGAATTCCCAGGATGTTCCAAACAGGCCACCAGGAAGATCTCAGTGA
CCTTATCAAGAGGGTTGGAAAGAAAATGTTCTTGTGAGAGGAACCAACACTGC
AGGTGCTGAGGTTCTGGGAATCTCCATTGGGTCACACAAATCTGGCATGATTCTCAC
ATTACTCTGCTCTGGCTCTGTATTATGATAGAAGGGAGCCTGGACAGACCAAATGATGTC
CTTGAAGAATGACAACACTCAGCACCTGTCTGTCATGTCCTCAGTGAACACTGTTGAAACCAAGCC
TGTCAAGAATTTGAACACACATCCATGGCAAACAGCTTAATACACACTTGAGAGATGGAG
GAGTTTAAAAGAAATGTCACAGAAGAAAACCACAAACTGTTTATTGGACTTGTGAATT
TTTGAAGTACATACTATGTGTTCAAGAAATATGAGAAATAAAATGTTGCCATAAATAACA
CCTAACGATATACTATTCTATGCTTAAATGAGGATGGAAAAGTTCTATGTCATAAGTCAC
CACCTGGACAATAATTGATGCCCTTAAATGCTGAAGACAGATGTCAACCCACTGTGTC
CTGTGTATGACTTTACTGAACACAGTTATGTTGAGGCAGCATGGTTGATTAGCATTC
CGCATCCATGCAAACGAGTCACATAATGGTGGACTGGAGCCATACTAAAGGTTGATTACTT
CTACCAACTAGTATATAAAGTACTAATTAAATGCTAACATAGGAAGTTAGAAAATACTAATA
ACTTTTATTACTCAGCGATCTATTCTCTGATGCTAAATAAATTATATATCAGAAAACCTTC
AATATTGGTGAACACCTAAATGTGATTTTGCTGGTTACTAAAATATTCTACCACTTAAA
GAGCAAGCTAACACATTGCTTAAGCTGATCAGGGATTGGTATATAAGTCTGTAA
TCTGTATAATTGAGCATCATTATTTAGCCTTCTGTTAATAAAGCTTACTATTCTGT
CCTGGCTTATATTACACATATAACTGTTATTTAAATACTTAACCACTAATTGAAAGGAA
CCAGTGTGATACATAGGAATCATATTCAAGAATGTTAGTCTGGCTTCTGTTAGGAAGTTAATA
GAAAATTGACACATAACTTAGTGTGATTGAGGACTTGTATGCTGTTCTCCAAATG
AAGACTCTTTGACACTAAACACTTTAAAGCTTATCTGCTTCTCCAAACAAAGAA
GCAATAGTCTCAAGTCAATATAAATTCTACAGAAAATAGTGTCTTTCTCCAGAAAAT
GCTTGTGAGAATCATTAAACATGTGACAATTAGAGATTCTTGTGTTATTCACTGATTA
ATATACTGTGGCAAATTACACAGATTATAAATTGTTACAAGAGTATAGTATATTATT
GAAATGGGAAAAGTGCATTACTGTATTTGTGTTATTCAGAATATGGAA
AGAAAATTAAATGTGTCATAAAATATTCTAGAGAGTAA

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FIGURE 154

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68880
><subunit 1 of 1, 305 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 35383, pI: 5.99, NX(S/T): 0
MAREDSVKCLRCLLYALNLLFWLMSISVLAWSAWMRDYLNNVLTATRVEEAVILTYFPV
VHPVMIAVCCFLIIVGMLGYCGTVKRNLRLAWYFGSLLVIFCVELACGVWTYEQELMVPVQ
WSDMVTLKARMTNYGLPRYRWLTHAWNFFQREFKCCGVVYFTDWLEMTEMDWPPDSCCVREF
PGCSKQAHQEDLSLDLYQEGCGKKMYSFLRGTKQLQVLRFGLSIGVTQILAMILTITLLWAL
YYDRREPGTDQMMMSLKNDNSQHLSCPSVELLKPSLSRIFEHTSMANSFNTHFEMEEL
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 12-35, 57-86, 94-114, 226-248

FIGURE 155

GAGAGAGGCAGCAGCTGCTCAGCGGACAAGGATGCTGGCGTGAGGGACCAAGGCCTGCC
TGCACTCGGCCTCCTCCAGCCAGTGCCTGACCAGGGACTTCTGACCTGCTGCCAGCCAGGA
CCTGTGTGGGGAGGCCCTCCTGCCTGGGGTACAATCTCAGCTCCAGGCTACAGGGAG
ACCGGGAGGATCACAGAGCCAGCATGTTACAGGATCCTGACAGTGATCAACCTCTGAACAGC
CTCGATGTCAAACCCCTGCGCAAACCCCGTATCCCCATGGAGACCTTCAGAAAGGTGGGAT
CCCCATCATCATAGCACTACTGAGCCTGGCGAGTATCATCATTGTGGTTGTCCCTCATCAAGG
TGATTCTGGATAAATACTACTTCCCTGCAGGCTCTCCACTTCATCCGAGGAAGCAG
CTGTGTGACGGAGAGCTGGACTGTCCCTGGGGAGGACGAGGAGCAGTGTCAGAGCTT
CCCCGAAGGGCCTGCAGTGGCAGTCCGCCTCTCCAAGGACCGATCCACACTGCAGGTGCTGG
ACTCGGCCACAGGAACTGGTTCTGCCTGTTGACAACTTCACAGAACGCTCGCTGAG
ACAGCCTGTAGGCAGATGGGCTACAGCAGAGCTGTGGAGATTGGCCAGACCAGGATCTGGA
TGTTGTTGAAATCACAGAAAACAGCCAGGAGCTTCGCATGCGGAACACTCAAGTGGCCCTGTC
TCTCAGGCTCCCTGGTCTCCCTGCACTGTCTTGCCCTGTTGAAAGAGCCTGAAGACCCCCCGT
GTGGTGGGTGGGAGGAGGCCTCTGTGGATTCTTGGCCTTGGCAGGTCAAGCATCCAGTACGA
CAAACAGCACGTCTGTGGAGGGAGCATCTGGACCCCCACTGGGCTCTCACGGCAGCCCAGC
GCTTCAGGAAACATACCGATGTGTTCAACTGGAAGGTGCGGGCAGGCTCAGACAAACTGGC
AGCTTCCCATCCCTGGCTGTGGCCAAGATCATCATCATTGAATTCAACCCATGTACCCCAA
AGACAATGACATGCCCTCATGAAGCTGCAGTCCACTCAGTTCTCAGGCACAGTCAGGC
CCATCTGTCTGCCCTTCTTGATGAGGAGCTCACTCCAGCCACCCCCACTCTGGATCATTGGA
TGGGGCTTACGAAGCAGAATGGAGGGAAAGATGTCTGACATACTGCTGCAGGCGTCAGTCCA
GGTCATTGACAGCACACGGTGCAATGCAGACGATGCGTACCGAGGGGAAGTCACCGAGAAGA
TGATGTGTGCAGGCATCCCGGAAGGGGTGTGGACACCTGCCAGGGTACAGTGTTGGGCC
CTGATGTACCAATCTGACCAAGTGGCATGTGGTGGGCATCGTAGCTGGGCTATGGCTGCAG
GGGCCCGAGCACCCCCAGGAGTATACACCAAGGTCTCAGCCTATCTCAACTGGATCTACAATG
TCTGGAAGGCTGAGCTGTAATGCTGCTGCCCTTGCAGTGCTGGAGGCCGCTCCTCCTG
CCCTGCCACCTGGGATCCCCAAAGTCAGACACAGAGCAAGAGTCCCTGGTACACCC
CTCTGCCACAGCCTCAGCATTCTTGAGCAGCAAAGGCCCAATTCTGTAAAGAGACCC
TCGCAGCCCAGAGGCGCCAGAGGAAGTCAGCAGCCCTAGCTCGGCCACACTTGGTCTCCC
AGCATCCCAGGGAGAGACACAGCCCAGTGAACAAAGGTCTCAGGGTATTGCTAAGCCAAGAA
GGAACTTCCACACTACTGAATGGAAGCAGGCTGTCTGTAAAAGGCCAGATCAGTGTTGG
CTGGAGAGGAGAAGGAAAGGGTCTGCCAGCCCTGTCGTCTTCAACCCATCCCCAAGCCTA
CTAGAGCAAGAACCAAGTTGTAATATAAAATGCACTGCCCTACTGTTGGTATGACTACCGTT
ACCTACTGTTGTCATTGTTATTACAGCTATGCCACTATTATAAGAGCTGTGTAACATCT
CTGGCAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 156

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA68885
><subunit 1 of 1, 432 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 47644, pI: 5.18, NX(S/T): 2
MLQDPDSDQPLNSLDVKPLRKPRIPMETFRKVGIPIIALLSLASIIIVVVLKVILDKYF
LCGQPLHFI PRKQLCDGEELDCPLGEDEEHCVKSFP EGP AVAVRLSKDRSTLQV LDSATGNWF
SACFDNFTEAL AETACRQM GYSRAVEIGPDQ DLDV VEITENSQ ELMRNSSG PCLSGSLVSL
HCLACG KSLKT P R V V G G E E A S V D S W P W Q V S I Q Y D K Q H V C G G S I L D P H W V L T A A H C F R K H T D V
F N W K V R A G S D K L G S F P S L A V A K I I I E F N P M Y P K D N D I A L M K L Q F P L T F S G T V R P I C L P F F D
E E L T P A T P L W I I G W G F T K Q N G G K M S D I L L Q A S V Q V I D S T R C N A D D A Y Q G E V T E K M M C A G I P E
G G V D T C Q G D S G G P L M Y Q S D Q W H V V G I V S W G Y G C G G P S T P G V Y T K V S A Y L N W I Y N V W K A E L
```

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 32-53 (typeII)

FIGURE 157

GGGCTGAGGCACGTGAGAGACCGGAAAGCCTGGCATTCAGGGAGGGAAACGCAGCGGCATCCCCAGGCTCCAG
AGCTCCCTGGTGCAGCTGTGGCTGAGCATGGCCCTCCCAGGCCCTGGGCTGGACCCCTGGAGCCTCCGGGCC
TTTCCTCTTCAACTGCTCAGCTGCTGCCGACCGACGCCGGGGAGGCAGGGCAGGGCCATGCCA
GGGTCAGATACTATGCAGGGGATGAACGTAGGGCACTTAGCTCTCCACCAGAAGGGCCTCCAGGATTGACA
CTCTGCTCTGAGTGGTGTGGAAATACTCTACGTGGGGCTCGAGAAGCCATTCTGGCCTGGATATCCAGG
ATCCAGGGTCCCCAGGCTAAAGAACATGATACCGTGGCCAGCCAGTGCAGAGAAAAAGAGTGAATGTGCCCTTA
AGAAGAACAGCAATGAGACACAGTGTTCACCTCATCCGTGTCCTGGTTCTACAATGTCACCCATCTAC
CCTGCGGCACCTTCGCCCTCAGGCCCTGCTTGACCTCATTGAACCTCAAGATCCTACCTGTTGCCCATCTCGG
AGGACAAGGTCAAGGAGGGAAAAGCCAAAGCCCCCTTGACCCCGTCACAAGCATACGGCTGCTTGGATG
GGATGCTCTATTCTGGTACTATGAACAACTCCTGGGAGTGCAGGCCATCTGATGCGCACACTGGGATCCAGC
CTGTCCCTCAAGACCACAACTCCTCCGCTGGCTGCATCATGACGCCCTTTGAGGGCAGGCATCCCTCGACCC
AGGTGCTCTACTTCTTCGAGGAGACAGCCAGCGAGTTGACTTCTTGAGAGGCTCCACACATCGGGGTGG
CTAGAGTCTGCAAGAATGACGTGGCGGGCAAAGCTGCTGCAGAAGAAGTGGACCACCTCTGAAGGCCAGC
TGCTCTGCCACCCAGCGGGCAGCTGCCCTCAACGTCATCCGCCACGCCGCTGCTCCCCGCCGATCTCCCA
CAGCTCCCCACATCTACGCAGTCTCACCTCCAGTGGCAGGTTGGGGACCAGGAGCTGCGGTTGTGCCT
TCTCTCTTGGACATTGAACGTGTCTTAAGGGAAATACAAAGAGTGAACAAAGAAACTTCACGCTGGACTA
CTTATAGGGCCCTGAGACCAACCCCCGGCCAGGCAGTTGCTCAGTGGGCCCTCTGATAAGGCCCTGACCT
TCATGAAGGACCATTCTGATGGATGAGCAAGTGGGGACGCCCTGCTGGTAAATCTGGCTGGAGTATA
CACGGCTTGCAAGTGGAGACAGCCAGGGCCTGATGGCACAGCCATCTGTCATGACCTGGGACCAACACAG
GGTCGCTCCACAAGGTGTTAAGTGGGACAGCAGTGCATCTGGTGGAAAGAGATTGAGCTGTTCCCTGACC
CTGAACCTGTTGCAACCTGCAGCTGGCCCCACCCAGGGTGCAGTGTGTTGAGGCTCTCAGGAGGTGCTGGA
GGGTGCCCGAGCCAAGTGTGTTAAGTGGGACTGTGTTGAGGCTCTGCTGGCCGGGACCCCCACTGTGCCT
GGGACCTGAGTCCCGAACCTGTTGCCCTCTGCTGCCCTAACCTGAACCTCTGGAAAGCAGGACATGGAGCGGG
GGAACCCAGAGTGGGAGTGTGCCAGTGGGCCCTGAGCAGGAGCCTCGGCCTCAGAGCCGGCAAACTATT
AAGAAGTCTGGCTGCCCCAACTCCATCTGGAGCTCCCTGCCCTAACCTGTCAGCCTGGCTCTTATT
GGAGTCATGGCCAGCAGCAGTCCAGAAGCCTCTTCACTGTCATACATGGCTCCCTTGTGATAGTGCAGG
ATGGAGTTGGGGTCTCTACAGTGTGGCAACTGAGAATGGCTTTCATACCTGTGATCTCTACTGGTGG
ACAGCCAGGACCAGACCCCTGCCCTGGATCCTGAACCTGGCAGGCATCCCCGGGAGCATGTGAAGGTCCGTTGA
CCAGGGTCACTGGTGGGGCCGCCCCCTGGCTGCCAGCAGTCTACTGGGCCACTTGTCACTGTCAGTGTCT
TTGCCCTAGTGTCTTCAAGGAGCCCTCATCCTCGTGGCTCCCCATTGAGAGACACTCCGGCTCGGGCAAGG
TTCAGGGCTGTGAGACCCCTGCCCTGGGAGAAGGCCCCGTTAACGAGAGAGCAACACCTCCAGTCTCCCAAGG
AATGCAGGACCTCTGCCAGTGTGGACGCTGACAACAACTGCCCTAGGCACTGAGGTAGCTAAAACTCTAGGCA
CAGGCCGGGCTGCCGTGCAGGCACCTGGCCATGCTGGCTGGGGCCCAAGCACAGCCCTGACTAGGATGACAG
CAGCACAAAAGACCACTTCTCCCTGAGAGGAGCTCTGCTACTCTGCATCACTGATGACACTCAGCAGGGTG
ATGCACAGCAGTCTGCCCTCCCTATGGACTCCCTACCAAGCACATGAGCTCTAACAGGGTGGGGCTAC
CCCCAGACCTGCTCTACACTGATATTGAAGAACCTGGAGAGGATCCTCACTGCTGGCCATTCCAGGGACCCCTC
CAGAAACACAGTGTTCAGGAGACCCCTAAAAAAACCTGCCCTGGAAACTCCACTCTGAAGCTGCCGTTGGACCAACACTCCCT
TAAACAAATCATATGTCACATGCCACTCCTGGAAACTCCACTCTGAAGCTGCCGTTGGACCAACACTCCCT
TCTCCCAAGGGTCACTGCCAGGGATCTGCTCCCTCTGCTCCCTAACAGTGTGACCCGCTGACTCCAGGAAGTC
TTTCTGAGTCTGACCACTTCTTCTGCTTCAGTGGGGCAGACTCTGATCCCTCTGCCCTGGCAGAATGG
CAGGGGAAATCTGAGCCCTCTTCACTCCTTACCCCTAGCTGACCCCTCACCTCTCCCCCTCCCTTCTTGT

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FIGURE 158

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71166
><subunit 1 of 1, 761 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 83574, pI: 6.78, NX(S/T): 4
MALPALGLDPWSLLGLFQQLLQLLPTTAGGGQQGPMRVRYYAGDERRALSFFHQKGLQ
DFDTLLSGDGNTLYVGAREAILALDIQDPGVPRLKNMIPWPASDRKKSECAFKKKSNETQC
FNFIRVLVSYNVTHLYTCGTFAFSPACTFIELQDSYLLPISEDKVMEGKGQSPFDPAHKHTA
VLVDGMLYSGMTMNNFLGSEPILMRTLGSQPVLKTDNFLRWLHHDASFVAAIPSTQVVYFFF
ETASEFDFFERLHTSRVARVCKNDVGGEKLLQKKWTTFLKAQLLCTQPGQLPFNVIRHAVLL
PADSPTAPHIYAVFTSQWQVGGTRSSAVCAFSLLDIERVFKGKYKELNKETSRWTTYRGPET
NPRPGSCSVGPSSDKALTFMKDHFMLDEQVVGTPLLVKSGVEYTRLAVETAQGLDGHSHLV
YLGTTTGSLHKAVVSGDSSAHLVEEIQLFPDPEPVRLNLQLAQTQGAVFVGSGGVWRVPRAN
CSVYESCVDCVLARDPHCAWDPESTRCCLLSAPNLNSWKQDMERGNPEWACASGPMSRSLRP
QSRPQIIKEVLAAPNSILELPCPHLSALASYYWSHGPAAVPEASSTVYNGSLLLIVQDGVGG
LYQCWATENGFSYPVISYWVDSQDQTLALDPELAGIPREHVKVPLTRVSGGAALAAQQSYWP
HFVTVTVLFALVLSGALIILVASPLRALRARGKVQGCETLRPGEKAPLSREQHLQSPKECRT
SASDVEDADNNCLGTEVA
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 136-156, 222-247, 474-490, 685-704

FIGURE 159

AGGGTCCCTAGCCGGCGCAGGGCGCGAGCCCAGGCTGAGATCCGGGCTTCCTGAGAAG
TGAGCATGGCTGGGCAGCGAGTGCTTCTCTAGTGGGCTTCCTCTCCCTGGGGCTGCTC
TCAGAGGCTGCCAAAATCCTGACAATATCTACAGTAGGTGGAAGCCATTATCTACTGATGGA
CCGGGTTCTCAGATTCTCAAGATCACGGTATAATGTCACCATGCTAACCAACAAAAGAG
GTCCTTTATGCCAGATTTAAAAAGGAAGAAAATCATATCAAGTTATCAGTTGGCTGCA
CCTGAAGATCATCAAAGAGAATTAAAAAGAGTTGATTCCTTCTGGAAGAAACTTAGG
TGGCAGAGGAAAATTGAAAATTTAGTCTAGAATACTTGGCGTTGCAGTCAGTC
ATTTTTAAATAGAAGGATATCATGGATCCTAAAGAATGAGAACTTCGACATGGTATA
GTTGAAACTTTGACTACTGTCCTTCCTGATTGCTGAGAAGCTGGGAAGCCATTGTC
CATTCTTCACCCATTGCGCTTTGGAATTGGGCTACCAATCCCCCTGTCTATGTC
CAGTATTCCGTTCTGCTGACTGATCACATGGACTCTGGGGCCGAGTGAAGAATTCTG
ATGTTCTTAGTTCTGAGGAGGCAACAGCACATGCACTACATTGACAACACCATCAA
GGAACATTTCACAGAAGGCTTAGGCCAGTTGCTCATCTACTGAAAGCAGAGTTGT
GGTCATTAACACTGACTTTGCCTTGATTTGCTGACCTCTGCTTCCAACACTGTTAT
GTTGGAGGCTGATGAAAAACCTATTAAACCAGTACCAAGACTTGGAGAACTTCATTGC
CAAGTTGGGACTCTGGTTTGACCTTGGCTCATGGTAACACCTGTCAGA
ATCCGAAATCTCAAGGAGATGAAACATGCCATTGCTCACCTACCCAAAGGGTGTATGG
AAGTGTAGTGTCTCATGGCCAAAGATGTCACCTGGCTGAAATGTGAAATTGTGGA
CTGGCTTCCTCAGAGTGACCTCTGGCTCACCCAAAGCATCCGCTGTTGTCACCCACGGCG
GGCAGAAATGACAATGGAGGCCATCCAGCATGGTGTGCCATGGTGGGATCCCTCTTT
GGAGACCAGCTGAAAACATGGCTCGAGTAGAAGCCAAAAGTTGGTGTCTATTCAAGT
AAAGAAGCTCAAGGAGACATTGGCTCTAAGATGAAACAAATCATGAAAGACAAGAGAT
ACAAGTCCGGCGCAGTGGCTGCCAGTGTCACTGCGCTCCCACCCGCTCAGCCCCACACAG
CGGCTGGTGGCTGGATTGACCACGTCCTCCAGACAGGGGGCGCACGCCACTCAAGCCCTA
TGTCTTCAGCAGCCCTGGCATGAGCAGTACCTGTCGACGTTTGTGTTCTGCTGGGC
TCACTCTGGGACTCTATGGCTTGTGGGAGCTGCTGGCATGGCTGTCTGGTGGCTGCGT
GGGGCCAGAAAGGTGAAGGAGACTAAGGGCCAGGTGCAAGCCTGGCGGGTCTGTTGGTGG
GCGATGTCAACATTCTAGGGAGCTTCCACTAGTTCTGGCAGCCCCATTCTTAGTCCTTC
TAGTTATCTCTGTTCTGAAGAACAGAAAATGCCAAAATCATCCTTCCACTTGC
TAATTTGCTACAAATTCTACCTACTAGCTCCTGCCATGCTGAGCTCTGAGTGA
CTTGTCTCCCTTGTGCCCCATCAGCAAGGGCTATGCTGTGATTCTGCTCTGAGTGA
GACCACTGACCCCTCAGATTCCAGCCTAAAATCCACCTCCCTCATGCGCTCTCCGAA
TCACACCCCTGACTCTCCAGCCTCATGTCAGACCTAGTCAGCCTCTCACTCCTGCC
TACTATCTATCATGAAATAACATCCAAGAAAGACACCTTGCAATTCTTCAGTTCTGTT
TGTTCTCCACATATTCTCTTCAATGCTCAGGAAGCCTGCCCTGTCTGGTGCCACAGTGA
GGCACACAGGCTCACAGGTCTCCACATTGGGTCCTGTCTGGTGCCACAGTGA
TCTTGGCTGAGCAGGCACTGGAGACTGTAGGTTCCAGATTCTGAAAAAATAAAAGTTACA
GCGTTATCTCCCCAACCTCACTAA

FIGURE 160

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71169
><subunit 1 of 1, 523 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 59581, pI: 8.68, NX(S/T): 1
MAGQRVLLVGFLPGVLLSEAAKILTISTVGGSHYLLMDRVSQILQDHGHNVTMLNHKRGPF
FMPDFKKEEKSYQVISWLAPEDHQREFKKSFDFFFLEETLGGRGKFENLLNVLEYLALQCSHF
LNRKDIMDSLKNENFDMVIVETFDYCPFLIAEKLKGKPFVAILSTSFGSLEFGLPIPLSYVPV
FRSLLTDHMDFWGRVKNFNLMFFSFCCRQQHMQSTFDNTIKEHFTEGSRPVLSHLLLKAELWF
INSDEAFDFARPLLPTVYVGGLMEKPIKPVQDLENFIAKFGDSGFVLVTLSMVNTCQNP
EIFKEMNNNAFAHLPQGVIWKCQCShWPKVHLAANVKIVDWLPQSDLLAHPSIRLFVTHGGQ
NSIMEAIQHGVPVMVGIPLFQGDQOPENMVRVEAKKFGVSIQLKKLKAETLALKMKQIMEDKRYK
SAAVAASVILRSHPPLSPTQRLVGWIDHVLQTGGATHLKPYVFQQPWHEQYLFDVVFLLGLT
LGTLWLCGKLLGMAVWWLRGARKVKET
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 483-504

FIGURE 161

GGGCTTTGATTTGTGGGGATTGAAAGAGAGGAGGAATAGGAGGAAGGGGTTGAGGGGCT
GCCTCTGGCATATGCACACACTCACACATCTGTCAACACCGTCACACACATACCATGTT
CTCCATCCCCCAGGTCAGCCCTCAGTGTCCCACAGGGCTACCCCTCTCTCCAAAGGCCA
GGCTGCAGCCCTCCCGTCCAGTGGCAGGGCGCTCATCCCTCTCTCCAAAGGCCA
ACTGCTGTCACTGCATGCTCTGCCAAGGGAGGGAACTGCAGTGACAGCAGGAGTAAGAGT
GGGAGGCAGGACAGAGCTGGGACACAGGTATGGAGAGGGGTTAGCGAGCCTAGAGAGGGC
AGACTATCAGGGTGCCGGCGGTGAGAATCCAGGGAGGGAGCGGAAACAGAAGAGGGGCAGA
AGACCGGGGCACTGTGGGTTGCAGAGCCCCTCAGCCAT**GTT**GGGAGCAAGCCACACTGGC
TACCAAGGTCCCCCTACACAGTCCCCGGCTGCCCTGGTTCTGGTCTGGGCTTCTGGCCCTGGGGC
GGTGGGGCCCAGGAGGGTCAAGAGCCCCGTCAGGGGGCTCTGAGGGGAGTGCTGGTGGTCTGTGA
GCCTGGCCGAGCTGTCAGGGGGGGGGGGGGAGCAGCCCTGGGAGAGGCACCCCTGGGC
GAGTGGCATTGCTGCCGTCCGAAGGCCACACCAGGAGCCAGCAGGGAAACCGGCAATGGC
ACCACTGGGGCCATCTACTTCGACAGGTCCTGGTAACGAGGGCGGGCTTGACCGGGC
CTCTGGCTCCTCGTAGCCCCCTGTCGGGGTGTCTACAGCTTCCGGTTCATGTGGTGAAGG
TGTACAACCGCCAAACTGTCCAGGTGAGCCTGATGCTGAACACGTGGCTGTCACTCAGCC
TTGCCAATGATCCTGACGTGACCCGGGAGGAGCAGCCACCCAGCTGTGCTACTGCCCTTGG
CCCTGGGGACCGAGTGTCTGCGCCTGCGTCGGGGAAATCTACTGGGGTTGGAAATACT
CAAGTTCTCTGGCTTCTCATCTCCCTCT**TGAGGACCCAAGT**CTTCAAGCACAAGAA
CCAGCCCCCTGACAACCTTCTCTGCCCTCTTGCCCCAGAAACAGCAGAGGCAGGGAGAGAG
ACTCCCTCTGGCTCTATCCACCTCTTGCACTGGGACCCCTGTGCCAACACACCAAGTTAA
GAGAAGAGTAGAGCTGTGGCATCTCCAGGACCCAGGCTTCCACCCACCCAGTTAC
CTCCCAGCCACCTGTCATCTGTTCTGCTGAGGATCAGGGCAAGGTTGGCA
AGAAGGAAGATCTGCACTACTTGGCCCTCTGCTCTCCGGTTCCCCACCCAGCTTCC
GCTCAATGCTGATCAGGGACAGGTGGCAGGTGAGCCTGACAGGGCCCCACAGGAGCCCAG
ATGGACAAGCCTCAGCGTACCCCTGCAGGCTTCTCTGTGAGGAAAGCCAGCATACGGATC
TCAGCCAGCACCGTCAGAAGCTGAGCCAGCAGCGTATGGCTAGGGTGGAGGCTAGCCAC
AGGAGAAGGGTGGGAAGGGCTGGAGTCTGTGGCTGGTGAAGGAAGGAAGGGTGTATTG
TCTAGACTGAACATGGTACACATTCTGCACTGTATAGCAGAGGAGCCAGCAGGTAGCAATCCT
GGCTGCTCTTCTATGCTGGATCCCAGATGGACTCTGGCCCTTACCTCCCCACCTGAGATTAG
GGTAGGTGTGTTGCTCTGGCTGAGAGCAGAGCTGAGAGCAGGTATACAGAGCTGGAAAGTGG
ACCATGGAAAACATCGATAACCATGCATCCTCTTGCTTGGCCACCTCTGAAACTGCTCCAC
CTTGAAGTTGAACCTTACTGCTCCACACTCTGACTGCTGCCCTCTCCAGCTCT
TCACTGAGTTATCTTCACTGTAACCTGTTCACTGATCTCTCTCTCTGAT
CTGTGCTGTCTTATTCTCCCTAGGCTCTTACCTGGGATTCCATGATTCTTCT
CAGACCCCTCCCTGCCAGTATGCTAAACCCCTCCCTCTCTTCTTCTTATCCGCTGTCCCATT
GGCCAGCCTGGATGAATCTAATAAAACAACAGAGAATGGTGGTCAAGTGAAGACACTAT
AGAATTACTAAGGAGAAGATGCCTCTGGAGTTGGATCGGGTGGTACAGGTACAAGTAGGTA
TGTGCAGAGGAAAATAATCAAACGTATACTAAAATAAAAAA

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FIGURE 162

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71180
><subunit 1 of 1, 205 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 21521, pI: 7.07, NX(S/T): 1
MLGAKPHWLPGPLHSPGLPLVLVLLALGAGWAQEGSEPVLLEGECLVVCEPGRAAAGGPGGA
ALGEAPPGRVAFAAVRSHHHHEPAGETGNGTSGAIYFDQVLVNEGGGFDRASGSFVAPVRGVY
SFRFHVVKVYNRQTVQVSMLNTWPVISAFAANDPDVTREAATSSVLLPLDPGDRVSLRLRRG
NLLGGWKYSSFSGFLIFPL

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-32

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FIGURE 163

GCTTTCTCGGCCACCACTGGCCGGCCGAGCTCCAGGTGTCTAGCCGCCAGC
CTCGACGCCGTCCCAGGGACCCCTGTGCTCTGCGGAAGCCCTGGCCCCGGGGCCGGGCAT
GGGCCAGGGCGCGGGTGAAGCGGCTTCCCGGGCGTGACTGGCGGGCTTCAGCCAT
GAAGACCCTCATAGCCGCCTACTCCGGGGCTCGCGCGAGCGTCAGGCCGAGGCTGACC
GGAGCCAGCGCTCTCACGGAGGACCTGCGCTGTCGCGAGGGGTCTGGAGATGGGCACT
GGATCCAGCATTCTCCGCCCTCCAGGACCTTCTCTGTACCTGGCTCAATAGGTCAA
GGTGGAAAAGCAGCTACAGGTATCTCAGTGCTCCAGTGGCTCTGTCCCTTGTACTGG
GAGTGGCCTGCAGTGCCATCCTCATGTACATATTCTGACTGATTGCTGGCTCATCGCTGTG
CTCTACTTCACTTGGCTGGTGTACTGGAACACACCCAAGAAAGGTGGCAGGAGGTACA
GTGGGTCCGAAACTGGCTGTGTGGCGCTACTTCGAGACTACTTCCCATCCAGCTGGTGA
AGACACACAAACCTGCTGACCACCAGGAACATATCTTGATACCACCCCCATGGTATCATG
GGCCTGGGTGCCCTCTGCAACTTCAGCACAGAGGCCACAGAAGTGAGCAAGAAGTCCCAGG
CATACGGCCTAACCTGGCTACACTGGCAGGCAACTCCGAATGCCTGTGTTGAGGGAGTACC
TGATGTCTGGAGGTATCTGCCCTGTCAAGCCGGACACCATAGACTATTGCTTCAAAGAAT
GGGAGTGGCAATGCTATCATCATCGTGGTGGGGGTGCGGCTGAGTCTGTGAGCTCCATGCC
TGGCAAGAATGCACTGACCTGGCTACCCCTGCGGAACCGCAAGGGCTTGAGAAACTGGCCCTGCGTCA
GAGCTGACCTGGTCCCATCTACTCCTTGGAGAGAAATGAAGTGTACAAGCAGGTGATCTTC
GAGGAGGGCTCTGGGCCATGGTCCAGAAGAAGTCCAGAAATACATTGGTTGCC
ATGCATCTTCCATGGTCGAGGCCTTCTCCCTCCGACACCTGGGGCTGGTGCCTACTCCA
AGCCCATCACCACCTGTTGGAGAGGCCATCACCACCCCCAAGCTGGAGCACCCAAACCCAG
CAAGACATCGACCTGTACCAACACCATGTACATGGAGGCCCTGGTAAGCTTTGACAAGCA
CAAGACCAAGTCGGCCTCCGGAGACTGAGGTCTGGAGGTGAACTGAGCCAGCCTCGGG
GCCAATTCCCTGGAGGAACCAGCTGCAAATCACTTTTGCTCTGTAATTGGAAAGTGTCA
TGGGTCTGTGGTTATTAAGAAATTATAACAATTGCTAAACCAAAAAA
AA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 164

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71184
><subunit 1 of 1, 388 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 43831, pi: 9.64, NX(S/T): 3
MKTLLIAAYSGVLRGERQAEADRSQRSHGGPALSREGSGRWTGSSILSALQDLFSVTWLNR
KVEKQLQVISVLQWVLSFLVLGVACSAILMYIFCTDCWLIAVLYFTWLVDWNTPKKGGRS
QWVRNWAVWRYFRDYFFPIQLVKTHNLLTRNYIFGYHPHGIMGLGAFCNFSTEATEVSKKFP
GIRPYLATLAGNFRMPVLREYLMGGICPVSRTIDYLLSKNGSGNAIIVVGAAESLSSM
PGKNAVTLRNKRGFVKLALRHGADLVPIYSFGENEVYKQVIFEEGSWGRVQKKFQKYIGFA
PCIFHGRGLFSSDTWGLVPYSKPITTVVGEPIТИPKLEHPTQQDIDLYHTMYMEALVKLFDK
HKTKFGLPETEVLEVNV
```

Important features of the protein:

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 76-97

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 60-63, 173-176, 228-231

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 10-15, 41-46, 84-89, 120-125, 169-174, 229-234, 240-
245, 318-323, 378-383

FIGURE 165

GGGCGGGCGGGATGGGGGCCGGGGCGGGCGCCGACTCGCTGAGGCCCGACGCAGGGCCGGGCCGGGCC
GGCCGAGGAGCGCGGCCAGAGCAGGGCGAGCGACGCCGGGACGCCCGCGACGAGCAGGTGGC
CGGGCTGCAGGCTTGTCCAGCCGAAGCCCTGAGGGCAGCTGTTCCCCTGGCTCTGCTGACCTTGCTTGG
CGGCTGCTCAGCGAGGGCGTGCACCCGCTCTGAGCAGGCCATGGCCTGCTGCCCTCTGAAGACCCA
GTTCGTGTGCACCTGCTGGCTGGCTTGTCTCGTGGTGAAGTGGCTGGTCACTCAACTTCGTCCAGCTGTGCAC
GCTGGCGCTCTGGCCGGTCAAGCAAGCAGCTCACCGCCGCTCAACTGCCCTCGCCTACTCACTCTGGAGCCA
ACTGGTCACTGCTGGAGTGGTGGCTGCACGGAGTGTACACTGTTACGGACCAGGCCACGGTAGAGCGCTT
TGGGAAGGAGCACGCAGTCATCATCCTAACCAACTCGAGATCGACTTCTCTGTGGGTGGACCATGTGTGA
GCGCTTCGGAGTGTGGAGCTCCAAGGTCTCGTAAGAAGGAGCTGTCTACGTGCCCTCATCGGCTGGAC
GTGGTACTTCTGGAGATTGTGTTCTGCAAGCGGAAGTGGGAGGAGACCGGGACACCGTGGTGAAGGGCTGAG
GCGCCTGCGGACTACCCCGAGTACATGTGGTTCTCTGTACTGCGAGGGGACCGCGCTTACGGAGACCAAGCA
CCGGCTTAGCATGGAGGTGGCGGCTGCTAAGGGCTTCTGTCTCAAGTACCACTGCTGCCCGGACCAAGGG
CTTCACCACCGCAGTCAGTCAGTCCTCCGGGGACAGTCAGCTGTCTATGATGTAACCTGAACCTCAGAGGAA
CAAGAACCGCTCCTGCTGGGATCCTCTACGGGAAGAAGTACAGGAGCGGACATGTGGTGAAGGAGATTCTCT
GGAAGACATCCCGCTGGATGAAAAGGAAGCAGCTCAGTGGCTCATAAACTGTACCGAGGAAGGACCGCCTCCA
GGAGATATATAATCAGAAGGGCATGTTCCAGGGGAGCAGTTAACGCTGCCGGAGGGCTGGACCTCTGA
CTTCTGCTCTGGGCCACCATTCTCTGTCTCCCTCTTCAGTTTGCTTGGCGTCTTGCCAGCGGATCACC
TCTCTGATCCTGACTTTCTGGGGTTGTGGGAGCAGCTCCCTTGGAGTTGCGAGACTGATAGGAGAACGCT
TGAACCTGGGAGGTGGAGATTGCAGAGTGTGAGATGGCATCACTGTACTCCAGCTAGGCAACAGAGCAAGACT
CAGCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAACCCCCAGAAATTCTGGAGTTGAACTGTGAGTTACTGACATGAAAA
ATTCACTAGAGGCTAACAGCAGATTGAGCAGGAGAAAAATCAGCAAGCTGAAAGATGGTACCTTGAGATT
TTTCAGGCTAATGAAAAAGAATGAAGGAAATTAAACAGCCTCAGAGACCCATGGTGCACCGTCACACAAATCAA
CATATGCATGATGAGAGTCCCAGAAGGGAGAGGAGAAAGGGTCAGAAAAGAATGCCACAAGCTGATGAAAAACA
GTAACCTACCCACTCAGGAAGCAGTCAGTGAACCTCAATGAGGATGAATATCAGAGATCCACACCTAGATATTCAT
AATCAAAGTGTCAAATGACAAGAATCTGAAAGCAGCAAGAGATGAGCAACTTATCTGTTCAAAGGATTTG
ATCAGATTAACAGCTCATTCTCCTCAGAAATCATGGAGGCCAGGAGATAGTGGGATGAAACACTGTTGAAGGCA
AACCTCAACTGTAATTATTGGACTTTGAGTCTTAGATGGCTCTGACCTCTTGCTTCAGGGACAGTTTCA
ATTTAATCCCTAATAACAATTAGTCAGCTCCTGACCTGTAGGAAGGCCCTGTCTTAGGCCGGCACAGTGGC
TTACACCTGTAATCCCAGCATTGGGAGGCCAGACGGTGGATCATGGGATCAGGCTGATCTCAAACCTCCT
GAGTCAGGTGATCTGCCGCCCTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGTGATTGAGGCCAGCAGCTGAGCCTGGCCGG
ATTTCTTTAAGGCTGAATGATGGGGCCAGGCACGATGGCTACGCCCTGTGATCCCAAGTAGCTGGATTGTA
AACATGCACCACCATGCCCTGGCTAATTGGTATTGGAGACAGGGCTGGTCTGGCTCGATCTCCT
GACCTCAAGTGACCACCTGCCCTCAGCCTCCAAAGTACTGGGATTACAGGCGTGAGCCACTGTGCCCTGGCC
GCATCTGTGATGTGCTTATTGCCATTGTATATCTCTTGGGAAATGCTGTTCAAGTCCTTGG
CCTTTTAAATTTTATTATTGAGACAGGGCTGGTCTGGTCTGGCCAGGCTGGAGTA
CAGTGGCACAGTCTGGCTACTGCAGCCTCGACCTCTGGCTGCAGTGAACCTCCACCTCAGCCTCC
AGCTGTATTTTGATTTGATTTGAGCTGAGTTGTGTTGAGCTGAGTTGGGATCTGGGATTACAGA
TGCCCAAGGCTGGCTTGAACCTGAGCTCAAGTGAATGATCTGCCCTGAGCCTCCAAAGTGTGGGATTACAGA
CATGAGCCACTGCACCTGGCAAACCTCCAAATTCAACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACACAC
GAGGGGCCGGGTGTGGCCCCAACTACCAGGGAGACTGAAGTGGGAGGATCGCTTGGCATGAGAAGTCGAGGCTG
CAGTGAGTCGAGGTTGTGCGACTGCATTCCAGCCTGGACAACAGAGTGAAGACCCCTGTCT

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FIGURE 166

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71213
><subunit 1 of 1, 368 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 42550, pI: 9.11, NX(S/T): 1
MGLLAFLKTQFVLHLLVGFVFVVSGLVINFVQLCTLALWPVKQLYRRLNCRAYSLWSQLV
MLLEWWSCTECTLFTDQATVERFGKEHAVIILNHNFEIDFLCGWTMCERFGVLGSSKVLAKK
ELLYVPLIGWTWYFLEIVFCKRKWEEDRDTVVEGLRLSDYPEYMWFLLYCEGTRFTETKHR
VSMEVAAAKGLPVLYHLLPRTKGFTTAVKCLRGTVAAVYDVTLNFRGNKNPSLLGILYGKK
YEADMCVRRFPLEDIPLDEKEAAQWLHKLYQEKDALQEIQYQKGMFPGEQFKPARRPWTLLN
FLSWATILLSPFSVLFVAFASGSPLLILTFLGFVGAASFGVRRRLIGESLEPGRWRLQ
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-25

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 307-323, 335-352

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 160-168, 161-169

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FIGURE 167

GATATTCTTATTTAAGAACATGAAAGTACTATGCATCACTCCCTCCAATGTCCTGGGGCA
GCCACCAGGCATATTCATCTTGTGTGTTTCTTTGCTTAGCAGGGCAGGCG
GCTTATTCAGGGCTAGGAAAGGGGCTCAGTTGCTTGTTGGGTTGGCAGGCAGGCCG
GCTTACGCCTGATAACGGCCCTGGGTTAGAAGGGAAAGGAAGATAAAACTTTATACAAATGGG
GATAGCTGGGTCTGAGACCTGCTCCTCAGTAAAATTCTGGGATCTGCCTATAACCTTCTT
TTCTCTAACCTGGCATACCTGCTAAAGCCTCTCAGGGCTTCTCTGTTCTTAGGATCAA
AGTATTTAGAGCTACAAGAGCCCTATGGCTGGCCCCCTGCCCTGGCCAGCTTCATTGT
ACATGTGGTGTCTCTGTCGTTCTGTAATGTGGTATGCCATGGGTCTTGACAGCCT
TTCCTCTTGGCTGGACACTGTTCCCTGCCCTGGGACTACTCTTCTACTTAATATGTAGTC
ATCCTGCAGATTCAATTCTAACATCATTCTCCAGGGATCCTGGCCTGACAGAATCTCAT
CTTGTAAATGCTCTCATAGGACACTTGTGTTCCCTTGCACTTGCCACTCAGTTGTA
TCTTATGTGCGTTGTGGTTGTGGGTGTCTGTTCCCAGAATGCCAGCTGAGC
TGCCTGAGGGTCAAGGGCATTGCTGTGCCAGGTATAGTCCTACATGTGGTGGGTGCT
CATGTTTAGAGACTAAATGGAGGAGGAGATGAGGAAAGATTGAAATCTCAGTTCACCA
GATGGTGTAGGGCCCAGCATTGAAATTCACACGTTGACTGTGCTGTGAATTATCTGGGA
TGCAGGTCTGATTCACTAGGCCAGGTTGGCATCTCTAACAAACTCCCACGTGATGCTGA
TGCTGGCTATGAACATACTAAATAGTAAGAACATCTATGGAGCCAGGCTGGCATGGTGGC
TCACACCTATGATCCCAGCACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGCTGATCACCTGGAGTCAGGATT
TCAAGACTAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGGAACCCCATCTGACTAAAATACACAAATTAGCTG
GGCATGGTGGCACATGCCGTAGTCCCAGCTACTTGGGAGGCTGAAGCAAGAGAATCGCTT
AACCTGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAGATCAGGCCACTGTATTCCAACCAGGGTGAC
AGAGTGAAGACTCTATGTCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 168

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71234
><subunit 1 of 1, 143 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 15624, pI: 9.58, NX(S/T): 0
MHHSLQCPGAATRHIHLCVCFSFALALGHFLLISLVGKGLSLSGVGGRQAGLRLIRPWVRR
EGKINFYTNGDSWGLRPASSVKFLGSAYTFFSLTWHTLLKASQGFSLFLGSKYLELQEPSWS
GPCPPGQLHCTCGVLLSFL
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

FIGURE 169

GGCTGGACTGGAACCTCTGGTCCAAGTGATCCACCGCCTCAGCCTCCAAGGTGCTGTGA
TTATAGGTGTAAGCCACCGTGTCTGGCCTCTGAACAACCTTTCACTGCAACTAAAAAGCCAC
AGGAGTTGAACTGCTAGGATTCTGACTATGCTGTGGTGGCTAGTGCTCCTACTCCTACCTAC
ATTAAAATCTGTTTTGTTCTCTGTAACTAGCCTTACCTCCTAACACAGAGGATCTGT
CACTGTGGCTCTGCCCAAACCTGACCTTCACTCTGGAACGAGAACAGAGGTTCTACCCAC
ACCGTCCCCTCGAAGCCGGGACAGCCTCACCTGCTGGCCTCTCGCTGGAGCAGTGCCCTC
ACCAACTGTCTCACGTCTGGAGGCAGTGACTCGGGCAGTGCAGGTAGCTGAGCCTTTGGTA
GCTGCGGCTTCAGGTGGGCTTGCCCTGGCGTAGAAGGGATTTGACAAGCCGAAGATT
CATAGGCAGATGGCTCCACTGCCAGGCATCAGCCTGCTGTAGTCATCACTGCCCTGGGG
CCAGGACGGGCCGTGGACACCTGCTCAGAAGCAGTGGGTGAGACATCACGCTGCCCGCCAT
CTAACCTTTCATGTCTGCACATCACCTGATCCATGGCTAATCTGAACTCTGTCCAAGG
AACCCAGAGCTTGAGTGAGCTGTGGCTCAGACCCAGAAGGGGTCTGCTTAGACCACCTGGTT
TATGTGACAGGACTTGCAATTCTCTGGAACATGAGGAAACGCCGGAGGAAAGCAAAGTGGCA
GGGAAGGAACCTGTGCCAAATTATGGGTAGAAAAGATGGAGGTGTTGGTTATCACAAGGC
ATCGAGTCTCCTGCATTCACTGGACATGTGGGGGAAGGGCTGCCGATGGCGCATGACACACT
CGGGACTCACCTCTGGGCCATCAGACAGCCGTTCCGCCGATCCACGTACCAAGCTGCTG
AAGGGCAACTGCAGGCCGATGCTCTCATCAGCCAGGCAGCAGCCAAATCTGCATCACAG
CCAGGGCAGCCGTCTGGGAAGGAGCAAGCAAAGTGACCATTCTCCTCCCTCCTCCCTC
TGAGAGGCCCTCTATGTCCCTACTAAAGCCACCAGCAAGACATAGCTGACAGGGCTAATG
GCTCAGTGTGGCCCAGGAGGTAGCAAGGCCTGAGAGCTGATCAGAAGGGCTGCTGTGCG
AACACGGAAATGCCTCCAGTAAGCACAGGCTGCAAAATCCCCAGGCAAAGGACTGTGTGGCT
CAATTAAATCATGTTCTAGTAATTGGAGCTGTCCCCAAGACCAAAGGAGCTAGAGCTTGGT
TCAAATGATCTCCAAGGGCCCTTATAACCCAGGAGACTTTGATTGAATTGAAACCCCCAAA
TCCAAACCTAAGAACCCAGGTGCATTAAGAACATCAGTTATTGCCGGGTGTTGGCTGTAATG
CCAACATTTGGAGGCCGAGGCCGGTAGATCACCTGAGGTAGCAAGACAGCCTG
GCCAACATGGTGAACCCCCCTGTCTACTAAAAAATACAAAAAAACTAGCCAGGCATGGTGGT
GTGTGCCTGTATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGACAGGAGAATTACTTGAAACCTGGGAGGT
GAAGGAGGCTGAGACAGGAGAATCACTCAGCCTGAGCAACACAGCGAGACTCTGTCTCAGA
AAAAATAAAAAAGAATTATGGTTATTTGTAA

FIGURE 170

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71277
><subunit 1 of 1, 109 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 11822, pI: 8.63, NX(S/T): 0
MLWWLVLLLPTLKSVFCSLVTSLYLPNTEDLSLWLWPKPDLHSGTRTEVSTHTVPSKPGTA
SPCWPLAGAVPSPTVSRLAELTRAVQVAEPLGSCGFQGGPCPGRRRD
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

FIGURE 171

GCAGGGCCCGCGAGTCCGAGACCTGTCCCAGGAGCTCCAGCTCACGTGACCTGTCAGTGCCTC
CCGCCGCCTCCTGCCCGGCCATGACCCAGCCGGTGCCTGGCTCTCCGTGCCGCCGCGCT
GGCCCTGGCTCAGCCGACTGGCGCCGCCCTCGCCACTGGCCTTTCCCTGGGAGGGCGGT
GCCCCCCATGGCGAGGCCGGCGAGAGCAGTGCCGTGCTTCCCCCGAGGACAGCCGCCGTGG
CAGTATCTTCTGAGCCGCTCCATGCGGGAGCACCCGGCGTGCAGCCTGAGGCTGCTGAC
CCTGGAGCAGCCGAGGGGATTCTATGATGACCTGCGAGCAGGCCAGCTCTGGCAACC
TGGCGCGGCTCATCCAGGCCAAGAACGGCGCTGGACCTGGCACCTCACGGCTACTCCGCC
CTGGCCCTGGCCCTGGCGCTGCCGCCGACGGCGCGTGGTGACCTGCGAGGTGGACCGCA
GCCCGGAGCTGGACGGCCCTGTGGAGGCAGGCCAGGCCAGCACAAGATGACCTCC
GGCTGAAGCCCGCTTGGAGACCCCTGGACGAGCTGCTGGCGGGCGAGGCCGGCACCTTC
GACGTGGCCGTGGATGCGGACAAGGAGAACTGCTCCGCCTACTACGAGCGCTGCCGTGCA
GCTGTCGCACCCGGAGGCATCCTGCCGTCCCTCAGAGTCTGTGGCGGGAGGTGCTGC
AACCTCCGAAAGGGACGTGGCGGCCAGTGTGCGAAACCTAACGAACGCATCCGGCG
GACGTCAAGGTCTACATCAGCCTCTGCCCTGGCGATGGACTCACCTGGCCTCAAGAT
CTAGGGCTGGCCCTAGTGAGTGGCTCGAGGGAGGGTGCCTGGGAACCCAGGAATTGAC
CCTGAGTTTAAATCGAAAATAAGTGGGGCTGGGACACAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 172

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71282
><subunit 1 of 1, 262 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 28809, pI: 8.80, NX(S/T): 1
MTQPVPRLSVPAAALGSAALGAAFATGLFLGRRCPPWRGRREQCLLPPEDSRLWQYLLSRS
MREHPALRSILRLLTLEQPQGDSSMMTCEQAQLLANLARLIQAKKALDLGFTGYSALALALAL
PADGRVVTCEVDQPPPELGRPLWRQAEAEHKIDLRLKPALETLDDELLAAGEAGTFDVAVVDA
DKENCSAYYERCLQLLRPGGILAVLRLWLWRGKVLQPPKGDVAAECVRNLNERIRRDVRVYIS
LLPLGDGLTLAFKI
```

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-25

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 8-30, 109-130

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 190-193

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 238-246

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 22-27, 28-33, 110-115, 205-210, 255-260

Amidation sites.

amino acids 31-34, 39-42

FIGURE 173

CCGCCGCGCAGCCGTACCGCCGCTGCAGCCGTTCCGGCCCTGGGCCTTCGCCGTCA
GCATGCCACACGCCCTCAAGCCCCGGACTTGGTGGCTAAGATGAAGGGCTACCCCTCAC
TGGCCTGCCAGGATCGACGACATCGCGATGGCGCCGTGAAGCCCCAACAAAGTACCC
CATCTTTCTTGACACACGAAACAGCCTTCCTGGGACCAAGGACCTGTTCCCCTACG
ACAAATGTAAAGACAAGTACGGGAAGCCAACAAGAGGAAAGGCTTAATGAAGGGCTGTGG
GAGATCCAGAACACACCCCCACGCCAGCTACAGCGCCCTCCGCCAGTGAAGCTCCTCCGACAG
CGAGGCCCCGAGGCCAACCCCCGCCAGCAGTGAAGCTGACGAGGACGATGAGGACCAGGG
GGGTCAATGGCGTACAGCGTAACGCCACAGCTGCCAGCGACAGGATGGAGAGCGACTCA
GAECTCAGACAAGAGTAGCGACAAACAGTGGCCTGAAGAGGAAGACGCCCTGCGCTAAAGATGTC
GGTCTCGAAACGAGGCCAAAGGCCCTCCAGCGACCTGGATCAGGCCAGCGTGTCCCCATCCG
AAGAGGAGAACTCGGAAAGCTCATCTGAGTCGGAGAACCGAGCAGCAGGACTTCACACCT
GAGAAGAAAGCAGCGTCCGGGCCACGGAGGGCCCTCTGGGGGACGGAAAAAAAAGAA
GGCGCCGTAGCCTCCGACTCCGACTCCAAGGCCATTGGACGGGCCAAGCCTGAGCCGG
TGGCCATGGCGCGTCCGCGTCCCTCCCTCTTCCCTCCCTCCGACTCCGATGTG
TCTGTGAAGAAGCCTCCGAGGGCAGGAAGCCAGCGAGAACGCTCTCCGAAGCCGCGAGG
GCGGAAACCGAAGCCTGAACGCCCTCCGTCCAGCTCCAGCAGTGACAGTGACAGCGAGG
TGGACCGCATCAGTGAGTGGAAAGCGGCGGGACGAGGCGCGAGCTGGAGGCCGG
CGCGCGAGAGCAGGAGGAGCTCGGGCGCTGGGGAGCAGGAGAACGGAGGAGAACGG
GCGGAGGCGCGAGCGGGCCGACCGCGGGGAGGCTGAGCGGGCAGCGCCAGCAGCGGG
ACGAGCTCAGGGAGGACGATGAGCCGTCAAGAAGCGGGACGCAAGGGCCGGGGCGGG
CCCCCGTCCCTCTGACTCCGAGGCCGAGGCGAGCTGGAGAGAGAGGCCAAGAAATCAGC
GAAGAAGCCGCAGTCCTCAAGCACAGAGGCCAGGAAACCTGGCAGAACGGAGAACAG
TGCGGCCCGAGGAGAACACAAGCCAAGCCGTGAAGGTGGAGCGGACCCGGAAGCGGTCC
GAGGGCTCTCGATGGACAGGAAGGTAGAGAACAGGAGGCCCTCCGTGGAGGGAGAAC
GCAGAAAGCTGCACAGTGAGATCAAGTTGCCCTAAAGGTGACAGCCGGACGTGAAGAGGT
GCCTGAATGCCCTAGAGGAGCTGGAACCCCTGAGGTGACCTCTCAGATCCTCCAGAAC
ACAGACGTGGTGGCACCTGAAGAACAGATTGCCTTACAAAGCGAACAGGACGTAATGGA
GAAGGCAGCAGAACAGTCTATAACCCGGCTCAAGTCGCGGGTCTCGGCCCAAAGATCGAGGCC
TGCAGAAAGTGAACAAGGCTGGGATGGAGAACGGAGAACGGCCGAGGAGAACGCTGGCCGG
GAGCTGGCGGGAGGAGGCCACATCACAGAACGGGGAGAGCGCAGAGGACAAGGAGCAC
AGCCCCAGTGAATGGCGAGGCCACATCACAGAACGGGGAGAGCGCAGAGGACAAGGAGCAC
AGGAGGGCTGGACTCGGAGGGCCAAGGTGTGGCTCTGAAGAACCTGCACGACAGC
GTACGGGAGGGTCCGACCTGGACAGGCCTGGAGCGACCGGCAGGAGCGAGAGGGCAGC
GGGGACTCGGAGGCCCTGGACGAGGAGAGCT**TGAG**CCGCCGGCAGCCAGGCCAGCCCC
CCGAGCTCAGGCTGCCCTCTCCTCCCCGGCTCGCAGGAGAGCAGAGCAGAGAAC
GAACGCTGTGTTGTTGTTGCTGGTTTTTCTGCCTAATTCTGTGATT
TCCAACCAACATGAAATGACTATAAACGGTTTTAATGA

FIGURE 174

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71286
><subunit 1 of 1, 671 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 74317, pI: 7.61, NX(S/T): 0
MPHAFKPGDLVFAKMKGYPHWPARIDDIADGAVKPPPNKYPPIFFFGTHTAFLGPKDLPYD
KCKDKYGKPNKRKGFNEGLWEIQNNPHASYSAPPVSSSDSEAPEANPADGSDADEDDEDRG
VMAVTAVTATAASDRMESSDSDKSSDNGLRKTPALKMSVSKRARKASSLDQASVSPSE
EENSESSSESEKTSQDFTPEKKAAVRAPRRGPLGGRKKKKAPSASDSKADSDGAKPEPV
AMARSASSSSSSSSSDSDVSVKPRGRKPAEKPLPKPRGRKP PERPPSSSSSDSDSDEV
DRISEWKRRDEARRRELEARRREQEEELRRLREQEKEEKERRERADRGEAERGGSGGSGD
ELREDDEPVKKRGRKGRGRGPPSSSDSEPEAELEREAKSAKKPQSSSTE PARKPGQKEKRV
RPEEKQQAKPVKVERTRKRSEGFSMDRKVEKKKEPSVEEKLQKLHSEIKFALKV DSDPVKRC
LNALEELGTLQVTSQILQKNTDVATLKKIRRYKANKDVMEEKAEVYTRLKSRLV LGPKIEAV
QKVNKAGMEKEKAEEKLAGEELAGEEAPQEKAEDKPSTDLSAPVNGEATSQKGESAEDKEHE
EGRDSEEGPRCGSSEDLHDSVREGPDLDLPGSDRQERERARGDSEALDEES

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-13

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FIGURE 175

GTGGGTTCTCTGGATCTTACCAACTGCAGATCTGGGACTCATCGCCTCAATAATTATAAATTA
 ACACCATTGAAAGAGAACATTGTTTCATCATGAATGCTAATAAAGATGAAAGACTTAAGCCAGAAGCCAAGA
 TTTTCACTTTTCTGTTGATGATGCTAACGATGACCATGTTCTTCCAGTCAGTCAGTCAGTCAGTCAGTCAGTC
 AAATATTCCAAGACTCAAGCTAACCTACAAAGACTTGCTGTTCAAATAGCTGTATTCCCTTTGGGTTCATC
 AGAAGGACTGGATTTCAAACTCTCTTAGATGAGGAAAGAGGCAGGCTGCTTGGGAGCCAAAGACCACAT
 CTTCTACTCAAGCTGGTACTAAACAAAATTAAAGAAGATTATTGGCCTGCTGCAAAGGAACGGGTGGA
 ATTATGTAATTAGCTGGAAAGATGCCAATACAGAAATGTGCAAATTTCATCAGAGTACTTCAGCCTATAACAA
 AACTCACATATATGTGTGGAACTGGCATTCTCAATATGTGGGTATTGATCTGGAGTCTACAAGGA
 GGATATTATATTCAAACAGACACACATAATTGGAGTCTGGCAGACTGAAATGCTCTCGATCCTCAGCAGCC
 TTTGCTTCAGTAATGACAGATGAGTACCTCTACTCTGGAACAGCTCTGATTTCTTGGCAAAGATACTGCATT
 CACTCGATCCCTGGGCCTACTCATGACCACACTACATCAGAACTGACATTTCAGGCCACTACTGGCTCAATGG
 AGCCAAAATTATTGGAAACTTCTTCATACCAGACACCTACAATCCAGATGATGATAAAATATTCTTCTTCG
 TGAATCATCTCAAGAAGGCAGTACCTCCGATAAAACCATCCTTCTCGAGTTGGAGAAGATTGTAAGAATGATGT
 AGGAGGACAACGGCAGCCTGATAAAACAGTGGCAGACTTTCTTAAGGCCAGACTGATTGCTCAATTCTGGAG
 TGATGGGGCAGATACTTACTTGATGAGCTTCAGAATTTTACTCCCCACAAGAGATGAAAGAAATCTGT
 AGTATATGGAGTCTTACTACAACCAGCTCATCTCAAAGGCTCTGCTGTTGTGTATAGCATGGCTGACAT
 CAGAGCAGTTTTAATGGTCCATATGCTCATAAGGAAAGTGCAAGACCATGTTGGGTGAGTATGATGGGAGAAT
 TCCTTATCCACGGCTGGTACATGTCAAAGCAGAAACCTATGACCCACTGATTAAGTCACCCAGGAGATTTCCAGA
 TGATGTCATCATTCTATAAAGCGGCACCTCTGTGATGATAACCCAGTTGCAAGGAGGACCAACGTT
 CAAGAGAATCAATGTGATTACAGACTGACACAGATAGTGGTGGATCATGTCATTGCAAGAGATGGCAGTAGCGA
 TGTAATGTTCTGGAAACAGACATTGGAACTGTCCTCAAAGTTGTCAGCATTCAAAGGAAAGTGGAAATATGGA
 AGAGGTAGTGTGGAGGAGTTGCAAGATATTCAAGCACTCATCAATCATCTGAACATGGAATTGCTCTGAAGCA
 GCAACAATTGTACATTGGTCCCGAGATGGATTAGTTCAGCTCTCTTGCAACAGATGCCACACTATGGGAAAGC
 TTGCGCAGACTGTTGCTTGCAGAGACCCCTACTGTCCTGGGATGGAATGCTGTCATGTCATGTCATGTCCTAC
 TTCTAAAGGAGAGCTAGACGCCAAGATGAAAAATATGGCAGCCAACTCAGGCTGCTGGGACATCGAAGACAG
 CATTAGTGTAACTGCTGATGAAAAGGTGATTGGCATTGAAATTAACTCAACCTTCTGGATGTATAACC
 TAAATCCAACAAAGCAACTATTAAATGGTATATCCAGAGGTCAAGGGATGAGCATCGAGAGGAGTTGAAGCCCGA
 TGAAAGAATCATCAAAACGGAATATGGCTACTGATTGCAAGTTGCAAGAAGAAGGATTCTGGATGTATTACTG
 CAAAGCCCAGGAGCACACTTCATCCACCCATAGTGAAGCTGACTTTGAATGTCATTGAGAATGACAGATGGA
 AAATACCCAGGGCAGAGCATGAGGGGGCAGGTCAAGGATCTTGGCTGAGTCACGGTTGAGAATCAAAGA
 CTACATCCAAATCTTAGCAGCCAAACTCAGCTCGACCAACTGCAACAGATGTCAGGAGGAGACAG
 GAGACAGAGAAACAGGGGCCAAGTGGAAAGCAGATGAGGAAATGAGAAGAAACGAAATCGAGACATCA
 CAGAGACCTGGATGAGCTCCCTAGAGCTGTAGGCCACCTAGTTCTACTTAATTAAAGAAAAGAATTCTTAC
 TATAAAACATTGCTCTGTTGTATATCCCTATAGTAATTCAAAATGCTCCCATGGAGTTTGCTAAGG
 CACAAGACAATAATCTGAATAAGACAATATGTGATGAAATATAAGAAAGGCAAAAATTCATTGAAACCAAGTT
 CCAAGAACAAATCTGCAGCAAAGCAGGATAAGGAAATTCTCAAATGGGGTTACAGTGTAAATGTTTA
 TGTTTGAGTTGGAAATTATTGTCATGAAATAGTGTGAGCTAAAGCAAGGGCAATGGGAGAATGTTGCTATGTT
 GCTTCTCTCTGAATGTCATTAGCAGGAAATTACATGTCAGTTGCTATGTTCTATGAAACAGATATA
 CATTCTATTGAGAACCGACTACCTGTGGTAGGGATAAAGAGTCAGACACAAATTAAAGACAACCTCCATTATC
 AACAGGAACCTTCTCACTGAGCCATTCACTCTGGAGAATGGTATAGGAATTGGAGAGGTGCAATTATTC
 TGGCCACTGGGTTAAATTAGTGTACTACAACATGATTACTGAAGGGCAACTATGTTCCCCCAGGATTCT
 ATTGACTAGTCAGGAGTAACAGGTTACAGAGAGAAGTGGCTTAGTTATGTTTTAGAGTATATACTAA
 GCTCTACAGGGACAGAACGTTAAATAACTTTAAAGATGAGGAAATTTAAAGAAAATTTAAACAGGAAAACA
 TAATGATATAATGCACTCTGATGGGAGGCATGCAAGATGGATTGTTAGAAGACAGAAGGAAAGACAGCCAT
 AAATTCTGGCTTGGGAAAACCTCATATCCCATGAAAAGGAAAGAACATCAAATAAGTGGAGAGTAAATGTA
 TGGAGCTTTCACTAGGGTATAAGTAGCTGCAATTGTAATTCACTGTTAAAAAAATCTAGATTATAACA
 AACTGCTAGCAAAATCTGAGGAAACATAATTCTGAAGAATCATAGGAAGAGTAGACATTTTATTATAACC
 AATGATATTCACTATATTTCTCTTTAAAAAATTTATCATACTCTGTATATTCTTCTTACTGC
 CTTTATTCTCTCTGATATTGGATTGTGATTATTTGAGTGAATAGGAGAAAACAATATAACACACAGA
 GAATAAGGAAATGACATTCTGGGAGTGGGATATATTGTTGAATAACAGAACGGAGTGTAAATTAAAC
 AACGGAAAGGGTAAATTAACTCTTGACATCTCAACCTTCTCATTGCTGAGTTAATCTGTTGAATT
 GTAGTATTGTTTGTATTTAAACAATAAAGCCTGCTACATGT

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FIGURE 176

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71883
><subunit 1 of 1, 777 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 89651, pI: 7.97, NX(S/T): 3
MNANKDERLKARSQDFHLFPALMMMSMTMLFLPVGTILKQNI PRLKLTYKDLLLNSCIPFL
GSSEGLDFQTLLLDEERGRLLLGAKDHIFLLSLVDLNKNFKKIYWPAAKERVELCKLAGKDA
NTECANFIRVLQPYNKTHIYVCGTGFHPICGYIDLGVYKEDIIFKLDTHNLESGRLKCPFD
PQQPFASVMTDEYLYSGTASDFLGKDTAFTRSLGPTHDHHYIRTDISEHYWLNGAKFIGTFF
IPDTYNPDDDKIYFFFRESSQEGSTS DKTILSRVGRVCKNDVGGQRSLINKWTTFLKARLIC
SIPGSDGADTYFDELQDIYLLPTRDERNPVVGVTTS SIFKGSAVCVYSMADIRAVFNGP
YAHKESADHRWVQYDGRIPYPRPGTCPSKYDPLIKSTRDFPDDVISFIKRHSVMYKSVYPV
AGGPTFKRINVVDYRLTQIVVDH VIAEDGQYDVMFLGTDIGTVLKVV SISKEKWNMEEVLEE
LQIFKHSSII LNME LSLKQQQLYIGSRDGLVQLSLHRCDTYKGACADCLARDPYCAWDGNA
CSRYAPTSKRRARRQDV KYGDPITQCWDIEDSIS HETADEKVIFGIEFNSTFLECIPKSQQA
TIKWYIQRSGDEHREELKPDERI IKTEYGLLIRSLQKKDSGMYYCKAQEHTFIHTIVKLTN
VIENEQMENTQRAEHEEGQVKDLLAESRLRYKDYIQILSSPNFSLDQYCEQMWHREKRRQRN
KGGPKWKHMQEMKKRNRRHHRDLDDEL PRAVAT

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-36

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 139-142, 607-610, 724-727

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 571-576

Gram-positive cocci surface proteins 'anchoring' hexapeptide.

amino acids 32-37

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FIGURE 177

CCCTGACCTCCCTGAGCCACACTGAGCTGGAAGCCGAGAGTCATCCTGGAGCATGCCACCAGCGGGGAGCAGA
CAACCTCCCAGGTAAAGCTGGGAGCAAGAACCTGAAGCTGTTCTCAGGAGCTGGTGTATTTCCCCCACCCAC
CTCAGCAGTTCAGCCAGCAGGGACTGATCAGGTGTGTGCTGGAGTGGGAGCAGAAGGCCTGGCTGGCAAGA
GTGGCCTGGAGAAAGAGGTCAGCGCTTGACCAGCCAGCTGCCGTGACTACAAGATCCAGAACCATGGCATC
GGGTAGGGTGGGGGGCACAGGTCTAGTGCACCTTCTGTCAGCAAGAAGAGCTGAGAGAGGGGATCTTGG
AGCCATTGGGGGTGTCATGGAGTCAGAGGGAGGAAAGGTATTTAAGGTAACAGTGTGGCACAAATAGTTAA
GAGCACAGTTTGGAGCTAGACGCATAAGGTTCAAATTCTCTCTGTTCTCTAGTTCTGTAGCCCCAGGT
AAGGGAGTACTTAACCTCTGGACTTCAATTCTCATCACTAAAGTAGGGCCAATAATAGCACCCACCTCAT
AGGGAAAGATTAATGACATAATGTATGTGATGCAACTAGCAAAGTACAGTCCCAGTAAAGTCATGCCACAG
TATTCCACCCACCCCTGTTCTGCTGCCCTCCCAACCAAGGTACTGCAACGACTGGAGCAGGGCGCAGCAGGCTT
CAGAGCGGGAGGTCTCAAGCATAGAACAGAGGTTACAGGAAGTGCAGAGAGCATCCGCCGGCACAGGTGAGCC
AGGTGAAGGGGGCTGCCGCTGCCCTGTCAGGGGGCTGGCTTAGATGTGGAGCCTGGCTGAAGCCAGCCA
TGACCCAGGCCAGGATGAGGTGGAGCAGGAGCAGGGCTCAGTGGAGCCTGGCTGTCCCAGAGGGACCTCTC
CAACCGCTGAGGATGCTGAGCTTCTGACTTTGAGGAATGTGAGGGAGACGGGAGAGCTTTGAGGAGCCTGCC
CCCAAGCCCTGCCACGAGGGCCCTCCCTGCCCTGCACACGTGGTATTCGCTATAGGCAGGGCGTGGAGGATG
AGCTGACAATCACGGAGGGTGAAGTGGCTGGAGGTCTAGAGGGAGGAGATGCTGACGAATGGGTCAGGCTCGGA
ACCAGCAGGGCAGGTAGGCTTGTCCCTGAGCGATATCTCAACTTCCCGACCTCTCCAGAGAGCAGCC
AAGACAGTACAATCCCTGGGGGAGACGGGACACGCACTCCCTGCCACAGGCCCTGTACAGTACACCCGGACAGA
GTGCAAGAGGAGCTGAGCTCCCTGAGGGGGCAGTACATCCCTGCTGCCCTGGGGACAAAGCCCTGGACTTCCCTGG
CTACCTCTGTGTTGGATGGGCCCCCTGCACCTGTCTGCCCTGGGGACAAAGCCCTGGACTTCCCTGGGTTCTGG
ACATGATGGCACTCGACTCAGGCCGATGCGTCCACCCACCTCCCCGGCCTAAAGCCCGGATCTGGCACCC
CAGATCCCCCTCACCTGAGGGAGGGCACACAGGCTGACCCCCAGTGTGCTGCTGCTCTATCTCAAGCTGTCA
CCACACCATCAATGATCCAGAGCACACAGGCAACACAGGCTGGAATGCCCTTATTCACCCCTCACCTCAAGGGT
GGAAACTTGGCCCTTCCCATTCTAGAGCTGGAACCCACTCTTCTTCTCCATTGTTCTATCATCTTAGGACC
GGAACACTACCTCTCTCTGTGATGACCCCTATCTAGGGTGGTGAATGCTGAAATCTCTGGGCTGGAAACC
ATCCATCAAGGTCTCTAGTAGTTCTGGCCACCTCTTCCCCACCCCTGGCTCCATGACCCACCCACTCTGGATG
CCAGGGTCACTGGGTTGGCTGGGGAGAGGAACAGGCTTGGGAATCAGGAGCTGGAGGCCAGGATGCGAAGCAG
CTGTAATGGCTGAGCGGATTATGACAATGAATAAAGGGCAGCAAGGGCAGGGCTGGGCTTGTG
CTAAGAGGGCAGGGGGCTACGGTCTATTGCTTAGGGGCCCCACAGGGCAGGGCTGCTCCAGCTGCCAC
GCTCTATCATATGGAGCGAGGTGTTGGGAGGGCAGGCGCTGTTGAGGGAGAAGAGAC
TGAGGGCTGTGACCTCTCTGAGGGCCCCAGGCTGAGACTGTGCAACTCCAGGTGGAAAGTAGAGCTGGTCCCTC
AGCTGGGGGAGCTGCTCAGTGGAGGGGTTTACGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCCTGCCAGCTGGTAG
TCCATCAGCACAATGAAGGAGACTGGGAGAAGAGAAATAACACTGTTGCTCTGCTGAAAGCTGTGTCAGC
TTTCCCCCTGGGGCTTCAAGGACCTTCCCACCTCCACCCACACAGGAAAGGATTTAGCCTGAAAGGCTAAGGCT
AGTTACTCTGGGGTTCAAGGAGCTGAGTTGGCTACTTCCAGGCTGAGCTGGGAGGTTTATAGCTAGGGAGATGAG
ATTACCTCA
TTAGGGCTCAGGCAGACTCACCTCACATACTCCCTGCTCCCTGTGGTAGAGACACCTGAGAGAAAGGGAGGG
TCAACAATGAGAGACCAGGAGTAGGTCTTACAGTCCCCCAGAGTAGAGAGCAATAAGAGCCCAGCCAGTGC
AGTCCGGCTGTTTCTACCTGGTGTACAGAAGTGTCTGGTTGCTGGCTGCCCTTGCCTTGAGTGG
GCAGGCCCTGGGCTTGGGCCCTCCCTGGCCCTAGTGTGGCTGCAAGAGCTCTGGGCTTCCCTCAAGTG
CACGAGGGGTTAGGTGCTGCTCCCTGAGTTGGCTACTTCCCTCTGGTACTGGGAGCTGGGAGGCTGGGCC
TCTCAGGGGGCAGCCTCTCATGGCAGGCACTCCCTGCTGGCTGCCCTCCCCAGACCCCTGACCAACCCCTG
GGTCTGCCCCACAGAGCCCCAGCTCTGTTGGGGAGCCATCACGGTGTGCTGAGGCT
TCTCAATGTGTGTCACCCGAACTGGGAGGGAGGGAAACACTGGGTTAGGACCACAACCTAGAGGCTGCTTG
GCCCTCCCTGACCAGGGACATCTGAGTTGGCTACTTCCCTCTGGCTAAGGTAGGGAGGCTTCTC
AGATTGTGGGACATTGTGAGGCTGACTCTGCTGGAGCTCCAGTCCAGGAGGAAAGAGCCAAGGCCCACCT
TTGGGATCAGGTGCTGATCACTGGGCCCCCTACCTCAGGCCCCCTTCCCTGGAGCAGCTGCCCACTGCCCC
CAGAGAACACAGGGTCTCCCTGTCGGGGGGCGCTTTTCTCTGGAGCGCTCCCTGACGGACAAGTGGAG
GCCCTCTGCTGGCTGCAATGGATGCAAGGGGCTGCAAGGCCAGGTGCACTGTGATGGGAGGGGCTC
CGTCTGCAAGGCTGGAGGTGGCATCCACACTGGACAGCAGGAGGGAGGTGAGGGTAACATTCCATT
TCATGTTTGTCTTACGTCTTCAGCATGCTCTTAAACCCAGAAGCCCAATTCCCCAAGCCCCATT
TTCTGTCTTATCTAAACTCAATATTAAG

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FIGURE 178

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73401
><subunit 1 of 1, 370 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 40685, pI: 4.53, NX(S/T): 0
MQLAKYQSHSKCPTVFPPTPVLCLPNQVLQRLEQRRQQASEREAPSIEQRLQEVR
SIRRAQVSQVKGAARLALLQGAGLDVERWLKPAMTQAQDEVEQERRLSEARLSQRDLSPTAED
AELSDFEECEETGELFEEPAPQALATRALPCPAHVVFRYQAGREDELTI
TEGEWLEVIEEGDAEWVKARNQHGEVGFVPERYLNFPDLSLPESSQDSDNPGCAEPTAFLAQALYSYT
GQSAEELSFP EGALIRLLPRAQDGVDGFWRGEFGGRVGVFPSLLVEELLGPPGPPPELSDPEQMLPSPSPPS
FSPPAPTSVLDGPPAPVLPDKALDFPGFLDMMAPRLRPMRPPPPPAAKAPDPGHPDPLT
```

FIGURE 179A

CACAGGGAGACCCACAGACACATATGCAAGAGAGAGACAGAGGGAGAAAGAGACAGAGAACAAAGGCACAGCGGAA
GAAGGCAGAGACAGGGCAGGCACAGAAGCGGCCAGACAGAGTCTACAGAGGGAGAGGCCAGAGAACAGCTGCAGA
AGACACAGGCAGGGAGAGACAAGATCCAGGAAAGGAGGGCTCAGGAGGGAGTTGGAGAACGCCAGACCCCTGG
GCACCTCTCCAAGCCCAGGACTAACTTTCTCATTCCATTCTTAACGGTCCTCAGCCCTCTGAAAACATTGCG
TCTGACCTTGGCAGGAGTCAAAGCCCCAGGCTACAGAGAGGGCTTCCAAAGCTAGGTGTGGAGGACTTGG
GCCCTAGACGGCTCAGTCCCTCCAGCTCAGTGCAGTACCGATGCCATGTCCCAGACAGGCTCGCATCCCGGGAGGG
CTTGGCAGGGCCTGGCTGGCTGGGAGGCCAACCTGCCTCTCCTCTCCATTGTGCCGCTCTCCTGGCTGGTGTG
GCTGCTCTGCTACTGCTGGCTCTCCTCTCAGGCCGGCTGCCAGCCCCCTCCCCCGGGAGGGAGGAGAT
CGTCTTCCAGAGAACGCTCAAGCAGCGAGCTCCTGGCTCGCTGGCTCGGCCAGGCTTGTGCCGCTTGCA
GGCCTTGGGGAGACGCTGACTAGAGCTGGAGCAGGACTCCGGTGTGCCAGGTCAGGGCTGACAGTGCAGTA
CCTGGCCAGGGCCTGAGCTGCTGGTGGAGCAGAGCCTGGCACCTACCTGACTGGCACCATCAATGGAGATCC
GGAGTCGGTGGCATCTGCACTGGGATGGGGAGGCCCTGTTAGGCGTGTACAATATCGGGGGCTCACATCTACGCCGAAGAGTCC
CCTCCAGCCCCCTGGAGGGAGGCACCCCTAACTCTGCTGGGGGACCTGGGGCTCACATCTACGCCGAAGAGTCC
TGCCAGCGGTCAGGCTCCATGTGCAACGTCAGGCTCTTGGAGACAGCCCCAGGCCAGACCCCGAAGAGCCAA
GCGCTTGTCTCACTGAGTAGATTGTGGAGACACTGGTGTGGAGATGACAAGATGCCGATTTCCACGGTGC
GGGGCTAAAGCGTACCTGCTAACAGTGTGGCAGCAGGCCAACGGCTCAAGCACCAAGCATTGCCGATCC
TGTCACTGGTGGTGAECTGGCTAGTGTGATCTGGGTCAAGGCGAGGAGGGGCCAAGTGGGGCCAGTGTG
CCAGACCCCTGCGCAGCTCTGTGCGCAGCGGGCCTCAACACCCCTGAGGACTCGGGCCCTGACCACCTTGA
CACAGCCATTGTTACCCGTCAGGACCTGTGTGGAGTCTCACCTTGCGCACAGCTGGTGTGGTATGGTGTGG
CACCGTGTGACCCGCTCGGAGCTGTGCCATTGTGGAGGATGTGGCTCCAGTCAGCCTTCACTGCTGCTCA
TGAACGGGTGATCTCAACATGCTCATGACAATCTCAAGGCGATGGCATGTCAGTTGAATGGGCTTGTGAGCAC
CTCTGCCATGTCATGGGCTCATGTGGATCTGGAGGAGCCCTGGTCCCCCTGCACTGCCGCT
CATCACTGACTTCCCTGGACAATGGCTATGGGACTGTCTTAAAGACAAACAGAGGCTCCATTGCACTGCCGT
GACTTCCCTGGCAAGGACTATGATGCTGACCAGCTGCCAGCTGACCTCGGGCCGACTCACGCCATTGTC
ACAGCTGCCGCCCTGTGCTGCCCTCTGGTCTCTGGCACCTCAATGCCATGTCAGGCCAACAAACA
CTGCCCTGGGCCGATGGCACACCCCTGCCGGGGCCACAGGCCATGTCATGGTGGCTGCCCTCACATGGACCA
GCTCCAGGACTTCAATATTCCACAGGCTGGCTGGCTGGGCTCTGGGACCATGGGGTACTGCTCTGGACCTG
TGGGGTGGTGGTCAAGTCTCTCCCGAGACTGCAAGGCCAGGGCTGTCCCCCGGAATGGTGGCAAGTACTGTGAGGG
CCGCGTACCGCTCCGCTCGAACACTGAGGACTGCCAACTGGCTAGGCCCTGACCTCCGGAGGGAGCA
GTGTGCTGCCCTACAACCACCGCACGACTCTTCAAGAGCTTCCAGGGCCATGGACTGGGTTCTCGCTACAC
AGGGCGTGGCCCCCAGGACCAACTCACCTGCCAGGGCCGGACTGGGACTACTATGTGCTGGAGCC
ACGGGTGGTAGATGGGACCCCTGTTCCCGGACAGCTCCCTGGTCTGTGTCAGGCCATGCACTGCTGG
CTGTGATGGCATATTGCTTCAAGAAGTGTGACAAGTGTGCACTGGTGTGCGGAGGGACGGTTCTGGTGTG
CAAGCAGTCAGGCTCTTCAGGAATTCAAGGTACGGATAACAACATGTGTCACTATCCCGCGGGGCCACCA
CATTCTGTCGGCAGCAGGGAAACCCCTGGCACCGGAGCATCTACTTGGGCTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTCTA
TGCCCTCAATGGTGAATACACGCTGATGCCCTCCCCACAGATGTGGACTGCTGGCAGTCAGCTTGCGCTA
CAGCGGGGCCACTGCAAGACACTGTCAAGGCCACTGGGCCACTGGGCCAGCTTGACACTGCAAGTCC
AGTGTGCAACCCCCAGGACACACGCCGATACAGCTTCCGTGCCGAGGACCTGGGCCAGCTTCAACGCCACG
CCCCCTCCCCAGGACTGGTCAGGCAAGAGCACAGATTCTGGAGATCTTCCGGCGGCCCTGGGCCAG
GAAATAACCTCACTATCCGGCTGCCCTTCTGGGACCGGGGCTGGACTTAGCTGGAGAAAGAGAGAGCTT
CTGTTGCTGCCCTATGCTAACACTCAGTGGGGAGGGCTGTGGGCGTGAGACCTGCCCTCTCTGCCCTAAT
GGCGAGGCTGGCCCTGCCCTGGTTCTGCCCTGGGAGGGCAGTGTGGATGGAAGGGCTGACAGAC
AGGCCCTCATCTAAACTGCCCTCTGCCCTGGGTACAGGAGGGAGGGGAAGGCAGGGAGGGCTGGGCC
CAAGTGTATTATTTAGTATTACTTACTTATTAGCAGGCCAGGGAGGGACAAGGACTAGGGTCTGGGAA
CCTGACCCCTGCCCTCATGACCCCTGCCCTGGGGCTAGGAATTCAGGGTGGTGGATAGGTATAAGTGGT
TGTGATGCGTGTGTGTGTGAAAATGTGTGTGTCTATGTGAGGTACAACCTGTTCTGCTTCTC
TTCTGAATTTATTTGGAAAAGAAAAGTCAAGGGTAGGGTGGGCCCTCAGGGAGTGGGATTATCTTT
TTTTTTCTTCTTCTTCTTTCTTTCTTTGAGACAGAACTCGCTCTGTCGCCAGGCTGGAGTGCACATG
GCACAACTCGGCTCACTGCACTCCCTCCGGTTCAAGTGTATTCTCATGCCCTAGCCTCTGAGTAGCTG
GGATACAGGCTCTGCCACACGCCAGCTTAATTGTTGTTGTTGGAGACAGAGTCTCGCTATTGTC
ACAGGGCTGGAAATGATTCTAGCTCACTGCAACCTGCCACCTGGGCTCAGCAATTCTGCCCTAGCCTCC
CGAGTAGCTGAGATTAGGCACCTACCAACGCCGGCTAATTGTTGTTAGTTAGTAGAGACAGGGGTT
CATGTTGGCCAGGCTGGCTCGAACTCTGACCTAGGTGATCCACTGCCCTCATCTCCAAAGTGTGGGATT
ACAGGCAGGCCACCGTGGCTGCCACGCCAACTAATTGTTGTTAGTAGAGACAGGGTTCAACCATGT
TGGCAGGCTGCTCTGAACCTCTGACCTCAGGTAACTGACCTGCCCTCCAAAGTGTGGGATTACAGG
TGTGAGCCACCAAGCCGGTACATATTAAATTGAAATTCTACTATTATGTGATCCTTGGAGTCAGACAG

FIGURE 179B

ATGGGTTGCATCTAACTCCATGTCTGAGCATTAGATTCATTTGCCAATAATAACCTCCCTAGAAG
TTTGGTGTGAGGATTAAATAATGTAATAAGAACTAGCATAACACTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAA

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FIGURE 180

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73492
><subunit 1 of 1, 837 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 90167, pI: 8.39, NX(S/T): 1
MSQTGSHPGRGLAGRWLWGAQPCLLLPIVPLSWLVWLLLLLASLLPSARLASPLPREEEIV
FPEKLNGSVPGLSGAPARLLCRLQAFGETLLELEQDSDGVQVEGLTVQYLGQAPELLGGAEP
GTYLTGTINGDPESVASLHWDDGGALLGVLQYRGAEHLHQPLEGGTPNSAGGPGAHILRRKSP
ASGQGPMCNVKAPLGSPSPRPRRAKRFASLSRFVETLVVADDKMAAFHGAGLKRYLLTVMAA
AAKAKHPSIRNPVSLLVVTRLVILGSGEEGPVQGPSSAQTLSRSCAWQRGLNTPEDSGPDHF
DTAILFTRDLCGVSTCDTLMADVGTVCDPARSCAIVEDDGLQSAFTAHELGHVFNMLHD
NSKPCISLNGPLSTSRRHMAPVMAHVDPPEPWSPCSARFITDFLDNGYGHCLLDKPEAPLHL
PVTFPKDYDADRQCQLTFGPDSRHPQLPPPACAALWCSGHLNGHAMCQTKHSPWADGTPCG
PAQACMGGRCLHMDQLQDFNIPQAGGWGPWGPGDCSRTCGGGVQFSSRDCTRVPVRNGGKY
CEGRRTRFRSCNTEDCPTGSALTFREEQCAAYNHRTDLFKSFPGPMWDWPRTGVAPQDQCK
LTCQARALGYYVLEPRVVDGTPCSPDSSVCVQGRCIHAGCDRIIGSKKFDKCMVCGGDG
SGCSKQSGSFRKFRYGYNNVVTIPAGATHILVRQQGNPGHSRISYLALKLPDGSYALNGEYTL
MPSPTDVVLPGAVSLRYSGATAASETLSGHGPLAQPLTLQVLVAGNPQDTRLRYSFFVPRPT
PSTPRPTPQDWLHRRQILEILRRRPWAGRK

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-48

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 68-71

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site

amino acids 188-191, 772-775

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 182-185

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 730-736

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 5-10, 19-24, 121-126, 125-130, 130-135, 147-152, 167-
172, 168-173, 174-179, 323-328, 352-357, 539-544, 555-560, 577-
582, 679-684, 682-687, 763-768

Amidation sites.

amino acids 560-563, 834-837

Leucine zipper pattern.

amino acids 17-38, 24-45

Neutral zinc metallopeptidases, zinc-binding region signature.

amino acids 358-367

FIGURE 181

CAGCAGTGGTCTCTAGCCTCTAAAGCAAGGAAAGAGTACTGTGTGCTGAGAGACCATGG
CAAAGAACCTCCAGAGAATTGTGAAGACTGTACATTCTAAATGCAGAAGCTTTAAATCC
AAGAAAATATGTAAATCACTTAAGATTGTGGACTGGTGTGGTATCCTGGCCCTAACTCT
AATTGTCCCTGTTGGGGAGCAAGCACTTCTGGCCGGAGGTACCCAAAAAGCCTATGACA
TGGAGCACACTTCTACAGCAATGGAGAGAAGAAGATTACATGGAAATTGATCCTGTG
ACCAGAACTGAAATATTAGAAGCGGAAATGGCACTGATGAAACATTGGAAGTGCACGACTT
TAAAAACGGATAACACTGGCATCTACTCGTGGTCTTCAAAATGTTTATCAAAACTCAGA
TTAAAGTGATTCTGAATTCTGAACCAGAAGAGGAATAGATGAGAATGAAGAAATTACC
ACAACCTTCTTGAAACAGTCAGTGATTGGTCCCAGCAGAAAAGCCTATTGAAAACGAGA
TTTCTTAAAAATTCCAAAATTCTGGAGATTGTGATAACGTGACCATGTATTGGATCAATC
CCACTCTAATATCAGTTCTGAGTTACAAGACTTGAGGAGGGAGGAAGATCTTCACTT
CCTGCCAACGAAAAAAAGGGATTGAACAAAATGAACAGTGGTGGTCCCTCAAGTGAAAGT
AGAGAAGACCGTCACGCCAGACAAGCAAGTGAGGAAGAACTCCAATAATGACTATACTG
AAAATGGAATAGAATTGATCCATGCTGGATGAGAGAGGTTATTGTTGTTACTGCCGT
CGAGGCAACCGCTATTGCCGCCGTCTGTGAACCTTACTAGGCTACTACCCATATCCATA
CTGCTACCAAGGAGGACGAGTCATCTGCGTGTATCATGCCCTGTAACTGGTGGTGGCCC
GCATGCTGGGAGGGTCTAATAGGAGGTTGAGCTCAAATGCTAAACTGCTGGCAACATAT
AATAATGCATGCTATTCAATGAATTCTGCCTATGAGGCATCTGGCCCTGGTAGCCAGCT
CTCCAGAATTACTGTAGGTAAATTCCCTCTTCATGTTCTAATAAAACTTCTACATTATCACC
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 182

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73727
><subunit 1 of 1, 317 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 37130, pI: 5.18, NX(S/T): 3
MAKNPPENCEDCHILNAEAFKSKICKSLKICGLVFGILALTLLIVLFWGSKHFWPEVPKKAY
DMEHTFYSNGEKKKIYMEIDPVTRTEIFRSGNGTDETLEVHDFKNGYTGIYFVGLQKCFIKT
QIKVIPEFSEPEEEEIDENEEITTTFFEQSVIWPAAEKPIENRDFLKNSKILEICDNVTMYWI
NPTLISVSELQDFEEEEDLHFPAKEKKGIEQNEQWVVPQVKVEKTRHARQASEEEELPINDY
TENGIEFDPMGLDERGYCCIYCRRGNRYCRRVCEPLLGYYPYPYCYQGGRVICRVIMPCNWV
ARMLGRV
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-40

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 25-47 (type II)

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 94-97, 180-183

Glycosaminoglycan attachment sites.

amino acids 92-95, 70-73, 85-88, 133-136, 148-151, 192-195, 239-242

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 33-38, 95-100, 116-121, 215-220, 272-277

Microbodies C-terminal targeting signal.

amino acids 315-317

Cytochrome c family heme-binding site signature.

amino acids 9-14

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FIGURE 183

GCGGAACGGCTCCGGCTGGCACCTGAGGAGCGCGTGACCCGAGGGCCCAGGGAGCTGCC
CGGCTGGCCTAGGCAGGCAGCCGACCAT**GG**CAGCACGGCGTGCAGCTCTGGCTTCCT
GCTCAGCTTCTGGGCATGGTGGCACGTTGATCACCACCATCCTGCCGACTGGCGGAGGA
CAGCGCACGTGGCACCAACATCCTCACGCCGTGCCTACCTGAAAGGGCTCTGGATGGAG
TGTGTGTGGCACAGCACAGGCATCTACCAGTGCCAGATCTACCGATCCCTGCTGGCGCTGCC
CCAAGACCTCCAGGCTGCCCGCCCTCATGGTCATCTCCTGCCGTCTCGGGCATAGCCT
GCGCCTGCGCCGTATCGGGATGAAGTGCACGCGCTGCCAAGGGCACACCCGCCAAGACC
ACCTTGCCATCCTCGGGCACCCCTTTCATCCTGCCGGCCTCTGTCATGGTGGCGT
CTCCTGGACCACCAACGACGTGGTCAGAACTTCTACAACCCGCTGCTGCCAGCGGCATGA
AGTTGAGATTGGCCAGGCCCTGTACCTGGCTTCATCTCCTCGTCCCTCTGCTCATTGGT
GGCACCCCTGCTTGCCTGTCCTGCCAGGACGAGGCACCCCTACAGGCCCTACCAGGCCCGCC
CAGGGCCACCACGACCACTGCAAACACCGCACCTGCCCTACCAGGCCACCAGCTGCCATCAAAG
ACAATCGGGCCCCCTCAGTGACCTCGGCCACGCACAGCGGGTACAGGCTGAACGACTACGTG
TGAGTCCCCACAGCCTGCTTCTCCCTGGGCTGCTGGGGCTGGGTCCCCGGCGGGACTGTC
AATGGAGGCAGGGGTTCCAGCACAAAGTTACTTCTGGCAATTGGTATCCAAGGAAATA
ATGTGAATGCGAGGAAATGTCTTAGAGCACAGGGACAGAGGGGAAATAAGAGGAGGAGAA
AGCTCTCTATACCAAAGACTGAAAAAAAATCCTGCTGTTTGATTTATTATATATAT
TTATGTGGGTGATTGATAACAAGTTAATATAAGTGACTTGGAGTTGGTCAGTGGGT
TGGTTGTGATCCAGGAATAAACCTTGGGATGTGGCTGTTATGAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 184

MASTAVQLLGFLSFLGMVGTLITTLPHWRRTAHVGTNILTAVSYLKGLWMECVWHSTGIY
QCQIYRSLLALPQDLQAARALMVISCLLSGIACACAVIGMKCTRCAKTPAKTTFAILGGTL
FILAGLLCMVAWSWTNDVVQNPNPLPSGMKFEIQALYLGFISSSSLIGGTLCLSCQ
DEAPYRPYQAPPRATTTANTAPAYQPPAAYKDNRAPS梧TSATHSGYRLNDYV

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-21

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 82-103, 115-141, 160-182

FIGURE 185

GAGCTCCCTCAGGAGCGCGTTAGCTCACACCTCGGCAGCAGGAGGGCGGCAGCTCTCG
CAGGCAGGGCGGGCGGCCAGGATCATGTCCACCACATGCCAAGTGGTGGCGTTCCCT
CCTGTCCATCTGGGCTGGCCGGCTGCATCGCGGCCACCGGGATGGACATGTGGAGCACCC
AGGACCTGTACGACAACCCCCTCACCTCCGTGTTCCAGTACGAAGGGCTCTGGAGGAGCTGC
GTGAGGCAGAGTTCAGGCTTCACCGAATGCAGGCCATTTCACCATCCTGGACTTCCAGC
CATGCTGCAGGCAGTGCAGGCCCTGATGATCGTAGGCATCGCTGGTGCCATTGGCCTCC
TGGTATCCATCTTGCCCTGAAATGCATCCGCATTGGCAGCATGGAGGACTCTGCCAAAGCC
AACATGACACTGACCTCCGGGATCATGTTCAATTGTCAGGTCTTGTGCAATTGCTGGAGT
GTCTGTGTTGCCAACATGCTGGTACTAACTTCTGGATGTCCACAGCTAACATGTACACCG
GCATGGGTGGGATGGTGCAGACTGTTCAGACCAGGTACACATTGGTGGCTCTGTTCTG
GGCTGGGTCGCTGGAGGCCTCACACTAATTGGGGTGTGATGATGTGCATGCCCTGCCGGGG
CCTGGCACCAGAAGAAACCAACTACAAAGCCGTTCTATCATGCCCTCAGGCCACAGTGTG
CCTACAAGCCTGGAGGCTCAAGGCCAGCACTGGCTTGGTCCAACACCAAAAACAAGAAG
ATATACGATGGAGGTGCCGCACAGAGGACGAGGTACAATCTTATCCTCCAAGCACGACTA
TGTGTAATGCTCTAAGACCTCTCAGCACGGCGGAAGAAACTCCGGAGAGCTCACCCAAAA
AACAAAGGAGATCCCCTAGATTCTGCTTGTACTCACAGCTGAAAGTTAGAAAAGC
CTCGATTCATCTTGAGAGGCCAAATGGCTTAGCCTCAGTCTGTCTCAAATATTCC
ACCATAAAACAGCTGAGTTATTGAAATTAGAGGCTATAGCTCACATTCAATCCTCTAT
TTCTTTTTAAATATAACTTCTACTCTGATGAGAGAATGTGGTTAATCTCTCTCAC
ATTTTGATGTTAGACAGACTCCCCCTCTCCTCTAGTCAATAAACCCATTGATGATCTA
TTTCCCAGCTATCCCCAAGAAAACCTTGAAAGGAAAGAGTAGACCCAAAGATGTTATT
CTGCTGTTGAATTGCTCCCCACCCCCAACTGGCTAGTAATAAACACTTACTGAAGAA
GAAGCAATAAGAGAAAGATATTGTAATCTCTCAGGCCATGATCTGGTTCTACACTG
TGATCTAAAAGTTACCAACCAAAGTCATTTCAGTTGAGGCAACCAACCTTCTACTG
CTGTTGACATCTCTTATTACAGCAACACCATTCTAGGAGTTCTGAGCTCTCCACTGGAG
TCCTCTTCTGCGGGTCAGAAATTGCTCTAGATGAATGAGAAAATTATTTTTAAT
TTAAGTCCTAAATATAAGTTAAAATAATGTTAGTAAAATGATAACTATCTGTGA
AATAGCCTCACCCCTACATGTGGATAGAAGGAAATGAAAAATAATTGCTTGACATTGTCT
ATATGGTACTTGTAAAGTCATGCTTAAGTACAATCCATGAAAAGCTCACACCTGTAATC
CTAGCACTTGGAGGCTGAGGAGGAAGGATCACTTGAGGCCAGAAGTTCGAGACTAGCCTG
GGCAACATGGAGAAGCCCTGTCTCACAAACAGAGAGAAAAATCAGCCAGTCATGGTG
GCATACACCTGTAGTCCAGCATTCCGGGAGGCTGAGGTGGGAGGATCACTTGAGGCCAGGG
AGGTTGGGCTGCAGTGAGCCATGATCACACCACTGCACTCCAGCCAGGTGACATAGCGAGA
TCCTGTCTAAAAAATAATAATGGAACACAGCAAGTCCTAGGAAGTAGTTAAA

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FIGURE 186

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73734
><subunit 1 of 1, 261 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 27856, pI: 8.50, NX(S/T): 1
MSTTCQVVAFLLSILGLAGCIAATGMDMWSTQDLYDNPVTSVFQYEGLWRSCVRQSSGFT
CRPYFTILGLPAMLQAVRALMIVGIVLGAIGLLVSIFALKCIRIGSMEDSAKANMLTSGIM
FIVSGLCAIAGVSVFANMLVTNFWMSTANMYTGMGGMVQTVQTRYTFGAALFVGWVAGGLTL
IGGVMMCIACRGLAPEETNYKAVSYHASGHSVAYKPGGFCASTGFGSNTKNKKIYDGGARTE
DEVQSYPSKHDYV
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 81-100, 121-141, 173-194

FIGURE 187

GGAAAAACTGTTCTTCTGTGGCACAGAGAACCCCTGCTCAAAGCAGAAGTAGCAGTTCCG
GAGTCCAGCTGGCTAAAACATCCCAGAGGATAATGGCAACCCATGCCTTAGAAATCGCTG
GGCTGTTCTGGTGGTGGAAATGGTGGCACAGTGGCTGTCAGTGCATGCCCTCAGTGG
AGAGTGTGGCCCTCATGAAAACAACATCGTGGTTTGAAAACCTCTGGGAAGGACTGTG
GATGAATTGCGTGAGGCAGGCTAACATCAGGATGCAGTGCAAAATCTATGATTCCCTGCTGG
CTCTTCTCCGGACCTACAGGCAGCCAGAGGACTGATGTGCTGCTCCGTGATGTCCTTC
TTGGCTTCATGATGGCCATCCTGGCATGAAATGCACCAGGTGCACGGGGACAATGAGAA
GGTGAAGGCTCACATTCTGCTGACGGCTGGAATCATCTCATCACGGGCATGGTGGTGC
TCATCCCTGTGAGCTGGGTTGCCAATGCCATCATCAGAGATTCTATAACTCAATAGTGAAT
GTTGCCAAAAACGTGAGCTGGAGAAGCTCTACTTAGGATGGACCACGGCACTGGTGC
GATTGTTGGAGGAGCTGTTCTGCTGCGTTTTGCAACGAAAAGAGCAGTAGCTACA
GATACTCGATAACCTCCCATCGCACAAACCAAAAAAGTTATCACACCGGAAAGAAGTCACCG
AGCGTCTACTCCAGAAGTCAGTATGTGTAGTGTATGTTTAACTTACTATAAAGC
CATGCAAATGACAAAAATCTATATTACTTCTCAAAATGGACCCAAAGAAAATTGATTAA
CTGTTCTTAACTGCCTAATCTTAATTACAGGAACTGTGCATCAGCTATTGATTCTATAA
GCTATTCAGCAGAATGAGATATTAAACCAATGCTTGATTGTTCTAGAAAAGTATAGTAAT
TTGTTTCTAAGGTGGTCAAGCATTACTCTTTTATCATTACTTCAAAATGACATTGCT
AAAGACTGCATTATTTACTACTGTAATTCTCCACGACATAGCATTATGTACATAGATGAG
TGTAACATTATCTCACATAGAGACATGCTTATATGGTTTATTAAAATGAAATGCCAG
TCCATTACACTGAATAAATAGAACTCAACTATTGCTTTCAGGGAAATCATGGATAGGGTTG
AAGAAGGTTACTATTAATTGTTAAAAACAGCTAGGGATTAATGTCCTCCATTATAATGA
AGATTAAAATGAAGGCTTAAATCAGCATTGTAAGGAAATTGAATGGCTTCTGATATGCTG
TTTTTAGCCTAGGAGTTAGAAATCCTAACCTCTTATCCTCTCCAGAGGCTTTTT
TTCTGTGTTAAATTAAACATTAAACAGCAGATATTGTCAGGGCTTGCATTCA
AACTGCTTCCAGGGCTACTCAGAAGAAAGATAAAAGTGTGATCTAAGAAAAGTGTG
GTTTTAGGAAAGTGAAAATATTTGTTTGTATTGAAGAAGAATGATGCATTGACAA
GAAATCATATATGTATGGATATATTAAAGTATTGAGTACAGACTTGAGGTTTCATC
AATATAAATAAAAGAGCAGAAAAATATGCTTGGTTTCATTGCTTACCAAAAAACACA
ACAAAAAAAGTTGTCCTTGAGAACTTCACCTGCTCCTATGTGGGTACCTGAGTC
TCATTTTGTCTGTGAAAAATAAATTCTTCTTGTACCTTCTGTTAGTTACTAAA
ATCTGTAAATACTGTATTTTCTGTTATTCAAATTGATGAAACTGACAATCCAATTGA
AAGTTTGTGTCGACGTCTGCTAGCTAAATGAATGTGTTCTATTGCTTATACATTATA
TTAATAAATTGTACATTCTAATT

FIGURE 188

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73735
><subunit 1 of 1, 225 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 24845, pI: 9.07, NX(S/T): 0
MATHALEIAGLFLGGVGMVGTVAVTVMPQWRVSAFIENNIVVFENFWEGLWMNCVRQANIRM
QCKIYDSLLALSPDLQAARGLMCAASVMSFLAFMMAILGMKCTRGTGDNEKVKAHILLTAGI
IFIITGMVVLIIPVSWVANAIIRDIFYNSIVNVAQKRELGEALYLGWTTALVLIVGGALFCCVF
CCNEKSSSYRYSIPSHRTTQKSYHTGKKSPSVYSRSQYV
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 82-101, 118-145, 164-188

FIGURE 189

TCGCCATGGCCTCTGCCGGAATGCAGATCCTGGGAGTCGTCTGACACTGCTGGGCTGGGTG
AATGGCCTGGTCTCCTGTGCCCTGCCCATGTGGAAGGTGACCGCTTCATCGGCAACAGCAT
CGTGGTGGCCCAGGTGGTGTGGAGGGCCTGTGGATGTCTGCGTGGTGCAGAGCACCGGCC
AGATGCAGTGCAAGGTGTACGACTCACTGCTGGCCTGCCACAGGACCTGCAGGCTGCACGT
GCCCTCTGTGTCATGCCCTCCTGTGGCCTGTTGGCTTGCTGGTCTACCTTGCTGGGC
CAAGTGTACCACCTGTGTGGAGGAAGGATTCCAAGGCCGCCCTGGTGCACCTCTGGGA
TTGTCATCTCAGGGCTCTGACGTAATCCCCGTGTGCTGGACGGCGATGCCATC
ATCCGGGACTCTATAACCCCTGGTGGCTGAGGCCAAAAGCGGGAGCTGGGGCCTCCCT
CTACTTGGGCTGGCGGCCTCAGGCCTTGTGCTGGGTGGGGTTGCTGTGCTGCACTT
GCCCTCGGGGGGTCCCAGGGCCCCAGCCATTACATGGCCCGCTACTAACATCTGCCCT
GCCATCTCTCGGGGCCCTGTAGTACCCATCCAAGAATTACGTCTGACGTGGAGGGAAATG
GGGGCTCCGCTGGCGTAGAGCCATCCAGAAGTGGCAGTGCCAACAGCTTGGATGGTT
CGTACCTTTGTTCTGCCTCTGCTATTTCTTTGACTGAGGATATTAAAATTCAATT
GAAAATGAGCCAAGGTGTTGACTCAGACTCTCACTTAGGCTCTGCTGTTCTCACCTTG
ATGATGGAGCCAAGAGGGGATGCTTGAGATTCTGGATCTTGACATGCCATCTTAAAGC
CAGTCAAGCTATGGAACTAATGCCGAGGCTGCTTGCTGTGCTGGCTTGCAACAAGACAGAC
TGTCCCCAAGAGTCCCTGCTGCTGCTGGGGCTGGCTCCCTAGATGTCAGTGGACAGCTG
CCCCCCATCCTACTCAGGTCTCTGGAGCTCCTCTTCACCCCTGGAAAAACAAATCATCTG
TTAACAAAGGACTGCCACCTCCGGAACTCTGACCTCTGTTCCCTCCGCTGTGATAAGACG
TCCACCCCCCAGGGCCAGGTCCAGCTATGTAGACCCCCGCCACCTCCAACACTGCACC
CTCTGCCCTGCCCTCGTCTCACCCCTTACACTCACATTATCAAATAAGCATG
TTTGTAGTGCA

FIGURE 190

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73736
><subunit 1 of 1, 220 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 23292, pI: 8.43, NX(S/T): 0
MASAGMQILGVVLTLLGVNGLVSCALPMWKVTAFIGNSIVVAQVVWEGLWMSCVVQSTGQM
QCKVYDSLLALPQDLQAARALCVIALLVALFGLLVYLAGAKCTTCVEEKDSKARLVLTSIV
FVISGVLTLLIPVCWTAHAIIRDFYNPLVAEAQKRELGASLYLGWAASGLLLLGGGLLCTCP
SGGSQGPSPHYMARYSTSAPAIISRGPSEYPTKNYV
```

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 8-30 (type II), 82-102, 121-140, 166-186

FIGURE 191

GCCAAGGAGAACATCATCAAAGACTTCTAGACTCAAAAGGCTTCACGTTCTACATCTTG
AGCATCTTCTACCACTCCGAATTGAACCAGTCTTCAAAGTAAAGGCAATGGCATTATCCC
TTGCAAATTGCTGGCTGGTTCTGGGTTCTGGCATGGTGGGACTCTGCCACAACCC
TCTGCCTCAGTGGTGGAGTATCAGCTTGTGGCAGCAACATTATTGTCTTGAGAGGCTC
TGGGAAGGGCTCTGGATGAATTGCATCCGACAAGCCAGGGTCCGGTTGCAATGCAAGTTCTA
TAGCTCCTTGTGGCTCTCCGCCTGCCCTGGAAACAGCCCGGGCCCTATGTGTGTGGCTG
TTGCTCTCTCCTTGATGCCCTGCTTATTGGCATCTGTGGCATGAAGCAGGTCCAGTGCACA
GGCTCTAACGAGAGGGCAAAGQATAACCTCTGGAACTTCAGGAGTCCCTCTCATCCTGAC
GGGTATCTCGTTCTGATTCCGGTGAGCTGGACAGCCAATATAATCATCAGAGATTCTACA
ACCCAGCCATCCACATAGGTCAAGAACGAGAGCTGGAGCAGCACCTTCCTGGCTGGCA
AGCGCTGCTGCCTCTCATTGGAGGGGTCTGCTTGTGGATTTGCTGCTGCAACAGAAA
GAAGCAAGGGTACAGATATCCAGTGCCTGGCTACCGTGTGCCACACACAGATAAGCGAAGAA
ATACGACAATGCTTAGTAAGACCTCCACCAGTTATGTCTTAATGCCTCCTTGCTCCAAGT
ATGGACTATGGTCAATGTTTTATAAAGCCTGCTAGAAACTGTAAGTATGTGAGGCAGGA
GAACCTGCTTATGTCTAGATTACATTGATAACGAAAGTTCAATTGTTACTGGTAGG
AATGAAAATGACTTACTGGACATTCTGACTTCAGGTGTATTAATGCATTGACTATTGTTG
GACCAATCGCTGCTCCAATTTCATATTCTAAATTCAAGTATAACCCATAATCATTAGCAAG
TGTACAATGATGGACTACTTATTACTTTGACCATCATGTATTATCTGATAAGAATCTAAA
GTTGAAATTGATATTCTATAACAATAAAACATATAACCTATTCTA

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FIGURE 192

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73737
><subunit 1 of 1, 173 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 18938, pI: 9.99, NX(S/T): 1
MNCIRQARVRLQCKFYSSLLALPPALETARALMCVAVALSLIALLIGICGMKQVQCTGSNER
AKAYLLGTSGVLFILTGIFVLIPVSWTANIIIRDYFNPAIHIGQKRELGAALFLGWASAAVL
FIGGGLLCGFCCCNRKKQGYRYPVPGYRVPHTDKRRNTTMLSKTSTSYV
```

Important features of the protein:

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 31-51, 71-90, 112-133

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 161-164

FIGURE 193

AGTGACAATCTCAGAGCAGCTTCTACACCACAGCCATTCCAGCATGAAGATCACTGGGGT
CTCCTTCTGCTCTGTACAGTGGTCTATTCTGTAGCAGCTCAGAAGCTGCTAGTCTGTCTCC
AAAAAAAGTGGACTGCAGCATTACAAGAAGTATCCAGTGGTGGCCATCCCCTGCCCATCA
CATACCTACCAGTTGTGGTTCTGACTACATCACCTATGGGAATGAATGTCACTTGTGTACC
GAGAGCTTGAAGAAGTAATGGAAGAGTTCAAGTTCTTCACGATGGAAGTTGCTAAATTCTCCA
TGGACATAGAGAGAAAGGAATGATATTCTCATCATCTTCATCATCCCAGGCTCTGACTG
AGTTCTTCAGTTTACTGATGTTCTGGGTGGGGACAGAGGCCAGATTCAAGAGTAATCTTG
ACTGAATGGAGAAAGTTCTGTGCTACCCCTACAAACCCATGCCCTCACTGACAGACCCAGCAT
TTTTTTTAACACGTCAATAAAAATAATCTCCCAGA

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FIGURE 194

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73739
><subunit 1 of 1, 85 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 9232, pI: 7.94, NX(S/T): 0
MKITGGLLLLCTVVYFCSSSEAASLSPKKVDCSIIYKKYPVVAIPCPITYLPVCGSDYITYGN
ECHLCTESLKSNDRVQFLHDGSC
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

FIGURE 195

CCCGCGCCCGGTTCTCCCTCGCAGCACCTCGAAGTGCGCCCTGCCCTCCTGCTCGCGCCC
CGCCGCCATGGCCTCCCCCGCGCGGCCCTGCTGTCCTGGCCCTGACCGGGCTGGCGCTGC
TCCCTGCTCCTGTGCTGGGGCCCAGGTGGATAAGTGGAAATAAACTCAAGCTGATGCTCAA
AAACGAGAACGACCTGTTCCAACTAAGACTAAAGTGGCCGTTGATGAGAAATAAGCCAAAGA
ATTCCCTGGCAGCCTGAAGCGCCAGAAGCGGCAGCTGTGGGACCGGACTCGGCCCGAGGTGC
AGCAGTGGTACCAGCAGTTCTACATGGGCTTGATGAAGCGAAATTGAAGATGACATC
ACCTATTGGCTTAACAGAGATCGAAATGGACATGAATACTATGGCGATTACTACCAACGTCA
CTATGATGAAGACTCTGCAATTGGTCCCCGGAGCCCTACGGCTTAGGCATGGAGCCAGCG
TCAACTACGATGACTTAACCATGACTTGCACACGCTGTACAAGAACGAAATAGCGATT
TCTTCATGTATCTCTTAATGCCTTACACTACTTGGTTCTGATTGCTCTATTCAGCAGAT
CTTTCTACCTACTTTGTGTGATCAAAAAAGAAGAGTTAAAACAACACATGTAATGCCTT
TGATATTCATGGGAATGCCTCTCATTTAAAAATAGAAATAAGCATTTGTTAAAAGA

FIGURE 196

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73742
><subunit 1 of 1, 148 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 17183, pI: 8.77, NX(S/T): 0
MAASPARPAVLALTGLALLLLCWGPAGGIISGNKLKMLQKREAPVPTKTKAVDENAKEFL
GSLKRQKRQLWDRTRPEVQQWYQQEFLYMGFDEAKFEDDITYWLNDRNGHEYGDYYQRHYD
EDSAIGPRSPYGFHGASVNYDDY

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

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FIGURE 197

CGGCTCGAGCCGCCCGGAAGTCCCCGAGGGGCCGCATGGAGCTGGGGAGCCGGCGCTC
GGTAGCGCGGGCAAGGCAGGCATGACCCCTGATTGAAGGGTGGGTATGAGGTGAC
CGTCCTTTCTCGGTGCTTGCCTGCCTCTGGTGCCTGGCCCTTGCCTGGTCTAACGCACA
CCGCTGAGGGCGGGGACCCACTGCCCCAGCCGTAGGGACCCAAACGCCATCCCAGCCCAGC
GCAGCCATGGCAGCTACCGACAGCATGAGAGGGAGGCCCCAGGGCAGAGACCCCCAGCCT
GAGACACAGAGGTCAAGCTGCACAGCCAGAGCCCAGCACGGGTTCACAGCAACACCGCCAG
CCCCGGACTCCCCGCAGGAGCCCTCGTGCTACGGCTGAAATTCTCAATGATTAGCAGAGCAG
GTGGCCAGGGCTGGCCCCACGACACCATTGGCTCCTGAAAAGGACCCAGTTCCGGCCG
GGAACAGCAGGTGCGACTCATCTACCAAGGGCAGCTGCTAGGCGACGACACCCAGACCCCTGG
GCAGCCTTCACCTCCCTCCAACTGCGTCTCCACTGCCACGTGTCCACGAGAGTCGGTCCC
CCAAATCCCCCTGCCCGCCGGGTCCGAGCCCGGGCCCTCCGGCTGAAATCGGAGCCT
GCTGCTGCCCTGCTGCTCCTGCTGTTGCTGCTGCTCTGGTACTGCCAGATCCAGTACCGGC
CCTCTTTCCCTGACCGCCACTCTGGCCTGGCCGGCTTCACCCCTGCTCCTCAGTCTCCTG
GCCCTTGCCATGTACCGCCCGTAGTGCCCTCCCGGGCGCTGGCAGCGTCGCCGGCCCTCC
GGACCTTGCTCCCCCGGCCCGCGGGAGCTGCTGCCCTGCCAGGCCCCCTCCGGCTG
CCTCTTCCCGCTGCCCTGGAGCCAGCCCTGCGCCCGAGAGGACTCCGGGACTGGCGGAGG
CCCCGCCCTGCGACCGCCGGGCTCGGGGCCACCTCCGGGCTGCTGAACCTCAGCCCGCA
CTGGGAGTGGGCTCTCGGGTGGGCATCTGCTGCTGCTGCCCTGGCCCCGGCAGAGCCG
GGCCGCCCGGGGGCCCGTCTAGTGTCTGCCGGAGGACCCAGCCGCTCCAATCCCTGAC
AGCTCCTTGGGCTGAGTTGGGGACGCCAGGTGGTGGGAGGCTGGTGAAGGGAGCGGGGAG
GGGCAGAGGAGTTCCCGGAACCGTGCAGATTAAAGTAACTGTGAAGTTAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAA

FIGURE 198

MTLIEGVGDEVTVLFSVLACLLVLALAWVSTHTAEGGDPLPQPSGTPTPSQPSAAMAATDSM
RGEAPGAETPSLRHRGQAAQPEPSTGFTATPPAPDSPQEPLVRLKFLNDSEQVARAWPHDT
IGSLKRTQFPGRQQVRLIYQGQLLGDDTQTLGSLHLPPNCVLHCHVSTRVGPPNPPCPPGS
EPGPSGLEIGSLLLPLLLLLLWYCQIQYRPFFPLTATLAGFTLLSLLAFAMYRP

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-31

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 195-217

FIGURE 199

GAGATTGGAAACAGCCAGGTTGGAGCAGTGAGTGAGTAAGGAAACCTGGCTGCCCTCTCCAG
ATTCCCCAGGCTCTCAGAGAAGATCAGCAGAAAGTCTGCAAGACCCTAAGAACCATCAGCCC
TCAGCTGCACCTCCTCCCTCCAAGGATGACAAAGGCGCTACTCATCTATTGGTCAGCAGC
TTTCTTGCCTAAATCAGGCCAGCCTCATCAGTCGCTGTGACTTGGCCAGGTGCTGCAGCT
GGAGGACTTGGATGGGTTGAGGGTTACTCCCTGAGTGACTGGCTGTGCCTGGCTTTGTGG
AAAGCAAGTTCAACATATCAAAGATAAAATGAAAATGCGGATGGAAGCTTGACTATGGCCTC
TTCCAGATCAACAGCCACTACTGGTGCAACGATTATAAGAGTTACTGGAAAACCTTGCCA
CGTAGACTGTCAAGATCTGCTGAATCCCAACCTTCTGCAGGCATCCACTGCGAAAAAGGA
TTGTGTCCGGAGCACGGGGATGAACAACTGGTAGAATGGAGGTTGCACTGTTAGGCCGG
CCACTCTCCTACTGGCTGACAGGATGCCGCTGAGACAGGGTGCAGGTGCACCGTGG
AGTCATTCCAAGACTCCTGCTCACTCAGGGATTCTCATTCTCCTACTGCCTCCA
CTTCATGTTATTTCTCCCTCCATTACAACAAAATGACCAGAGCCCCAGGAATAAA
TGGTTTCTGGCTCCTCCTACTCCCATCTGGACCCAGTCCCTGGTTCTGTCTGTTAT
TTGTAACGTGAGGACCAATAAGAAATCTTATATTATCG

FIGURE 200

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs,min/ss.DNA73746
><subunit 1 of 1, 148 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 16896, pI: 6.05, NX(S/T): 1
MTKALLIYLVSSFLALNQASLISRCDLAQVLQLEDDGFEGYSLSDWLCLAFVESKFNISKI
NENADGSFDYGLFQINSHYWCNDYKSYSENLCHVDCQDLLNPNLLAGIHCARKIVSGARGMN
NWVEWRLHCSGRPLSYWLTGCRLR

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

FIGURE 201

TCTGACCTGACTGGAAAGCGTCAAAGAGGGACGGCTGTCAGCCCTGCTGACTGAGAACCCA
CCAGCTCATCCCAGACACCTCATAGCAACCTATTATACAAAGGGGAAAGAAACACCTGAG
CAGAATGGAATCATTATTTTCCCAGGAGAAAACCGGGGTAAGGGAGGGAAAGCAATT
AATTGAAAGTCCCTGTGAATGGGCTTCAGAAGGCATTAAAGAAATCACTCAGAGAGGAC
TTGGGGTGAACACTGGGCTCTGGTTCTGATTGACTGGAAGCAGGTCTGCACACGC
TGTGGCAAATGTCAGGACAGGTTAAGTGAAGTGGCAGAAAACCTCAGGTGGAACAAGCA
ACCATGTTCTGCTGCAAGCTGAGGAGGCTGGAGCAGGGAGAAAGCTAACTGAACATGAC
CTGTTGCATTGGCAAGTTCTAGCAACATGCTCTAAGGAAGCGATAACAGGCACAGACCAG
CAGACTCCAGTCCCTCTGCTGCTCTGATGCTGGATGCGCTCTGATGATGGTGGCGATGT
TGCACCCCTCCCCACCAACACCCCTGCACCAGACTGTCACAGCCCAAGCCAGCAAGCACAGCC
GAAGCCAGGTACCGCCTGGACTTGGGAATCCCAGGATTGGTACTGGAAGCTGAGGATGA
GGGTGAAGAGTACAGCCTCTGGAGGGCCTGCCACCCCTTATCTCACTGCGGGAGGATCAGC
TGCTGGTGGCCGTGGCTTACCCAGGCCAGAAGGAACCCAGAGGCCAGGGCAGGAGAGGTGG
AGCTACCGCCTCATCAAGCAGCCAAGGAGGCAGGATAAGGAAGGCCAAGAGGACTGGGG
GGCTGATGAGGACGGGAGGTGTCAGAAGAAGAGGAGTTGACCCGTTCAGCCTGGACCCAC
GTGCCCTCAGGAGGCACTCAGTCCCCGATCCCCCTCCAGAGGGCTCTGCCAGGGTGC
CACCCACTGTGCTGCAGCAGCACCCCTCAGGACAGCCTGCCACAGCCAGCGTATCCTCTG
TTTCCATGATGAGGCCCTGGTCCACTCTCTGCGGACTGTACACAGCATCCTCGACACAGTGC
CCAGGGCCTCCTGAAGGAGATCATCCTCGTGGACGACCTCAGGCCAGCAAGGACAAC
TCTGCTCTCAGCGAATATGTGGCCAGGCTGGAGGGGTGAAGTTACTCAGGAGCAACAAGAG
GCTGGGTGCCATCAGGGCCGGATGCTGGGGGCCACCAGAGCCACGGGATGTGCTCGTCT
TCATGGATGCCACTGCGAGTGCCACCCAGGCTGGCTGGAGGCCCTCAGCAGAAATAGCT
GGTGACAGGAGCCGAGTGGTATCTCGGTGATAGATGTGATTGACTGGAAGACTTCCAGTA
TTACCCCTCAAAGGACCTGCAGCGTGGGGTGTGGACTGGAAGCTGGATTCCACTGGGAAC
CTTGCCAGAGCATGTGAGGAAGGCCCTCAGTCCCCCATAAGGCCCATCAGGAGCCCTGTG
GTGCCCGGAGAGGTGGTGGCATTGGACAGACATTACTCCAAAACACTGGAGCGTATGACTC
TCTTATGTCGCTGCAGGTGGTGGAAACCTCGAACACTGTCTTCAAGGCCCTGGCTCTGGT
GCTCTGTTGAAATCCTCCCTGCTCTGGTAGGACACATCTACCAAAATCAGGATTCCCAT
TCCCCCTCGACCAGGAGGCCACCTGAGGAACAGGGTTCGATTGCTGAGACCTGGCTGG
GTCATTCAAAGAAACCTCTACAAGCATGACCCAGAGGCCCTGGTAGGAGCAAGGCTGAGA
AGCCAGACTGCATGGAACGCTTGCAGCTGCAAAGGAGACTGGGTGTCGGACATTCCACTGG
TTCTGGCTAATGTCACCTGAGCTGACCATCTGAACCCAGGCCAGTTCTCTGGAAA
GCTCCACAAACACTGGACTTGGGCTCTGTGCACTGCCAGGCCAGCAAGGGACATCCTGGGCT
GTCCCATGGTGTGGCTCTTGCACTGGCAGCCCACAGCACCTGTGCTTGTCAAGGCAGGAG
AGGAAGGAGATTCACTTGGCAGCCCACAGCACCTGGCTCTGGGACTTCCAGG
GATTCTCAGAAGTGCACGGAGGAAGGCCCTGGCATCCACCGAGCAGCAGTGGGACTTCCAGG
AGAATGGGATGATTGTCACATTCTGGAAATGCACTGGAAGGCTGTGGTCAAGAAAAC
AATAAAGATTGTACCTGCGTCCGTGTGATGGAAAAGGCCAGCAGTGGCGATTGACCA
GATAAATGCTGTGGATGAACGATGAACTGCAATGTCAGAAGGAAAAGAGAATTGGCCATC
AAAATCCAGCTCCAAGTGAACGTTAAAGAGGCTTATATATTTCATGAAGCTGATCCTTTGTG
GTGTGCTCCTGTGTTAGGAGAGAAAAAGCTATGAAAGAATATAGGAAGTTCTCCTT
TCACACCTTATTCATTGACTGCTGGCTGCTTA

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FIGURE 202

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73760
><subunit 1 of 1, 639 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 73063, pI: 6.84, NX(S/T): 2
MLLRKRYRHP CRLQF LLLLMLGCV LMMV AMLH PPH TLHQ TVTA QASKHSPEARYRLDFG
ESQDWVLEAEDEGE EYSPLEG LPPF ISLRED QLLVA ALPQARRNQS QGRGGSYRLIKQPR
RQDKEAPKRDWG ADEDGE VSEEEELTPF SLDPRGLQEA LSARIPLQRALPEVRHPLCLQQHP
QDSLPTASVILCFHDEAWSTLLRTVHSILD TVPRAFLKEII ILVDDLSQ QGQLKSALSEYVAR
LEGVKLLRSNKRLGAI RARMLGATRATGDVLVFMDA HCECHPGWLEPLLSRIAGDRSRVVSP
VIDVIDWKT FQYYPSKDLQRGV LDWKLD FHWEPLPEHVRKALQSPISPIRSPVVPGEVVAMD
RHYFQNTGAYDSLMSLRGGENLELSFKAWL CGGSVEILPCSRVGH IYQNQDSHSPLDQEATL
RNRVRIAETWLGSFKETFYKHSPEAFSLSKA EKPDCMERLQLQRRLGCRTFHWF LANVYPEL
YPSEPRPSFSGKLHNTGLGLCADCQAE GDILGCPMV LAPCS DSRQQQYLQHTS RKEIHFGSP
QHLCFÄVRQE QVILQNCTEEGLAIHQHQH WDFQENG MIVHILSGKCMEAVVQENN KDL YLRPC
DGKARQQWRFDQINAVDER

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-28

FIGURE 203

CGCCAAGCATGCAGTAAAGGCTAAAAATCTGGGTACAGCTGAGGAAGAACCTCAGAC**ATGGA**
GTCCAGGATGTGGCTGCGCTGCTGTCAGGGCTCTCATCCTCCCCCTGAACCCCCACCAGCCCCAGCC
TGCCCCCTCCCACCGCCTGCTCAGGGCTCTCATCCTCCCCCTGAACCCCCACCAGCCCCAGCC
CGCCCCCCCCTGTGCCAGGGGAGGGCCCTCGGCCCCACGTATGTGTGCCGTGAGGAGCAGC
ACCTCCACCAAGCCGATCTCCTCGGGTCCAAGATCACGTGCCAGTCTGCCACTGGCACTG
CACCCCCAGCCACCCCATCAGGCTTGAGGAGGGCCCTGCCCTCATCCCAATACCCCTGGGCT
ATCGTGTGGGTCCCACCGTGTCTGAGAGGATGGAGGGGACCCCAACTCTGCCAATCCCAG
ATTCTGGACTATGGTTGCAGCCCCCATGGGCTCGCAACCCACACCCCAACTCAGACT
CCATGCGAGGTGATGGAGATGGGCTTATCCTGGAGAGGCACCTGCCACCCCTGCCGCAATT
CTGTTGGGGGCCGTGGGAAGGTGTGGACCCCCAGCTCTATGTACAATTACCATCTCCAT
CATCATTGTTCTCGTGGCCACTGGCATCATCTCAAGTTCTGCTGGGACCGCAGCCAGAAGC
GACCGCAGACCCCTCAGGGCAGCAAGGTGCCCTGAGGCAGGAGGGAGGCCAGCAGCCACTGACA
GACCTGTCCTCCGGCTGGAGTCACTGTCTGGGGCCTCTGGGGACTCACCTACCCCCACCC
TGACCATGAGGAGGCCCGAGGGGGACCCCGGCTGGGATGCCCAACCCCAAGGGGGCTCCAG
CCTCCAGTTGAACC**GGTGA**AGGGCAGGGCAATGGGATGGGAGGGCAAAGAGGGAAAGGCAAC
TTAGGTCTTCAGAGCTGGGTGGGGTGCCTCTGGATGGGTAGTGAAGGAGGCAGGCAGTGGC
CTCCCACAGCCCCCTGGCCCTCCCAAGGGGCTGGACAGCTCCTCTGGGAGGCACCCCTTC
CTTCTCCAGTCTCTCAGGATCTGTGCTTATTCTCTGCTGCCATAACTCCAACTCTGCC
TCTTGTTTTCTCATGCCACCTTGCTAAGACAACCTGCCCTCTAACCTGATTCCC
CCTCTTGTCTGAACCTCCCTTCTATTCTGGCTACCCCTGGTCTGACTGTGCCCTT
TCCCTCTCCCTCAGGATTCCCCCTGGTGAATCTGTGATGCCCAATGTTGGGTGCAGCC
AAGCAGGAGGCCAAGGGGCCGGCACAGCCCCCATCCACTGAGGGTGGGGCAGCTGTGGGA
GCTGGGGCACAGGGCTCTGGCTCTGCCCTTGACACACCACCCGGAACACTCCCCAGCC
CCACGGGAATCCTATCTGCTGCCCTCTGCAGGTGGGGCCTCACATATCTGTGACTTCG
GGTCCCTGTCCCCACCCCTGTGCACTCACATGAAAGCCTTGACACACTCACCTCCACCTTCAC
AGGCCATTGACACGCTCCTGCACCCCTCTCCCGTCCATACCGCTCCGCTCAGCTGACTCT
CATGTTCTCTCGTCTCACATTGCACTCTCTCTCCACATTCTGTGCTCAGCTCACTCAG
TGGTCAGCGTTCTGCACACTTACCTCTCATGTGCGTTCCGGCCTGATGTTGTGGTGG
TGTGCGGCGTGTCACTCTCCCTCATGAACACCCACCCACTCGTTCCGCAGCCCCCTGC
GTGCTGCTCCAGAGGTGGGTGGGAGGTGAGCTGGGGCCTCTGGGCCCTCATGGTCATGG
TCTCGTCCCATTCCACACCATTGTTCTGTCTCCCCATCTACTCCAAGGATGCCGGCA
TCACCCCTGAGGGCTCCCCCTGGGAATGGGTAGTGAAGGCCAGACTCACCCCCAGCCCA
CTGCTAAAATCTGTTCTGACAGATGGGTTTGGGGAGTCGCCCTGCACTACATGAGAA
AGGGACTCCCATTGCCCTTCCCTTCTACAGTCCCTTTGTCTTGTCTGCTCTGGCTG
TCTGTGTGTGCCATTCTCTGGACTTCAGAGCCCCCTGAGCCAGTCCTCCCTCCAGCCT
CCCTTGGGCCTCCCTAACCTCCACCTAGGCTGCCAGGGACCGGAGTCAGCTGGTCAAGGCC
ATCGGGAGCTGCTGCCCTAACGTCTACCCCTCCCGGACTCCCTCTGTCCCCCTCTT
CCTCCCTCTCCCTCCACTCTCCTTGTCTTGTCTGCCCTTCCCCCTCCAGGTT
CTTCCCTCTCTCACTGGTTTCCACCTTCCCTCCCTCTTGTCTGCCCTAGGCT
GTGATATATATTTGTATTATCTTTCTTCTGTGGTATCATTCTGAATTACTGTG
GGATGTAAGTTCAAAATTTCAAATAAGCCTTGCAAGATAA

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FIGURE 204

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76393
><subunit 1 of 1, 243 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 26266, pI: 8.43, NX(S/T): 1
MRPQGPAA SPQRRLRGLLLLLQLPAPSSASEIPKGKQKAQLRQREVVDLYNGMCLQGPAGV
PGRDGSPGANVIPGTPGIPGRDGFKGEKGECLRESFEESWTPNYKQCSWSSLNYGIDLGKIA
ECTFTKMRNSNSALRVLFGSLRLKCRNACCQRWYFTFNGAECSGPLPIEAIYLDQGSPEMN
STINIHRRTSSVEGLCEGIGAGLVDVAlWVGTCSDYPKGDASTGWNSVSRIIEELPK
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 195-217

FIGURE 205

GTAAACCAGCGCAGTCCTCCGTGCGTCCC GCCGCTGCCCTCACTCCGGCCAGGATGG
CATCCTGTCTGGCCCTGCGCATGGCGCTGCTGGTCTCCGGGGTTCTGGCCCTGCGGTG
CTCACAGACGATGTTAACAGGGCCCGTGGAGAGCACCAGCCCCGGCCGGAGCCCGTGGACACCGGTCCCC
GTCGGGAGAAGGCCCCGTGGAGAGCACCAGCCCCGGCCGGAGCCCGTGGACACCGGTCCCC
CAGCCCCCACCGTGCGCCAGGACCCGAGGA CAGCACCGCGCAGGAGCGGCTGGACCAGGGC
GGCGGGTCGCTGGGCCCGCGCTATCGCGGCATCGTATCGCCGCCCTGCTGCCACCTG
CGTGGTGCTGGCGCTCGTGGTCGCGCTGAGAAAGTTTCTGCCTCCTGAAGCGAATAAA
GGGCCGCCGCCGGCCGGCGACTCGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 206

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76398
><subunit 1 of 1, 121 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 12073, pI: 4.11, NX(S/T): 0
MASCLALRMALLVSGVLAPAVLTDDVPQEPVPTLWNEPAELPSGEGPVESTSPGREPVDTG
PPAPTVAPGPEDSTAQERLDQGGGSLGPAGIAAAIVIAALLATCVVLALVVVALRKFSAS
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 91-110

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.

amino acids 44-47

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 116-119

N-myristylation site.

amino acids 91-96

FIGURE 207

GGCCGTTGGTGGTGC CGCGCTGAAGGGTGTGGCGAGCAGCGTCGTGGTGGCCGGCG
CGGGCCGGGACGGGCATGCCCTGCTGTGCCTGGTGTGCCTGACGGCGCGCTGGCCA
CGGCTGTCTGCACTGCCACAGCAACTCTCCAAGAAGTTCTCCTTCTACCGCCACCATGTGA
ACTTCAAGT CCTGGTGGGTGGCGACATCCCCGTGTCAAGGGCGCTGCTCACCGACTGGAGC
GACGACACGATGAAGGAGCTGCACCTGGCATCCCCGCAAGATCACCCGGAGAAGCTGGA
CCAAGTGGCGACAGCAGTGTACCAGATGATGGATCAGCTGTACCAAGGGAAAGATGTACTTCC
CCGGGTATTC CCAACGAGCTGCGAACATCTTCCGGAGCAGGTGCACCTCATCCAGAAC
GCCATCATCGAAAGGCACCTGGCACCGAGCAGTGGGGAGGGCAGCTCTCCAGGGAGGG
ACCCAGCCTAGCACCTGAAGGATCAATGCCATACCCCGCGGGACCTCCCTAAGTCAGCCC
CCAGAGGCGCTGGGAGTGTGTCACCGCCCTCCCCTGAAGTTGCTCCATCTCACGCTGGGG
GTCAACCTGGGACCCCTTCCCTCCGGCATGGACACACATACATGAAAACCAGGCCAT
CGACTGTCA GCA CC CGCTGTGGCATCTTCA GTACGAGACCATCTCCTGCAACA ACTGCA CAG
ACTCGCACGTGCCTGCTTGGTATAACTGCGAGTAGGGCTCAGGCATCACACCCACCGT
GCCAGGGCCCTACTGTCCCTGGGCTCCAGGCTCTCCTGGAGGGGCTCCCCGCCTCCAC
CTGGCTGTCA TCGGGTAGGGCGGGCGTGGTTCAAGGGCGCACCACTCCAAGCCTGTGT
CCCACAGGTCTCGCGCAGTGGAGTCAGCTGTCCAGGGCCTCCTGA ACTACATAAAAC
TGGCACAAGTAAGTCCCCTCCTCAAACCAACACAGGCAGTGTGTATGTGAGCACCTCGT
GGTAGTATGTGTGGGCACAGGCTGGCTCCCTCAGCTCCCACGTCTAGAGGGCTCCC
GGAGGTGGAACCTCAACCCAGCTTGCGCAGGAGGCGGCTGCAGTCCTTCTCCCTCAAAG
GTCTCCGACCCCTCAGCTGGAGGCGGCATCTTCTAAAGGGTCCCCATAGGGTCTGGTCC
ACCCATCCCAGGTCTGTGGTCAGAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTACGATGGTTAGGGTGCCCC
ATGGAGGGGCTGACTGCCACATTGCCCTTCAGACAGGACACGAGCATGAGGTAAAGGCC
CCTGACCTGGACTTCAGGGGAGGGGTAAGGGAGAGAGGAGGGGGCTAGGGGGCTCT
AGATCAGTGGGGCACTGCAGGTGGGCTCTCCCTACCTGGACACCTGCTGGATGTCAC
CTCTGCAACCACACCCATGTGGTGGTTCATGAACAGACCACGCTCCTGCCTCTCCTGG
CCTGGGACACACAGAGCCACCCCGCCTGTGAGTGACCCAGAGAAGGGAGGCCTCGGGAGA
AGGGGTGCTCGTAAGCAAACACCGCGTGCCCGGCGCTGCACACCCCTCGGACATCCCAGGC
ACGAGGGTGTGCTGGATGTGCCACACATAGGACCAACAGTCCCAGCTGGAGGGAGAGGC
GGGGCCCCCAGGGAGGGAGGCAGGGGGTGGGGACATGGAGAGCTGAGGCAGCCTCGTCTCC
CCGCAGCCTGGTATGCCAGCCTTAAGGTGTCTGGAGCCCCACACTGGCAACCTGACCT
TGGAAGATGCTGCTGAGTGTCTCAAGCAGCACTGACAGCAGCTGGCCTGCCAGGGCAAC
GTGGGGCGGAGACTCAGCTGGACAGCCCCGTGCCTGTCACTCTGGAGCTGGCTGCTGC
CTCAGGACCCCTCTCCGACCCGGACAGAGCTGAGCTGGCCAGGGCAGGAGGGGGAGG
GAGGGAATGGGGTGGCTGTGCGCAGCATTAGCGCCTGGCAGGTCCGAGAGCTGCGGGA

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FIGURE 208

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76399
><subunit 1 of 1, 157 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 17681, pI: 7.65, NX(S/T): 1
MALLCLVCLTAALAHGCLHCHSNFSKKFSFYRHHNFKSWWVGDI P VSGALLTDWSDDTMK
ELHLAI PAKITREKLDQVATAVYQMMDQLYQGKMYFPGYFPNELRNIFREQVHLIQNAIIER
HLAPGSWGGGQLSREGPSLAPEGSMPSPRGDLP
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-15

FIGURE 209

AGCAGGAGCAGGAGAGGGACAATGGAAGCTGCCCGTCCAGGTTATGTTCTCTTATTCT
CCTCACGTGTGAGCTGGCTGCAGAAGTTGCTGCAGAAGTTGAGAAATCCTCAGATGGTCCTG
GTGCTGCCAGGAACCCACGTGGCTCACAGATGTCCCAGCTGCCATGGAATTCTTGCTGCC
ACTGAGGTGGCTGTCAAGGCTTCTCAGGATTAGAAATACCAGCAGTGCCATACTCCA
TAGCATGGTGCAAAAATTCCCAGGCAGTGTCAATTGGGATCAGCACTGATTCTGAGGTTCTGA
CACACTACAAACATCACTGGGAACACCATCTGCCTCTTCGCCTGGTAGACAATGAACAACTG
AATTAGAGGACGAAGACATTGAAAGCATTGATGCCACAAATTGAGCCGTTCTGAGGAT
CAACAGCCTCCACATGGTGACAGAGTACAACCTGTGACTGTGATTGGGTTATTCAACAGCG
TAATTCAAGATTCACTCCTCCTGATAATGAACAAAGGCCTCCCCAGAGTATGAAGAGAACATG
CACAGATAACCAGAAGGCAGCCAAGCTCTCCAGGGGAAGATTCTCTTTATTCTGGTGGACAG
TGGTATGAAAGAAAATGGGAAGGTGATATCATTTCAAACTAAAGGAGTCTCAACTGCCAG
CTTGGCAATTTACCAAGACTCTAGATGACGGAGTGGGATACACTGCCACAGCAGAAGTTCC
GTAGAGCATGTGCAAAACTTTGTGATGGATTCTAAGTGGAAAATTGTTGAAAGAAAATCG
TGAATCAGAAGGAAAGACTCCAAAGGTGAACTTGACTTCTCCTGGAACTACATATGCC
AAAGTATCTACTTATGCAAAGTAAAAGGCACAACCTCAAATCTCAGAGACACTAAACAAACAG
GATCACTAGGCCTGCCAACACACACACACGACGTGACACACAGCACGCACGCGTGCACAC
ACACACGCGCACACACACACACAGAGCTCATTCTGTCTAAATCTCGTTTCTC
TTCTCCTCTTTAAATTTCATATCCTCACTCCCTATCCAATTCTCTTATCGTGCATT
CATACTCTGTAAGCCATCTGTAACACACACTAGATCAAGGCTTAAGAGACTCACTGTGATG
CCTCTATGAAAGAGAGGCATTCTAGAGAAAGATTGTTCAATTGTCATTAATATCAAGT
TTGTATACTGCACATGACTTACACACAAACATAGTCCCTGCTCTTTAAGGTTACCTAAGGGT
TGAAACTCTACCTTCTTCATAAGCACATGTCCGTCTGACTCAGGATCAAAACCAAAGG
ATGGTTTAAACACCTTGTGAAATTGTCCTTGGCAGAAGTTAAAGGCTGTCTCCAAGTC
CCTGAACTCAGCAGAAATAGACCATGTGAAAACCTCCATGCTTGGTTAGCATCTCCAACCTCC
TATGTAATCAACAAACCTGCATAATAAAAAGGCAATCATGTTATA

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FIGURE 210

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76401
><subunit 1 of 1, 273 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 30480, pI: 4.60, NX(S/T): 1
MEAAPSRFMFLLFLLTCELAAEVAAEVEKSSDGPAGAAQEPWTLDVPAAMEFIAATEVAVIG
FFQDLEIPAVPILHSMVQKFPGVSFGISTDSEVLTHYNITGNNTICLFRLVDNEQLNLEDEDI
ESIDATKLSRFIEINSLHMVTEYNPVTIVIGLFNSVIQIHLLLIMNKASPEYEENMHRYQKAA
KLFQGKILFILVDSGMKENGKVISFFKLKESQLPALAIYQTLDDEWDTLPTAEVSVEHVQNF
CDGFLSGKLLKENRESEGKTPKVEL
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 143-162

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FIGURE 211

GGAGAGCCGCGGCTGGGACCGGAGTGGGGAGCGCGCGTGGAGGTGCCACCCGGCGCGGGTG
GCGGAGAGATCAGAACGCTCTTCCCCAAGCCGAGCCAACCTCAGCGGGGACCCGGGCTCAGG
GACGC GGCGGGCGGGCGACTGCAGTGGCTGGACGATGGCAGCGTCCGCCGGAGCCGGG
GCGGTGATTGCAGCCCCAGACAGCCGGCGTGGCTGTGGTGGCTGGCGCGCTTGG
GCTCTTGACAGCTGGAGTATCAGCCTTGGAAAGTATATAAGCCAAAAGAAATCTCGTGGCAA
ATGGTACACAAGGGAAAGCTGACCTGCAAGTTCAAGTCTACTAGTACGACTGGCGGGTTGACC
TCAGTCTCCTGGAGCTTCCAGCCAGAGGGGGCCGACACTACTGTGTCGTTTCACTACTC
CCAAGGGCAAGTGTACCTTGGGAATTATCCACCATTAAAGACAGAACATCAGCTGGCTGGAG
ACCTTGACAAGAAAGATGCATCAATCACATAGAAAATATGCAGTTATACACAATGGCACC
TATATCTGTGATGTCAAAAACCCCTCCTGACATCGTGTCCAGCCCTGGACACATTAGGCTCTA
TGTCGTAGAAAAGAGAATTGGCCTGTGTTCCAGTTGGTAGTGGTGGGCATAGTTACTG
CTGTTGGCCTAGGTCTCACTCTGCTCATCAGCATGATTCTGGCTGTCTCTATAGAAGGAAA
AACTCTAAACGGGATTACACTGGCTGCAGTACATCAGAGAGTTGTACCAGTTAACAGGC
TCCTCGGAAGTCCCCCTCCGACACTGAGGGTCTTGTAAAGAGTCTGCCTCTGGATCTCACC
AGGGCCCAGTCATATATGCACAGTTAGACCACTCCGGCGGACATCACAGTGACAAGATTAAC
AAGTCAGAGTCTGTGGGTATGC GGATATCCGAAAGAATTAAGGAGAACATACCTAGAACATATC
CTCAGCAAGAAACAAAACCAACTGGACTCTCGTGCAGAAAATGTAGCCCATTACCACATGT
AGCCTTGGAGACCCAGGCAAGGACAAGTACACGTGTACTCACAGAGGGAGAGAAAGATGTGT
ACAAAGGATATGTATAAATATTCTATTAGTCATCCTGATATGAGGAGCCAGTGTGCATGA
TGAAAAGATGGTATGATTCTACATATGTACCCATTGTCTGCTGTTTGTACTTTCTTT
AGGTCAATTACAATTGGGAGATTTCAGAAACATTCTTCAACCATCATTAGAAATGGTTG
CCTTAATGGAGACAATAGCAGATCCTGTAGTATTCCAGTAGACATGGCCTTTAATCTAAG
GGCTTAAGACTGATTAGTCTTAGCATTACTGTAGTTGGAGGATGGAGATGCTATGATGGAA
GCATACCCAGGGTGGCCTTACAGTACAGTACGTTAGGAGGATGGAGATGCTATGATGGAA
AATACCCATTGGCTATGCCACTTGAAAACAATTGAGAAGTTTTGAAGTTTCTCACT
AAAAATGGGGCAATTGTTAGCCTTACATGTTGTAGACTTAAAGTTGACCTTGCAACCTTG
AAATGTGTATCAATTCTGGATTCTAAATAGCAAGATTAGCAAAGGATAATGCCGAAG
GTCACCTCATCTGGACACAGTTGGATCAAACTGATTAAGTAGAAAATCCAAGCTTGCTT
GAGAACTTTGTAACGTGGAGAGTAAAAGTATCGGTTTA

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FIGURE 212

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76510
><subunit 1 of 1, 269 aa, 1 stop
.><MW: 29082, pI: 9.02, NX(S/T): 3
MAASAGAGAVIAAPDSRRWLWSVLAAAALGLLTAGVSALEVYTPKEIFVANGTQGKLTCKFKS
TSTTGGLTSVWSFQPEGADTTVSFFHYSQGQVYLGNYPPFKDRISWAGDLDKKDASINIE
MQFIHNGTYICDVKNPPDIVVQPGHIRLYVVEKENLPVFPVWWVGIVTAVVLGLTLLISM
LAVLYRRKNSKRDYTGCSTSESLSPVKQAPRKSPSDTEGLVKSLPSGSHQGPVIYAQLDHSG
GHHSDKINKSESVVYADIRKN
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-37

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 161-183

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FIGURE 213

GGCGGCTGTGCAGAGACGCCATGTACCGGCTCCTGTCAGCAGTGACTGCCCGGGCTGCCGCC
CCCGGGGGCTTGGCCTCAAGCTCGGACGACGCCGGGTCCATCAGCGGCCGGCTGCCGCC
TCTCGGCCACGGCTGGGTGGGCTGGGGCTCGGGCTGGGGCTGGGCTCGGGTGAAGC
TGGCAGGTGGGCTGAGGGCGCCCGGCAGTCCCCCGCCGGCCCCGACCTGAGGCG
TCGCCTCTGGCCGAGCGCCACAGGAGCAGTCCCTGCCCCGTGGTCTCCGCAGACCCGGC
GCCGCCCTGCTCCAGGTGCTTCGCCAGGCCATCGAGAGCAGCCGCGACCTGCTGCACAGGA
TCAAGGATGAGGTGGCGCACCGGCATAGTGGTTGGAGTTCTGTAGATGGAAAAGAAGTC
TGGTCAGAAGGTTAGTTAGCTGATGTTGAGAACCGTGTACCATGTAACCAGAGACAGT
TATGCGAATTGCTAGCATCAGAAAAGTCTCACCATGGTTGCTCTGCCAAATTGTGGGAAG
CAGGGAAACTGGATCTGATATTCCAGTACAACATTATGTTCCGAATTCCAGAAAAAGAA
TATGAAGGTGAAAAGGTTCTGTACACAACAAGATTACTGATTCCCATTAAAGCCTGAAGATGA
TCATTATGAAAAGGACATAAAAAGGTGAAAGAAGAGAAAGCTTATAAAGCCTGAAGATGA
TGAAAGAGAATGTTGATTGAGCAAGAAAAGAAGGCAAAGTAATGAAAAGAATGATTT
ACTAAATTAAAACAGAGCAGGAGAATGAAGCCAATGCCGAATTCAAAACCTGGCAAGAA
AAAGAATGATTTGAACAAGGCGAATTATATTGAGAGAAAAGTTGAAAATTCAATTGAAT
CCCTAAGATTATTTAAAATGATCCTTGTCTTCAAACCTGGTAGTCAGTTTGTATTCA
ACTTTGGCTATACCTACTGGCAGCCATAGTAGAGAGAGCTCAGGATGTAATATTGGA
CTATATGCAGAAAATATTCCATGACTGGATATGCTGACGACTGTGCAGGAAGAAAACGAGC
CAGTGATTTACAATAGAGCAAGGTAAATGAATACCTCTGCTGTCTAGCTATATCGCATT
TTAACACTATTTATTAATTAAAAGTCAAATTTCCTTGTCTTCCATTCAAACCTGC
CACATTGGAGCTTCTACATGTCTGTTCTCATCTGAAAGTGAAGGAAGTAAAACA
TGTTTATAAAGTAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 214

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76522
><subunit 1 of 1, 373 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 41221, pI: 8.54, NX(S/T): 0
MYRLLSAVTARAAPGGGLASSCGRRGVHQAGLPPLGHGWVGGLGLALGVLAGGLRG
AAPAQSPAAPPDEASPLAEPPQEQLAPWSPQTAPPSCRCFARAISSRDLLHRIKDEVGA
PGIVVGVSVDGKEVWSEGLGYADVENRVPCKPETVMRIASISKSITMVALAKLWEAGKLDLD
IPVQHYVPEFPEKEYEGEKVSVTLLISHLSIRHYEKDIKKVKEEKAYKALKMMKENVAF
EQEKEGKSNEKNDFTKFKTEQENEAKCRNSKPGKKNDFEQGELYLREKFENSIESLRLFKN
DPLFFKPGSQFLYSTFGYTLLAAIVERASGCKYLDYMQKIFHDLDMLTTVQEENEPVIYNRAR
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-19

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 39-60

FIGURE 215

GTGACACTATAGAAGAGCTATGACGTCGCATGCACCGTACGTAAGCTCGGAATTGGCTCG
AGGCTGGTGGGAAGAAGCCGAGATGGCGGCAGCCAGCGCTGGGCAACCCGGCTGCTCCTGC
TCTTGCTGATGGCGGTAGCAGCCCCAGTCGAGCCCCGGGAGCGGGCTGCCGGGGGGACT
GGTGCAGAGGGCTGGGGCGGAAGGTCGAGAGGGCGAGGCCTGTGGCACGGTGGGCTGCT
GCTGGAGCACTCATTTGAGATCGATGACAGTGCCAACCTCCGGAAGCAGGGCTCACTGCTCT
GGAACCAGCAGGATGGTACCTTGTCCCTGTACAGCGGCAGCTCAGCGAGGAGGAGCGGGC
CGACTCCGGGATGTGGCAGCCCTGAATGGCCTGTACCGGGTCCGGATCCAAGGCAGCCGG
GGCCCTGGATGGCCTGGAAGCTGGTGGCTATGTCTCCTCCTTGTCCCTGCGTGCCTGG
TGGAGTCGACCTGTCGGACCAGCTGACCTGCACGTGGATGTGGCGAACGTGGTGGC
GTGTCGGTGGTACGCACCCCGGGGCTGCCGGGCCATGAGGTGGAGGACGTGGACCTGGA
GCTGTTCAACACCTCGGTGCAGCTGCAGCCGCCACACAGCCCCAGGCCCTGAGACGGCG
CCTTCATTGAGCGCCTGGAGATGGAACAGGCCAGAAGGCCAAGAACCCCCAGGAGCAGAAG
TCCTTCTGCCAAATACTGGATGTACATCATTCCCGTCGTCCCTGTTCTCATGATGTCAGG
AGCGCCAGACACCGGGGCCAGGGTGGGGTGGGGGTGGTGGTGGGGTAGTGGCC
TTGCTGTGCCACCCCTCCTAAGTCTATTAAAAACATCGACGATACTGAAATGTG
TGAACGTTGAAAAGCTACAGCTTCCAGCAGCCAAAGCAACTGTTGTTGGCAAGACGG
TCCTGATGTACAAGCTGATTGAAATTCACTGCTCACTGATACGTTTCAAGAAACCCAAG
GAATGGCTGTCCCCATCCTCATGGCTGTGGAGCTCAGCTGTGTTGTGGCAGTTAT
TAAACTGTCCCCAGATCGACACGCAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 216

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76529
><subunit 1 of 1, 269 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 28004, pI: 5.80, NX(S/T): 1
MAAASAGATRLLLLLMAVAAPSRARGSGCRAFTGARGAGAEGREGEACGTVGLLLEHSFEI
DDSANFRKRGSSLWNQQDGTLSLSQRQLSEEERGRRLDVAALNGLYRVRIPRPGALDGLEA
GGYVSSFVPACSLVESHLSDQLTLHVDVAGNVGVSVVTHPGGCRGHEVEDVDLELFNTSVQ
LQPPTTAPGPETAAFIERLEMEQAQAKNPQEOKSFFAKYWMYIIPVVLFLMMMSGAPDTGGQ
GGGGGGGGGGSGLCCVPPSL
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 226-243

FIGURE 217

GGAGCGCTGCTGGAACCCGAGCCGGAGCCACAGCGGGGAGGGTGGCCTGGCGGCCT
GGAGCCGGACGTGTCCGGGGCGTCCCCGAGACCGGGGAGCAGGTGTCGCCCTGGGGCTGGAACT
ATGCTGGTGACTGCCTACCTGCTTTGTAGGCCTCCTGCCCTGCCCTGGGGCTGGAACT
GTCAAGATGCCGGCTAAACCCCTGGAAGGGCCTGCAGCAATCCCTCCCTCGGTTTC
AACTGGACTTCTATCAGGTCTACTCCTGCCCTGGCAGCTGATTGGCTTCAGGCCCCCTAC
CTCTATAAACTCTACCAGCATTACTACTCCTGGAAAGGTCAAATTGCCATCCTATGTCTG
TGGCCTGCCCTACAGTCCTCTTGGCCTAGTGGCCTCCCTGTGGATTGGCTGGTC
GCAAGAATTCTTGTGTCTCTTCTCCCTGACTTACTCACTATGCTGCTTAACCAAACCTCT
CAAGACTACTTGTGCTGCTAGTGGGCGAGCACTTGGTGGCTGTCCACAGCCCTGCTCTT
CTCAGCCTCGAGGCCTGGTATATCCATGAGCACGTGGAACGGCATGACTCCCTGCTGAGT
GGATCCCAGCTACCTTGCTCGAGCTGCCTCTGGAACCATGTGCTGGCTGTAGTGGCAGGT
GTGGCAGCTGAGGCTGTAGCCAGCTGGATAGGGCTGGGCTGTAGCGCCCTTGTGGCTGC
CATCCCTCTCCCTGGCTCTGGCAGGGCCTGGCCCTCGAAACTGGGGGAGAACTATGACC
GGCAGCGTGCCTCTCAAGGACCTGTGCTGGAGGCCTGCGCTGCCCTGTGGACCGCCGC
GTGCTGCTGGCACCATAAGCTCTATTGAGAGTGTCACTTCATCTTGCTTCCCT
CTGGACACCTGTGCTGGACCCACACGGGGCCCTCTGGCATTATCTTCTCCAGCTTCA
CAGCCAGCCTGCTGGCTCTCCCTGTACCGTATGCCACCTCCAAGAGGTACCACCTCAG
CCCATGCACTGCTGTCCCTGCTGTGCTCATCGTCGTCTCTCTTCACTGTTGACTTT
CTCTACCAGCCCAGGCCAGGAGAGTCCGGTGGAGTCCTCATAGCCTTCACTTATTGAGT
TGGCTGTGGATTATACTTCCCAGCATGAGCTTACGGAGAAAGGTGATCCCTGAGACA
GAGCAGGCTGGTGTACTCAACTGGTCCGGTACCTCTGCACTCACTGGCTTGCCTAGGGCT
CCTTGTCCCTCATGACAGTGATCGAAAAACAGGCACTCGGAATATGTTCAGCATTGCTCTG
CTGTCATGGTGTGGCTCTGCTGGCAGTGGTGGACTCTCACCGTGGTAAGGCATGATGCT
GAGCTGCGGGTACCTTACCTACTGAGGAGCCCTATGCCCTGAGCTG**TAA**CCCCACTCCAG
GACAAGATAGCTGGACAGACTCTGAATTCCAGCTATCCGGATTGTACAGATCTCTGT
GACTGACTTTGTGACTGTCCTGTGGTTCTCCTGCCATTGCTTGTGTTGGAGGACATGA
TGGGGGTGATGGACTGGAAAAGAAGGTGCCAAAAGTCCCTCTGTGTTACTCCCATTAGAAA
ATAAACACTTTAAATGATCAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 218

MLVTAYLAFVGLLASCLGLELSRCRAKPPGRACSNPSFLRFQLDFYQVYFLALAADWLQAPY
LYKLYQHYYFLEGQIAILYVCGLASTVLFGLVASSILVDWLGRKNSCVLFSLTYSLCCLTKLS
QDYFVLLVGRALGGLSTALLFSAFEAWYIHEHVERHDFPAEWIPATFARAFAWNHVLA
VAEEAVASWIGLGPVAPFVAAIPLLALAGALALRNWGENYDRQRASFRTCA
GGLRCLLSDRRVLLGTIQALFESVIFIFVFLWTPVLDPHGAPLGII
FSSFMAASLLGSSLYRIATSKRYHLQPMHLLSLAVLIVVFS
LFMLTFSTSPGQESPVESFIAFLIELACGLYFPSMSFLRRKV
PETEQAGVLNWFRVPLHSLACGLLVLHDSDRKTGTRNMFS
ICSAVMVMALLAVVGLFTVVRHDAELRVPSPTEEPYAPEL

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:amino acids 41-55, 75-94, 127-143, 191-213, 249-270, 278-299,
314-330, 343-359, 379-394, 410-430

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FIGURE 219

GCGACGCGCGCGGGCGGCAGAGGAAACGCGGCCGGCCGGCCGGCCCTGGAGATG
GTCCCCGGCGCCGCGGGCTGGTGTCTCGTCTGGCTCCCGCGTCGCGCAGGGCCA
CGGCTTCCGTATCCATGATTATTGTACTTTCAAGTGCTGAGTCCTGGGACATTGATA
TCTTCACAGCCACACCTGCCAAGGACTTTGGTGTATCTTCACACAAGGTATGAGCAGATT
CACCTTGTCCCCGCTGAACCTCCAGAGGCTGCCGGAACTCAGCAACGGTTCTCATCCA
GGACCAGATTGCTCTGGTGGAGAGGGGGCTGCTCCTCTCCAAGACTCGGGTGGTCC
AGGAGCACGGCGGGCGGGCGGTGATCATCTGACAACGCAGTTGACAATGACAGCTCTAC
GTGGAGATGATCCAGGACAGTACCCAGCGCACAGCTGACATCCCCGCCCTTCTGCTCGG
CCGAGACGGCTACATGATCCGCCCTCTGGAACAGCATGGCTGCCATGGCCATCATT
CCATCCCAGTCAATGTCACCAGCATCCCCACCTTGAGCTGCTGCAACCGCCCTGGACCTTC
TGGTAGAAGAGTTGTCCCACATTCCAGCCATAAGTGA
CTTGAGCTGGAGCCAGGTAGAGGA
AGGAATTTGCTACTTGAATTGGAGATAGCATCTGGGACAAGTGGAGCCAGGTAGAGGA
AAAGGGTTTGGCGTTGCTAGGCTGAAAGGGAACCCACTGGCCTCCCTCCCCAGG
GCCCAAGGGTGTCTCATGCTACAAGAAGAGGCAAGAGACAGGCCAGGGCTCTGGCTA
GAACCCGAAACAAAAGGAGCTGAAGGCAGGTGGCCTGAGAGCCATCTGTGACCTGTCACACT
CACCTGGCTCCAGCCTCCCCACCCAGGGCTCTGCACAGTGACCTCACAGCAGTTGG
AGTGGTTAAAGAGCTGGTGTGGACTCAATAACCCCTCACTGACTTTAGCAATAAA
GCTTCTCATCAGGGTTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 220

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76532
><subunit 1 of 1, 188 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 21042, pI: 5.36, NX(S/T): 2
MVPGAAGWCCLVLWLPACVAAHGFRIHDYLYFQVLSPGDIRYIFTATPAKDFGGIFHTRYEQ
IHLVPAEPPEACGELSNGFFIQDQIALVERGGCSFLSKTRVVQEHGGRAVIISDNAVDNDSF
YVEMIQDSTQRTADIPALFLLGRDGYMI RSSLEQHGLPWAIISIPVNVTSIPTFELLQPPWTFW

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-20

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FIGURE 221

TCTGCCTCCACTGCTCTGTGCTGGGATCATGGAACTTGCACTGCTGTGGGCTGGTGGTGA
TGGCTGGTGTGATTCCAATCCAGGGCGGGATCCTGAACCTGAACAAGATGGTCAAGCAAGTG
ACTGGGAAAATGCCCATCCTCTCCTACTGCCCTACGGCTGTCACTGCCGACTAGGTGGCAG
AGGCCAACCAAAGATGCCACGGACTGGTGTGCCAGACCCATGACTGCTGCTATGACCACC
TGAAGACCCAGGGTGGCATCTACAAGGACAACAACAAAAGCAGCATACTTGTATGGAT
TTATCTCAACGCTATTGTTAATGGCTGTGTTAATGTGATCTATCTGGAAAATGAGGACTC
CGATAAAAAGCTATTACTAWTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAA

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FIGURE 222

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76538
><subunit 1 of 1, 116 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 12910, pI: 6.41, NX(S/T): 1
MELALLCGLVVMAGVIPIQGGILNLNKMVKQVTGKMPILSYWPYGC
HCGLGGRGQPKDATDW
CCQTHDCCYDHLKTQGCGIYKDNNKSSIHCMDLSQRYCLMAVF
NVIYLENEDSE
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-17

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 1-24

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 86-89

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 20-25, 45-50

Phospholipase A2 histidine active site.

amino acids 63-70

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FIGURE 223

CTCGCTTCTCCTCTGGATGGGGGCCAGGGGCCAGGAGAGTATAAAGGCATGTGGAG
GGTCCCCGGCACACCAGACGCCAGTCACAGGCAGAGCCCTGGG**ATG**CACCGGCCAGAGG
CCATGCTGCTGCTCACGCTTGCCCTCTGGGGGCCACCTGGCAGGGAAAGATGTAT
GCCCTGGAGGAGGCAAGTATTCAGCACCACTGAAGACTACGACCATGAAATCACAGGGCT
GCGGGTGTCTGTAGGTCTCTGGTGAAAAGTGTCCAGGTGAAACTGGAGACTCCTGGG
ACGTGAAACTGGGAGCCTTAGGTGGAAATACCCAGGAAGTCACCCCTGCAGCCAGGCGAATAC
ATCACAAAAGCTTTGTCGCCCTCCAAGCTTCCTCCGGGTATGGTCATGTACACCAGCAA
GGACCGCTATTCTATTTGGAAAGCTTGATGCCAGATCTCCTCTGCCAACCCAGCCAAG
AGGGCAGGTGCTGGTGGCATCTATGCCAGTATCAACTCCTGGCATCAAGAGCATTGGC
TTTGAATGGAATTATCCACTAGAGGAGCCGACCACTGAGCCACCAGTTAATCTCACATACTC
AGCAAACTCACCCGTGGGTCGCT**AGGTGGGTATGGGCCATCCGAGCTGAGGCCATCTGT**
GTGGTGGTGGCTGATGGTACTGGAGTAAGTGAGTCGGACGCTGAATCTGAATCCACCAATA
AATAAAGCTCTGCAGAAAA

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FIGURE 224

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76541
><subunit 1 of 1, 178 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 19600, pI: 5.89, NX(S/T): 1
MHRPEAMLLLTLALLGGPTWAGKMYGPGGGKYFSTTEDYDHEITGLRVSGLLLKVSVQVK
LGDSWDVKGALGGNTQEVTLQPGEYITKVFVAFQAFLRGMVMYTSKDRYFYFGKLDGQISS
AYPSQEGQVLVGIYGQYQLLGIKSIGFEWNYPLEEPTTEPPVNLTYSANSPVGR
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-22

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FIGURE 225

GCTGAGCGTGTGCGCGGTACGGGGCTCTCCTGCCTTCTGGGCTCCAACGCAGCTCTGTGGCT
GAACGGGTGCTCATCACGGGAACGTGCTGGCTATGGAATACAGATGTGGCAGCTCAGGTAG
CCCCAAATTGCCCTGGAAGAATAACATCATGTTTCGATAAGAAGAAATTGTTAGGATCCAGTT
TTTTTTTAACCGCCCCCTCCCCACCCCCCAAAAAACTGTAAAGATGCAAAAACGTAATAT
CCATGAAGATCCTATTACCTAGGAAGATTGATTTGATTTGCTGCGAATGCGGTGTTGGGATT
TATTGTTCTGGAGTGTCTGCGTGGCTGGCAAAGAATAATGTTCCAAAATCGGTCCATCT
CCCAAGGGGTCCTAATTTCCTGGGTGTCAGCGAGCCCTGACTCACTACAGTGCAGCTG
ACAGGGGCTGTCACTGCCCTAACGCCAAAGCAAAAGACCTAACGGACGACCTTGAA
CAATACAAAGGATGGTTCAATGTAATTAGGCTACTGAGCAGGATCAGCTGTAGCACTGGTT
ATAGCCCCACTGTCTACTGACAATGCTTCTTCTGCCGAACGAGGGATGCCCTAAGGGCTG
TAGGTGTGAAGGCaaaATGGTATATTGTGAATCTCAGAAATTACAGGAGATAACCTCAAGTA
TATCTGCTGGTTGCTTAGGTTGTCCTTCGCTATAACAGCCTCAAAAACCTTAAGTATAAT
CAATTAAAGGGCTCAACCAGCTCACCTGGCTATAACCTTGACCCATAACCATATCAGCAATAT
TGACGAAAATGCTTTAATGGAATACGCAACTCAAAGAGCTGATTCTTAGTCCAAAGAA
TCTCCTATTTCCTAACAAATACCTTCAGACCTGTGACAAATTACGGAACCTGGATCTGTCC
TATAATCAGCTGCATTCTCTGGGATCTGACACAGTTGGGGCTTGCGGAAGCTGCTGAGTT
ACATTACGGCTAACCTGGGAGCTGGGATATAACGGGATCCGAAGTTAGCCAGGAATGTCTTGCTGGC
ATGATCAGACTCAAAGAACCTCACCTGGAGCACAATCAATTTCAGCTCAACCTGGCCCT
TTTCCAAGGGTGGTCAGCCTTCAGAACCTTACTTGCACTGGAATAAAATCAGTGTCAAG
GACAGACCATGCTGGACCTGGAGCTCCTTACAAAGGCTTGATTATCAGGCAATGAGATC
GAAGCTTCAGTGGACCCAGTGTGTTCCAGTGTGCTCCGAATCTGCAGCGCCTAACCTGGA
TTCCAACAAGCTCACATTATTGGTCAGAGATTGGATTCTGGATATCCCTCAATGACA
TCAGTCTGCTGGGAAATATGGGAATGCACTGGAGAAATATTGCTCCCTGTAAACTGGCTG
AAAAGTTAAAGGTCTAAGGGAGAATACAATTATCTGTGCCAGTCCAAAGAGCTGCAAGG
AGTAAATGTGATCGATGCAGTGAAGAACTACAGCATCTGTGGGAAAGACTACAGAGAGGT
TTGATCTGGCCAGGGCTCTCCAAAGCCGACGTTAACGCCAGCTCCCAAGGCGAAGCAT
GAGAGCAAACCCCCTTGCCCCCGACGGTGGGAGCCACAGAGCCCCGGCCCAGAGACCGATGC
TGACGCCAGCACATCTTCCATAAAATCATCGCGGGCAGCGTGGCGCTTTCTGTCCG
TGCTCGTCATCCTGCTGGTTATCTACGTGTCATGGAAGCGGTACCCCTGCGAGCATGAAGCAG
CTGCAGCAGCGCTCCCTCATGCAAGGCACAGGAAAAGAAAGACAGTCCCTAAAGCAAAT
GACTCCCAGCACCCAGGAATTATTATGTAGATTATAAACCCACCAACACGGAGACCGAG
TGCTGCTGAATGGGACGGGACCCCTGCACCTATAACAAATCGGGCTCCAGGGAGTGTGAGGTA
TGAACCATTGTGATAAAAAGAGCTTAAAGCTGGAAATAAGTGGTCTTTATTGAAC
TGGTGAATCAAGGGAACGCGATGCCCCCCTCCCCCTCCCTCTCCTCATACATA
CAAGATCCTCCTGGCTTACTGCAATTACATGTGAAGCTGAACCTGGTTAAATATAA
TACCTATTGTATAAGACCTTACTGATTCCATTATGTCGCAATTGTTAAGATAAAACT
TCTTCATAGGTAaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

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FIGURE 226

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA77301
><subunit 1 of 1, 513 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 58266, pI: 9.84, NX(S/T): 4
MGFNVIRLLSGSAVALVIAPTVLLTMLSSAERGCPKGCRCEGKMYCESQKLQEIPSSISAG
CLGLSLRYNSLQKLKYNQFKGLNQLTWLYLDHNHISNIDENAFNGIRRLKELILSSNRISYF
LNNTFRPVTLRNLDSYNQLHSLGSEQFRGLRKLLSLHLRSNSLRTIPVRIFQDCRNLELL
DLGYNRIRSLARNVFAGMIRLKELHLEHNQFSKLNLAFLPRLVSLQNLYLQWNKISVIGQTM
SWTWSSLQRLLDLSGNEIEAFSGPSVFQCVPNLQRLNLDNKLTFIGQEILDWSWISLNDISLA
GNIWECSRNICSLVNWLKSFKGLRENTIICASPKELQGVNVIDAVKNYSICGKSTTERFDLA
RALPKPTFKPKLPRPKHESKPPLPPTVGATEPGPETDADAEHISFHKIIAGSVALFLSVLVI
LLVIYVSWKRYPASMKQLQQRSLMRRHRKKRQSLKQMTPSTQEFYVDYKPTNTETSEMLLN
GTGPCTYNKSGSRECEV
```

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-33

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 420-442

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 126-129, 357-360, 496-499, 504-507

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 465-468

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 136-142

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 11-16, 33-38, 245-250, 332-337, 497-502, 507-512

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FIGURE 227

AGTTCTGAGAAAGAAGGAAATAAACACAGGCACCAAACCAACTATCCTAAGTTGACTGTCTT
TAAATATGTCAAGATCCAGACTTTCAAGTGTACCTCAGCGATCTCAACGATAGGGATCTG
TGTGCTGCCCTATTCCAGTTGGTGCTCTCGGACCTACCATGCGAAGAAGATGAAATGTGTG
AAATTATAATGACCAACACCCTAATGGCTGGTATATCTGGATCCTCCTGCTGCTGGTTTGG
TGGCAGCTCTCTGTGGAGCTGTGGCCTCTGCCTCCAGTGTGGCTGAGGAGACCCGA
ATTGATTCTCACAGGCGCACCATGGCAGTTTGCTGTTGGAGACTTGGACTCTATTATGG
GACAGAAGCAGCTGTGAGTCCAACGTGGAAATTCACCTCAAACCTCAAACCCCTGACCTAT
ATCCTGTTCCCTGCTCCATGTTGGCCCTTAGGCTCCCCACCTCCATATGAAGAAATTGTA
AAAACAACCTGATTTAGGTGTGGATTATCAATTAAAGTATTAACGACATCTGTAATTCCA
AAACATCAAATTAGGAATAGTTATTCAGTTGTTGGAAATGTCCAGAGATCTATTCAATA
GTCTGAGGAAGGACAATTGACAAAAGAATGGATGTTGGAAAAAATTGGTATGGAGATG
TTTAAATAGTAAAGTAGCAGGCTTTGATGTCAGTGTGCTGATCATACTTTATGCTACAC
AACCAAATTAATGCTTCTCCACTAGTATCCAAACAGGCAACAATTAGGTGCTGGAAGTAGTT
TCCATCACATTAGGACTCCACTGCAGTATACAGCACACCATTCTGCTTAAACTCTTC
CTAGCATGGGTCCATAAAATTATTATAATTAAACAATAGCCAAGCCGAGAATCCAACAT
GTCCAGAACAGAACAGAAAGATAGTATTGAATGAAGGGTGGAGAGAGTAGGAAAAA
GAAAAGTTGGAGTTGAAGGGTAAAGGATAATGAAGAGGAAAAGGAAAAGATTACAAGTCT
CAGCAAAACAAGAGGTTTATGCCCAACCTGAAGAGGAAGAAATTGTAGATAGAAGGTGA
AGGAGATTGCTGAAGATATAGAGCACATATAATGCCAACACGGGGAGAAAAGAAAATTCCC
CTTTACAGTAATGAATGTGGCCTCCATAGTCCATAGTGTGTTCTGGAGCCTCAGGGCTTG
GCATTATTGCAGCATCATGCTAACGACCTTCGGCATAGGTATCTGTTCCATGAGGACTGC
AGAAGTAGCAATGAGACATCTCAAGTGGATTGGCAGTGGCCATCAGCAGGGGACAGA
CAAAACATCCATCACAGATGACATATGATCTCAGCTGACAAATTGTTGAACAAAACAAT
AAACATCAATAGATATCTAAAAA

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FIGURE 228

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA77303
><subunit 1 of 1, 146 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 16116, pI: 4.99, NX(S/T): 0
MSRSRLFSVTSAISTIGILCLPLFQLVLSDLPCCEEDEMCVNYNDQHPNGWYIWILLLVVA
ALLCGAVVLCLQCWLRRPRIDSHRRRTMAVFAVGDLDSIYGTEAAVSPTVGIHLQTQTPDLYP
VPAPCFGPLGSPPPYEEIVKTT
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-29

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 52-70

FIGURE 229

GAGCGGGAGTAAATCTCCACAAGCTGGGAACAAACCTCGTCCCCACTCCCACCCACCGGCGT
TTCTCCAGCTCGATCTGGAGGCTGCTTCGCCAGTGTGGGACGCGAGCTGACGCCCGCTTATT
GCTCTCGCTGCCTGCCCGCTCAGAAGCTCCGTGGCGCGGCGACCCTGACGAGAACCC
ACGGCCAGCTCAGTTCTACTTTGGGAGAGAGAGAGAAAAGTCAGATGCCCTTTAAACT
CCCTCTCAAAACTCATCTCCTGGGTGACTGAGTTAATAGAGTGATAACACCTTGCTGAAG
ATGAAGAATATAAATTGAGGATATTTTTCTTTCAAGTCTGATTGTGGC
TTACCTCAAGTACCATTTCAAGTCAAGTCTGTTGTTGCTTCTCAGAAATGTTTTA
CAATCTCAAGAAAAATATGCTCCAGAAATTGAGTTACTGTTGCTTGTATTGGACTCATT
TGGGGATTGATGTTACTGCACTATACTTTCAACAACCAAGACATCAAAGCAGTGTCAAGTT
ACGTGAGCAAATACTAGACTTAAGCAAAAGATATGTTAAAGCTCTAGCAGAGGAAAATAAGA
ACACAGTGGATGTCGAGAACGGTGCCTATGGCAGGATATGCGGATCTGAAAAGAACAAATT
GCTGTCCTCTGGATGACATTTGCAACGATGGTGAAGCTGGGAGAACAAAGTTGACTATAT
TGTTGTGAATGGCTCAGCAGCCAACACCACCAATGGTACTAGTGGGAAATTGGTGCAGTAA
CCACAAATAAAAGAACGAATGTCGGGGCAGTATCAGATAGCAGTTGAAAATCACCTGTGC
TGCTCCATCCACTGTGGATTATATCCTATGGCAGAAAGCTTATAATTGCTGGCTTAGGAC
AGAGCAATACTTACAATAAAAGCTCTACACATTTCAGGAGTATGCTGGATTATGGAAC
TCTAATTCTGTACATAAAATTAAAGTTTGGCTTCTCAGGCAAGTCTGTTCAATG
CTGTACTATGTCCTAAAGAGAATTGGTAACTGGTGTGATGGTAAGCAGATAGGTGAGT
TTTGTATAAAATCTTGTGGATTCAAGCTGAAATGAAAACACTGAAAACATGGATT
ATTCTATAACACATTAAAGTATATAACACGTTTGGACAAGTGAGAATTGTTAA
TCATTCTGTCAATTGTTCTCAATAGATGTAACGTTAGACTACGGCTATTGAAAAAATGTG
CTTATTGTACTATATTGGTATTCCAATTATGAGCAGAGAAAGGAAAATAATGTTGAAA
TAATGTTTGAATCATGACCCAAAGAATGATTGATTCACATCCTCAGAATAACTGA
AGGTTAATTATTGTATATTAAACACTTATAAGAGTATAATCTGAAATTGGTAG
CAGCCACTGTCCTACCTATCGTAAACATTGGGCAATTAAATAACAGCATTAAATAGTT
GTAAACTCTAATCTTAACTTATTGAAGAATAAAAGATATTGGTATTGAGAGTAACAATA
AAGTATTGATTGATTTTACATACATGAATGTTCAATTAAAGTTAATCCTTGAGTGTCT
ATGCTATCAGGAAAGCACATTATTCCATATTGGGTTAATTGCTTTATTATATTGGTC
TAGGAGGAAGGGACTTGGAGAATGGAACCTTGAGGACTTACGGCTATTGAAAAAATGATC
GGTACTTTGTGCTGCATTAAATTGCTTGGAAAGTGTAAACATTATATTATAAGAGTATC
CTTATGAAATTGAAATTGTATAACAGATGCATTAGATATTCAATTATATAATGGCCAC
TTAAAATAAGAACATTAAACTATGAAGAGATTGACTATCTTCAAGGAAAAGCT
GTATATAGCACAGGGAACCTAACTTGGGTTAATTCTAGTATAAAACAAATTACTTTAT
TTAAATTCCCTGTAGCAAATCTAATTGCCACATGGTGCCTATATTCTAGTATT
CTCTATAGTAACGTCTTAAGTGCAGCTAGCTTAGACTATATAAGAATTAGATAT
TGTATTGTTGCTCATTATAATATGCTACCACATGTAGCAATAATTACAATTATTAA
TAAATATGTGAAATTGTTCATGAAAGACAGATTCCAAATCTCTCTCTGT
CTGTCACCTTATGTGAAGAAATTAAATTATGCCATTGCCAGGT

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FIGURE 230

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA77648
><subunit 1 of 1, 140 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 15668, pI: 10.14, NX(S/T): 5
MFFTISRKNMSQKLSLLLLVFGLIWGLMLHYTFQQPRHQSSVKLREQILDLSKRYVKALAE
ENKNTVDVENGASMAGYADLKRTIAVLLDDILQRLVKLENKVVDYIVVNGSAANTTNGTSGNL
VPVTTNKRTNVSGSIR
```

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-26

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FIGURE 231

CGCGGCCGGGCGCCGGGGTGAGCGTGCCGAGGC GGCTGTGGCGCAGGGTTCCAGCCCCAC
CATGCCGTGGCCCTGCTGCTGCTGGCCGTGAGTGGGGCCCAGACAAACCGGCCATGCT
TCCCCGGGTGCCAATGCAGGGTGAGACCTTCGGCCTTTGACAGCTCAGCCTGACTCGG
GTGGATTGTAGCGGCCTGGGCCACATCATGCCGTGCCCATCCCTCTGGACACAGCCCA
CTTGGACCTGCTCCAACC GGCTGGAGATGGTGAATGAGTCGGTGTGGCGGGGGCGGT
ACACGACGTTGGCTGGCCTGGATCTCAGCCACAACCTGCTCACCAGCCTCACCCACTGCC
TTCTCCGCCTTCGCTACCTGGAGTCGCTGACCTCAGCCACAATGGCCTGACAGCCCTGCC
AGCCGAGAGCTTACCCAGCTCACCGTACAGCTGAGCGACGTGAACCTAGCCACAACCAGCTCCGGG
AGGTCTCAGTGTCTGCCTTCACGACGCACAGTCAGGGCCGGGACTACACGTGGACCTCTCC
CACAAACCTCATTACCGCCTCGTGGCCACCCACGGAGGGCCCTGCCTGCCAACCTCGAGACTTGGCC
TCAGAGCCTGAACCTGGCCTGGAACCGGCTCCATGCCGTGCCAACCTCGAGACTTGGCC
TGCCTACCTGAGCCTGGATGGGAACCCCTAGCTGTCTTGGTCCGGGTGCCTTGGGG
CTGGGAGGCCTTACACACCTGTCTGGCCAGCCTGCAGAGGCTCCCTGAGCTGGCGCCAG
TGGCTTCCGTGAGCTACCGGGCTGCAGGTCCCTGGACCTGTGGGCAACCCCAAGCTTAAC
GGGCAGGAGCTGAGGTGTTTCAGGCCTGAGCTCCCTGCAGGAGCTGGACCTTGGGCA
AACCTGGTGCCTGCCTGAGGGCTGCTCCACCTCCCGCAGCAGAGGGCTGGGCA
GGGCAGGATGTGCGGTGCCGGCCTGGTGCAGGGCACCTACCCCGGAGGGCTGGC
CCAGCCCCAAGGTGCCCTGCACTGCGTAGACACCCGGAATCTGCTGCCAGGGGCCCCACC
ATCTTG**TG**ACAATGGTGTGGCCAGGGCACATAACAGACTGCTGTCTGGCTGCCTCAG
GTCCTGAGTAACTTATGTCATGTGCCAACACCAGTGGGAGGCCAGGCCTATGTGGCA
GCGTCACCACAGGAGTTGTGGGCTAGGAGAGGCTTGGACCTGGGAGGCCACACCTAGGAGC
AAAGTCTCACCCCTTGTCTACGTTGCTTCCCAAACCATGAGCAGAGGGACTTCGATGCCA
AACCAACTCGGGTCCCTCCTGCTTCCCTCCCCACTTATCCCCAAGTGCCTTCCCTCAT
GCCTGGGCCGCTGACCCGCAATGGCAGAGGGTGGGACCCCTGCTGCCAGGGCAGA
GTTAGGTCCACTGGCTGAGTGTCCCTGGGCCATGGCCAGTCAGCAGGGCGAGTT
TCTTTCTAACATAGCCCTTGTCTGGCATGAGGCCATGAGGGCCGCTCATCCTTCTAT
TTCCTAGAACCTTAATGGTAGAAGGAATGCAAAGAATCAAGTCCACCCCTCTCATGTGAC
AGATGGGAAACTGAGGCCTTGAGAAGGAAAAGGCTAATCTAAGTCTGCGGGCAGTGGC
ATGACTGGAGCACAGCCTCTGCCCTCCCAGGCCAACATGCACTTCTTGTCTCCTCTA
ATAAGCCCCACCCCTCCCCGCCTGGCTCCCTGCTGCCCTTGCTCCCTGAGCACA
GGAGTAGCAGCAGCAGGCAAGAGCCTCACAGTGGACTCTGGCCTCTGACCAGCT
GTGCCCATGGCTAACGTCACTGCCCTCGGAGCCTCTGGAGCTAGGGCACATTGGTT
CCAGCCTAGCCAGTTCTCACCCGGTTGGGTCAGCATCCAGACTGGAAACCTACC
CATTTCCCTGAGCATCCTCTAGATGCTGCCCAAGGAGTTGCTGCAGTTCTGGAGCCTCA
TCTGGCTGGATCTCCAAGGGCCTCCTGGATTCAAGTCCCTGGCCCTGAGCACAGC
CCTCTTACCCCTCCCAGGAATGCCGTGAAAGGAGACAAGGTCTGCCGACCCATGTCTATGC
TCTACCCCCAGGGCAGCATCTCAGCTCCGAACCTGGCTGTTCTTAGTCTTCAATTAA
TAAAAGTTGTGCCTTTAACGGAGTGTCACTTCAACCGGCCCTCCCTACCCCTGCTGGC
CGGGGATGGAGACATGTCAATTGTAAGCAGAAAAGGTTGCATTGTTCACTTTGTAAT
ATTGTCCTGGCCTGTGTTGGGGAGCTGGGCATCAGTGGCCACATGGGCATC
AGGGGCTGGCCCCACAGAGACCCACAGGGCAGTGAAGCTGTCTTCCCCACCTGCCAGC
CCATCATCTAACCGGTCTTGATTAAACACTATAAAAGGTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 232

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA77652
><subunit 1 of 1, 353 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 37847, pI: 6.80, NX(S/T): 2
MPWPLLLLAVSGAQTTRPCFPGCQCEVETFGLFDSFSLTRVDCSGLGPHIMPVPIPLDTAH
LDLSSNRLEMVNESVLAGPGYTTLAGLDLSHNLLTSISPTAFSRLRYLESLDLSHNGLTALP
AESFTSSPLSDVNLSHNQLREVSVAFTTHSQGRALHVDLSHNLIHRLVPHPTRAGLPAPTI
QSLNLAWNRLHAVPNLRDLPLRYLSDLGNPLAVIGPGAFAGLGGLTHLSSLASLQRLPELAPS
GFRELPGHQVLDLSGNPKLNWAGAEVFSGLSSLQELDLSGTNLVPLPEALLHLPALQSVSV
GQDVRCRRLVREGTYPRRPGSPPKVPLHCVDTRESAARGPTIL
```

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 215-232, 287-304

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FIGURE 233

GATGGCGCAGCCACAGCTCTGTGAGATTGATTCCTCCCCAGTTCCTGGTGGGCTGAGG
GGACCAGAAGGGTGAGCTACGTTGGCTTCTGGAAGGGGAGGCTATATGCGTCAATTCCCCA
AAACAAGTTTGACATTCCCCTGAAATGTCAATTCTATCTATTCACTGCAAGTGCCTGCT
GTTCCAGGCCCTAACCTGCTGGGACTAACGGCGGAGCCAGGATGGGACAGAATAAAGGAGC
CACGACCTGTGCCACCAACTCGCACTCAGACTCTGAACCTGAAATCTCTTAC
GGGAGGCTTGGCAGTTTCTTACTCCTGCTGGTCTCCAGATTCAAGGCTTAAGATGAAAGCC
TCTAGTCTTGCCTTCAGCCTCTCTGCTGCTGCTTATCTCCTATGGACTCCTTCCACTGG
ACTGAAGACACTCAATTGGGAAGCTGTGATGCCACAAACCTCAGGAAATACGAAATG
GATTTCTGAGATAACGGGCAGTGTGCAAGCCAAAGATGAAACATTGACATCAGAATCTTA
AGGAGGACTGAGTCTTGCAAGACACAAAGCCTGCGAATCGATGCTGCCCTGCGCCATT
GCTAAGACTCTATCTGGACAGGGTATTTAAAAACTACCAGACCCCTGACCATTATACTCTCC
GGAAGATCAGCAGCCTGCCAATCCTTCTTACCATCAAGAAGGACCTCCGGCTCTCAT
GCCCATGACATGCCATTGTGGGGAGGAAGCAATGAAGAAATACAGCCAGATTCTGAGTCA
CTTGAAAAGCTGGAACCTCAGGCAGCAGTGTGAAAGGCTTGGGGAACTAGACATTCTTC
TGCAATGGATGGAGGAGACAGAATAGGAGGAAAGTGATGCTGCTGCTAAGAATATTGAGGT
CAAGAGCTCCAGTCTCAATACCTGCAAGAGGAGGCATGACCCAAACCACCATCTCTTACT
GTACTAGTCTTGCTGGTCACAGTGTATCTTATTCATGCATTACTTGCTTGCATGAT
TGTCTTATGCATCCCCAATCTTAATTGAGACCATCTGTATAAGATTTGTAATATCTT
TCTGCTATTGGATATATTATTAGTTAATATATTATTATTGCTATTAAATGTATT
ATTTTTTACTTGGACATGAAACTTAAAAAAATTACAGATTATATTATAACCTGACTAG
AGCAGGTGATGTATTTATACAGTAAAAAAAAACCTGTAAATTCTAGAAGAGTGGCT
AGGGGGTTATTCAATTGACTACTTAGGATGGGTGTGAAATAAGTTGATGTGAAATT
GCACATCTACCTACAATTACTGACCATCCCCAGTAGACTCCCCAGTCCATAATTGTGTAT
CTTCCAGCCAGGAATCCTACACGGCCAGCATGTATTCTACAAATAAGTTTCTTGCATA
CCAAAAAA

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FIGURE 234

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA83500
><subunit 1 of 1, 261 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 29667, pI: 8.76, NX(S/T): 0
MRQFPKTSFDISPEMSFSIYSLQVPAVPGLTCWALTAEPGWGQNKGATTCATNSHSDSELRP
EIFSSREAWQFFLLLWSPDFRPKMKASSLAFSLLSAAFYLLWTPSTGLKTLNLGSCVIATNL
QEIRNGFSEIRGSVQAKDGNIDIRILRRTESLQDTK PANRCCLLRHLLRLYLDRVFKNYQTP
DHYTLRKISSLANSFLTICKDLRLSHAHMTCHCGEEAMKKYSQILSHFEKLEPQA AVVKALG
ELDILLQWMEETE

Important features of the protein:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-42

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites.

amino acids 192-195, 225-228

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 42-47, 46-51, 136-141

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FIGURE 235

CCGTTATCGTCTTGCCTACTGCTGAATGTCGTCCGGAGGAGGAGGAGGCTTTGCCG
CTGACCCAGAGATGGCCCCGAGCGAGCAAATTCTACTGTCCGGCTGCGCGCTACCGTGCG
CGAGCTAGCAACCTTCCCCTGGATCTCACAAAAACTGACTCCAAATGCAAGGAGAACAG
CTCTGCTCGGTTGGAGACGGTGAAGAGAATCTGCCCCCTATAGGGGAATGGTGCACACA
GCCCTAGGGATCATTGAAGAGGAAGGCTTCTAAAGCTTGGCAAGGAGTGACACCCGCCAT
TTACAGACACGTAGTGTATTCTGGAGGTGAATGGTCACATATGAAACATCTCGAGAGGTTG
TGTTGGCAAAAGTGAAGATGAGCATTATCCCCTTGGAAATCAGTCATTGGAGGGATGATG
GCTGGTGTATTGGCCAGTTTAGCCAATCCAAC TGACCTAGTGAAGGTTCAAGATGCAAAT
GGAAGGAAAAGGAAACTGGAAGGAAAACCATTGCGATTCGTGGTGTACATCATGCATTG
CAAAAATCTAGCTGAAGGAGGAATACGAGGGCTTGGGCAGGCTGGTACCCAATATAACAA
AGAGCAGCACTGGTGAATATGGGAGATTAAACCACTTATGATACTGAAACACTACTTGGT
ATTGAATAACCAACTGAGGACAATATCATGACTCACGGTTATCAAGTTATGTTCTGGAC
TGGTAGCTTCTATTCTGGGAACACCAGCCGATGTCATCAAAAGCAGAATAATGAATCAACCA
CGAGATAAACAAAGGAAGGGACTTTGTATAAATCATGACTGACTGCTTGATTCAAGGCTGT
TCAAGGTGAAGGATTCACTGAGTCTATATAAAGGCTTTACCATCTGGCTGAGAATGACCC
CTTGGTCAATGGTGTCTGGCTACTTATGAAAAAAATCAGAGAGATGAGTGGAGTCAGTCCA
TTTAA

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FIGURE 236

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA77568
><subunit 1 of 1, 323 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 36064, pI: 9.33, NX(S/T): 1
MSVPEEEERLLPLTQRWPRASKFLLSGCAATVAELATFPLDLTKTRLQMGEAALARLGDGA
RESAPYRGMVRTALGIIIEEEGFLKLWQGVTPAIYRHVVYSGGRMVTYEHLREVVFHKSEDEH
YPLWKSVIGGMMAGVIGQFLANPTDLVKVQMQMEGKRKLEGKPLRFRGVHHAFAKILAEGGI
RGLWAGWVPNIQRAALVNMGDLTTYDTVKHYLVNLNTPLEDNIMTHGLSSLCGLVASILGTP
ADVIKSIRIMNQPRDKQGRGLLYKSSTDCLIQAVQGEGFMSLYKGFLPSWLRMTPWSMVFWLT
YEKIREMSGVSPF
```

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 25-38, 130-147, 233-248

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FIGURE 237

CGGACGCGTGGCGCGGGACGCCGGCAGGGTTGTGGCGCAGCAGTCTCCTTCCTGCAGCGC
GCCTGAAGTCGGCGTGGCGTTGAGGAAGCTGGGATACAGCATTAAATGAAAAATTATGC
TTAAGAAGTAAAAATGGCAGGCTTCCTAGATAATTTCTGTTGCCAGAATGTGAATGTATTG
ACTGGAGTGAGAGAAGAAATGCTGTGGCATCTGTTGTCGAGGTATATTGTTTTACAGGC
TGGTGGATAATGATTGATGCAGCTGTGGTGTATCCTAACGCCAGAACAGTTGAACCATGCCTT
TCACACATGTGGTGTATTTCCACATTGGCTTCTTCATGATAAAATGCTGTATCCAATGCTC
AGGTGAGAGGTGATAGCTATGAAAGCGGCTGTTAGGAAGAACAGGTGCTCGAGTTGGCTT
TTCATTGGTTTCATGTTGATGTTGGGTCACTTATTGCTTCATGTTGATTCTTTGGTGC
ATATGTTACCCAAAATACTGATGTTATCCGGACTAGCTGTGTTTTCAAAATGCACTTA
TATTTTAGCACTCTGATCTACAAATTGGAAGAACCGAAGAGCTATGGACTGAGATCAC
TTCTTAAGTCACATTTCTTTGTTATATTCTGTTGAGATAGGTTTTATCTCTCAGT
ACACATTGCCAAATGGAGTAGATTGTACATCAAATGTTGTTCTTACATTTATGTT
TGAGTTTGAAATAGTTATGAAATTCTTATTTTCATTGCATAGACTGTTAATATGTA
TATAATACAAGACTATATGAATTGGATAATGAGTATCAGTTTTATTCCCTGAGATTAGAA
CTTGATCTACTCCCTGAGCCAGGGTTACATCATCTGTCATTTAGAAGTAACCACCTTGT
CTCTCTGGCTGGGCACGGTGGCTATGCCCTGTAATCCCAGCAGCTTGGGAGGCCAGGG
CCGATTGCTTGAGGTCAAGTGTGAGACCAAGCCTGCCAACATGGCGAAACCCATCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCAGGCATGGTGGGGCTGTAATCCCAGCAGCTGGGAGGC
TGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTGAACCCGGGGGCAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCTGAGTTGCGCCAC
TGCACCTAGCCTGGGGAGAAAGTGAACACTCCCTCTCAAAAAAAAGACCACTCTCAGTATC
TCTGATTCTGAAGATGTACAAAAAAATAGCTCATATCTGGAATGAGCACTGAGCCA
TAAAAGGTTTCAGCAAGTTGTAACTTATTTGGCCTAAAAATGAGGTTTTGGTAAAGA
AAAAATTTGTTCTATGTATTGAAGAAGTGTACTTTATATAATGATTTAAATGCC
AAAGGACTAGTTGAAAGCTTCTTTAAAAAGAATTCCCTCTAATATGACTTATGTGAGAA

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FIGURE 238

MAGFLDNFRWPECECIDWSERRNAVASVAVAGILFFTGWWIMIDAAVVYPKPEQLNHAFHTCG
VFSTLAFFMINAVSNAQVRGDSYESGCLGRTGARVWLFIGFMLMFGSLIASMWILFGAYVTQ
NTDVYPGLAVFFQNALIFFSTLIYKFGRTEELWT

Important features:

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-44

Transmembrane domains:

amino acids 23-42 (type II), 60-80, 97-117, 128-148

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FIGURE 239

GTTGATGGCAAACCTCCTCAAAGGAGGGCAGAGCCTGCGCAGGGCAGGAGCAGCTGGCCA
CTGGCGGCCGCAACACTCCGTCTCACCCCTGGGCCACTGCATCTAGAGGAGGCCGTCT
GTGAGGCCACTACCCCTCCAGCAACTGGGAGGTGGACTGTCAAGCTGGCCAGGGTGGT
GGTCAGCTGGGTCAAGGACCTACGGCACCTGCTGGACCACCTCGCCTCTCCATCGAAGCAG
GGAAGTGGAGCCTCGAGCCCTCGGGTGGAAAGCTGACCCCAGCCACCCCTCACCTGGACAG
GATGAGAGTGTCAAGGTGTGCTTCGCCTCCTGGCCCATCTTGCCATAGTCACGACATGGA,
TGT TTATT CGAAG CTAC ATGAG CTT CAG CAT GAAA ACC ATCC GTCT GCC AC GCT GG CT GG CA
GCCTCGCCCACCAAGGGAGATCCAGGTTAAAAAGTACAAGTGTGGCCTCATCAAGCCCTGCC
AGCCA ACTACTTGC GTT AAAA TCTGCAGTGGGCCGCAACGTCGTGGCCCTACTATGT
GCTTGAAGACCGCATGATCATGAGTCCTGTGAAA ACAATGTGGCAGAGGCCTAACATC
GCCCTGGTGAATGGAACCACGGAGCTGTGCTGGACAGAAGGCATTGACATGTACTCTGG
AGATGTTATGCACCTAGTGA AATCCTTAAAGAAATCCGGGGGTGCACTGGTGTGGTGG
CCT CCTACGACGATCCAGGGACCAAAATGAACGATGAAAGCAGGAAACTCTCTGACTTG
GGGAGTTCTACGCAAACAAACTGGCTCCGGACAGCTGGCTTCA TAGGAGCCAAAGA
CCTCAGGGTAAAAGCCC TTGAGCAGTTCTAAAGAACAGCCCAGACACAAACAAATACG
AGGGATGGCCAGAGCTGCTGGAGATGGAGGGCTGCATGCCCGAAGCCATT **TTAGGGTGGC**
TGTGGCTTCCCTCAGCCAGGGCCTGAAGAAGCTCTGCCTGACTTAGGAGTCAGAGCCCG
GCAGGGGCTGAGGAGGAGCAGGGGTGCTGCGTGGAAAGGTGCTGCAGGTCTGCACGC
TGTGCGCGCTCTCCTCGAAACAGAACCCCTCCCACAGCACATCCTACCCGGAAGACC
AGCCTCAGAGGGTCTTCTGGAACCAGCTGTCTGTGGAGAGAATGGGGTGTTCGTCAAGGG
ACTGCTGACGGCTGGTCTGAGGAAGGACAAACTGCCAGACTTGAGCCCAATTAAATTAA
TTTTGCTGGTTTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 240

```
</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA59814
<subunit 1 of 1, 224 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 24963, pI: 9.64, NX(S/T): 1
MRVSGVLRLALIFAIVTWTFIRSYMSFSMKTIRLPRWLAASPTKEIQVKKYKCGLIKPCP
ANYFAFKICSGAANVVGPTMCFEDRMIMSPVKNNVGRGLNIALVNGTTGAVLGQKAFDMYSG
DVMHLVKFLKEIPGGALVLVASYDDPGTKMNDESRKLFSDLGSSYAKQLGFRDSWVFIGAKD
LRGKSPFEQFLKNSPDTNKYEGWPELLEMEGCMPPKPF
```

Important features:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-15

ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop).

amino acids 184-191

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 107-110

FIGURE 241

GAGACTGCAGAGGGAGATAAAGAGAGAGGGCAAAGAGGCAGCAAGAGAGTTGTCCTGGGGAT
CCAGAAACCATGATAACCTACTGAACACCGAATCCCCTGGAAGCCCACAGAGACAGAGACA
GCAAGAGAACAGAGATAAAATACACTCACGCCAGGAGCTCGCTCGCTCTCTCTCTCTC
TCACTCCTCCCTCCCTCTCTCTGCCTGTCCTAGTCCTCTAGTCCTCAAATTCCCAGTCCC
CTGCACCCCTTCCTGGGACACTATGTTGTTCTCCGCCCTCCTGCTGGAGGTGATTGGATCC
TGGCTGCAGATGGGGTCAACACTGGACGTATGAGGGCCCACATGGTCAGGACCATTGGCCA
GCCTCTTACCCCTGAGTGTGGAAACAATGCCAGTCGCCATCGATATTCAAGACAGACAGTGT
GACATTGACCTGATTGCCTGCTCTGCAGCCCCACGGATATGACCAAGCCTGGCACCGAGC
CTTGGACCTGCACAACAATGCCACACAGTGCAACTCTCTGCCCTACCCGTATCTG
GGTGGACTCCCCGAAAATATGTAGCTGCCAGCTCACCTGCACGGGTGAGAAAGGATC
CCCAGGGGGTCAGAACACCAAGATCAACAGTGAAAGCCACATTGCAGAGCTCCACATTGTAC
ATTATGACTCTGATTCTATGACAGCTTGAGTGAGGCTGCTGAGAGGCCTCAGGGCTGGCT
GTCCTGGCATCCTAATTGAGGTGGGTGAGACTAAGAATATAGCTTATGAACACATTCTGAG
TCACTTGCAAGTCAGGCATAAAGATCAGAAGACCTCAGTGCCTCCCTAACCTAACAGAG
AGCTGCTCCCCAAACAGCTGGGCAGTACTCCGCTACAATGGCTCGCTCACAACTCCCCCT
TGCTACCAGAGTGTGCTCTGGACAGTTTTATAGAAGGTCCCAGATTCAATGGAACAGCT
GGAAAAGCTTCAGGGACATTGTTCTCCACAGAAGAGGAGCCCTTAAGCTCTGGTACAGA
ACTACCGAGCCCTTCAGCCTCTCAATCAGCGCATGGCTTGCTTCTTCATCCAAGCAGGA
TCCCTGTATACCACAGGTGAAATGCTGAGTCTAGGTGAGGAATCTTGGTTGGCTGTCTG
CCTCTCCTGGCTTTATTCATTGCTAGAAAGATTGGAAGAAGAGGCTGGAAAACCGAA
AGAGTGTGGTCTTCACCTCAGCACAGCCACGACTGAGGCATAAATTCTCTCAGATAACCA
TGGATGTGGATGACTCCCTCATGCCTATCAGGAAGCCTCTAAATGGGTGAGGATCTG
GCCAGAAACACTGTAGGAGTAGTAAGCAGATGTCCCTCCCTGGACATCTTAGAGAG
GAATGGACCCAGGCTGTCAATTCCAGGAAGAACTGCAGAGCCTCAGCCTCTCAAACATGTA
GGAGGAAATGAGGAAATCGCTGTTGTTAATGCAGAGANCAAACCTGTTAGTTGCAGGG
GAAGTTGGATATACCCCAAAGCCTCTACCCCTCACTTTATGCCCTTCCCTAGATA
TACTGCGGGATCTCTCCTTAGGATAAAGAGTTGCTGTTGAAGTTGATATTTTGATCAATA
TATTGGAAATTAAAGTTCTGACTTT

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FIGURE 242

```
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA62812
><subunit 1 of 1, 337 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 37668, pI: 6.27, NX(S/T): 1
MLFSALLLEVIWILAADGGQHWTYEGPHGQDHWPASYPECGNNAQSPIDIQTDSVTFPDLP
ALQPHGYDQPGTEPLDLHNNGHTVQLSLPSTLYLGGLPRKYVAAQLHLHWGQKGSPGGSEHQ
INSEATFAELHIVHYDSDSYDSLSEAAERPQGLAVLGILIEVGETKNIAYEHILSHLHEVRH
KDQKTSVPPFNLRELLPKQLGQYFRYNGSLTPPCYQSVLWTVFYRRSQISMEQLEKLQGTL
FSTEEEPSKLLVQNYRALQPLNQRMVFASFIQAGSSYTTGEMSLGVGILVGCLCLLLAVYF
IARKIRKKRLENRKSVVFTSAQATTEA
```

Important features of the protein:**Signal peptide:**

amino acids 1-15

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 291-310

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 213-216

Eukaryotic-type carbonic anhydrases proteins

amino acids 197-245, 104-140, 22-69

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FIGURE 243

AATTTTCACCAGAGTAAACTTGAGAACCAACTGGACCTTGAGTATTGTACATTTGCCTC
GTGGACCCAAAGGTAGCAATCTGAAACATGAGGAGTACGATTCTACTGTTTGTCTTAGG
ATCAACTCGGT CATT ACCACAGCTCAAACCTGCTTTGGACTCCCTCCCACAAA ACTGGCTC
CGGATCAGGGAACACTACCAAACCAACAGCAGTCAAATCAGGTCTTCCTTAAAGTCTG
ATACCATTAAACACAGATGCTCACACTGGGCCAGATCTGCATCTGTTAAATCCTGCTGCAGG
AATGACACCTGGTACCCAGACCCACCCATTGACCCCTGGGAGGGTTGAATGTACAACAGCAAC
TGCACCCACATGTGTTACCAATTGTACACACA ACTTGGAGCCAGGGCACTATCCTAAGC
TCAGAGGAATTGCCACAAATCTTCACGAGCCTCATCATCCATTGTTCCGGAGGCAT
CCTGCCACCAGTCAGGCAGGGCTAATCCAGATGTCAGGATGGAAGCCTCCAGCAGGAG
GAGCAGGTGTAATCCTGCCACCCAGGGAACCCCAGCAGGCCCTCCAACTCCAGTGGC
ACAGATGACGACTTGCAGTGACCACCCCTGCAGGCATCCAAGGAGCACACATGCCATCGA
GGAAGCCACCACAGAACGCAAATGGAATTCATAAGCTGTTCAAATTGTTCAACTAAG
CTGCCTCGAATTGGTGATACATGTGAATCTTATCATTGATTATATTGGAATAGATTGA
GACACATTGGATAGTCTTAGAAGAAATTAAATTCTTAATTACCTGAAAATATTCTGAAATT
TCAGAAAATATGTTCTATGTAGAGAATCCAACCTTTAAAACAATAATTCAATGGATAAAAT
CTGTC TTGAAATATAACATTATGCTGCCCTGGATGATATGCATATTAAAACATATTGGAAA
ACTGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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FIGURE 244

MRSTILLFCLLGSTRSLPQLKPALGLPPTKLAPDQGTLPNQQQSNQVFPSLSLIPLTQM
LTLPDLHLLNPAAGMTPGTQTHPLTLGGLNVQQQLHPHLPIFVTQLGAQGTILSSEE
LPQIFTSLIIHSLFPGGILPTSQAGANPDVQDGSLPAGGAGVNPATQGTPAGRPLPTSG
TDDDFAVTTPAGIQRSTHAIEEATTESANGIQ

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-16

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FIGURE 245

GGAGAGAGGCGCGCGGGTGAAGGCATTGATGCAGCCTGCGGCCCTGGAGCGCGCG
GAGCCAGACGCTGACCACGTTCTCCTCGGTCTCCTCCGCCTCCAGCTCCGCCTGCCCG
GCAGCCGGGAGCCATGCGACCCAGGGCCCCGCCCTCCCCGAGCGCTCCGCCCTCC
TGCTGCTCTGCTGCTGAGCTGCCGCCGTCAGCGCTCTGAGATCCCCAAGGGGAAG
CAAAAGGCGCAGCTCCGGCAGAGGGAGGTGGACCTGTATAATGGAATGTGCTTACAAGG
GCCAGCAGGAGTGCCTGGTCGAGACGGGAGCCCTGGGCCATGTTATTCCGGGTACACCTG
GGATCCCAGGTGGGATGGATTCAAAGGAGAAAAGGGGAATGTCTGAGGGAAAGCTTGAG
GAGTCCCTGGACACCCAACTACAAGCAGTGTTCATGGAGTTATTGAATTATGGCATAGATCT
TGGGAAAATTGCGGAGTGTACATTACAAAGATGCGTTCAAATAGTGCTTAAGAGTTTGT
TCAGTGGCTCACTCGGCTAAATGCAGAAATGCATGCTGTCAGCGTTGGTATTTCACATT
AATGGAGCTGAATGTTAGGACCTCTTCCATTGAAGCTATAATTATTGGACCAAGGAAG
CCCTGAAATGAATTCAACAATTAAATTACATCGCACTCTTCTGTGGAAGGACTTGTGAAG
GAATTGGTGCTGGATTAGTGGATGTTGCTATCTGGGTGGCACTGTTAGATTACCCAAA
GGAGATGCTTCACTGGATGGAATTCAAGTTCTCGCATCATTATTGAAGAACTACCAAATA
ATGCTTAAATTTCATTGCTACCTCTTTTATTATGCCTTGGAAATGGTCACTTAAAT
GACATTAAATAAGTTATGTATACATCTGAATGAAAAGCAAAGCTAAATATGTTACAGA
CCAAAGTGTGATTCACACTGTTAAATCTAGCATTATTGCTTCAATCAAAGT
GGTTCAATATTTTTAGTTGGTTAGAATACTTCTTCATAGTCACATTCTCAACCTA
TAATTGGAATTGTTGTTAGTATAGCATTAAAAAAATA
AAAAAGCTACCAATTGTAACATTGAAATGTTAAGAATTTTTATATCTGTTAAAT
AAAAATTATTCCAACA

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FIGURE 246

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76393
><subunit 1 of 1, 243 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 26266, pI: 8.43, NX(S/T): 1
MRPQGPAA SPQRRLRGLLLLLQLPAPSSASEIPKGKQKAQLRQREVVDLYNGMCLQGPAGV
PGRDGSPGANV I PGT PGIPGRDGFKEKGECLRESFEE SWTPNYKQCSWSSLNYGIDLGKIA
ECTFTKMRNSNSALRVLFSGSLRLKCRNACCCR WYFTFNGAECGPLPIEAIYLDQGSPEMN
STINI HRTSSVEGLCEGIGAGLV DVAIWVGTCSDYPKG DASTGWNSVSRIII EELPK

Signal peptide:

amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 195-217

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/04342

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 C07K14/705 C12N15/62 C07K16/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 31799 A (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC ;NI JIAN (US); ROSEN CRAIG A (US); GENTZ) 23 July 1998 (1998-07-23) seq.ID's 6 and 22 page 40 -page 41 page 16, line 3 - line 12 ---	1-27
X	TOOD, S.C: ET AL.: "Sequences and expression of six new members of the tetraspandin/TM4SF family." BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA, vol. 1399, 1998, pages 101-4, XP000914781 page 102, left-hand column, paragraph 1; figure 1 ---	1-27 -/-

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 June 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

17.10.00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Smalt, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/04342

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MEADA, K. ET AL.: "Cloning and characterization of a novel human gene, TM4SF6, encoding a protein belonging to the transmembrane 4 superfamily, and mapped to Xq22." GENOMICS, vol. 52, 1998, pages 240-2, XP000921144 the whole document ---	1-27
A	EP 0 834 563 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP) 8 April 1998 (1998-04-08) the whole document ---	
A	WO 97 07198 A (GENETICS INST) 27 February 1997 (1997-02-27) the whole document ---	
A	YOKOYAMA-KOBAYASHI M ET AL: "A signal sequence detection system using secreted protease activity as an indicator" GENE, NL, ELSEVIER BIOMEDICAL PRESS. AMSTERDAM, vol. 163, no. 2, 3 October 1995 (1995-10-03), pages 193-196, XP004041983 ISSN: 0378-1119 the whole document -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 00/04342

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Claims 1-27 (all partially)

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

1. Claims: Invention 1: claims 1-27, all partially

Nucleic acid with seq.ID.3, encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence as represented in seq.ID.4 or a nucleic acid having at least 80% homology thereto, vector comprising said nucleic acid, host cell comprising said vector, process for producing the protein of seq.ID.4 using said host, the isolated protein or one having at least 80% homology thereto, a chimeric protein of said peptide fused to a heterologous sequence, isolated extracellular domain of said protein or said protein lacking its signal peptide, and an antibody against said polypeptide.

2. Claims: Inventions 2-123: claims 1-27, all partially

As subject 1 but limited to each of the respective protein sequences as in Seq.ID's 6(5), 8(7), 10(9), 17(16), 22(21), 24(23), 29(28), 31(30), 33(32), 41(40), 43(42), 50(49), 52(51), 54(53), 56(55), 58(57), 63(62), 68(67), 70(69), 72(71), 77(76), 79(78), 84(83), 86(85), 88(87), 95(94), 100(99), 102(101), 104(103), 111(110), 116(115), 118(117), 123(122), 128(127), 130(129), 132(131), 134(133), 136(135), 138(137), 140(139), 142(141), 144(143), 146(145), 148(147), 153(152), 158(157), 160(159), 162(161), 170(169), 180(179), 189(188), 194(193), 196(195), 198(197), 203(202), 210(209), 212(211), 214(213), 216(215), 218(217), 220(219), 225(224), 227(226), 229(228), 234(233), 236(235), 243(242), 248(247), 253(252), 260(259), 265(264), 267(266), 269(268), 271(270), 273(272), 275(274), 277(276), 282(281), 287(286), 292(291), 297(296), 302(301), 304(303), 306(305), 308(307), 310(309), 315(314), 317(316), 322(321), 324(323), 326(325), 328(327), 330(329), 332(331), 334(333), 336(335), 338(337), 340(339), 347(346), 352(351), 354(353), 356(355), 358(357), 364(363), 366(365), 372(371), 374(373), 376(375), 378(377), 383(382), 385(384), 390(389), 395(394), 397(396), 402(401), 406(405), 410(409), 415(414), 423(422), 429(428), and 431(430) (corresponding nucleic acid sequences indicated between brackets).

For the sake of conciseness, the first subject matter is explicitly defined, the other subject matters are defined by analogy thereto.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

P-US 00/04342

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9831799	A	23-07-1998	AU 5923398 A AU 6030398 A EP 0972022 A EP 1007663 A WO 9831800 A AU 5927398 A AU 6241698 A EP 0972023 A EP 0972025 A EP 0988385 A WO 9831818 A WO 9831801 A WO 9831806 A	07-08-1998 07-08-1998 19-01-2000 14-06-2000 23-07-1998 07-08-1998 07-08-1998 19-01-2000 19-01-2000 29-03-2000 23-07-1998 23-07-1998 23-07-1998
EP 0834563	A	08-04-1998	JP 10179178 A US 5824504 A	07-07-1998 20-10-1998
WO 9707198	A	27-02-1997	US 5707829 A AU 6712396 A AU 6768596 A CA 2227220 A CA 2229208 A EP 0839196 A EP 0851875 A JP 11510045 T US 6043344 A WO 9704097 A US 6074849 A US 5969093 A	13-01-1998 18-02-1997 12-03-1997 06-02-1997 27-02-1997 06-05-1998 08-07-1998 07-09-1999 28-03-2000 06-02-1997 13-06-2000 19-10-1999